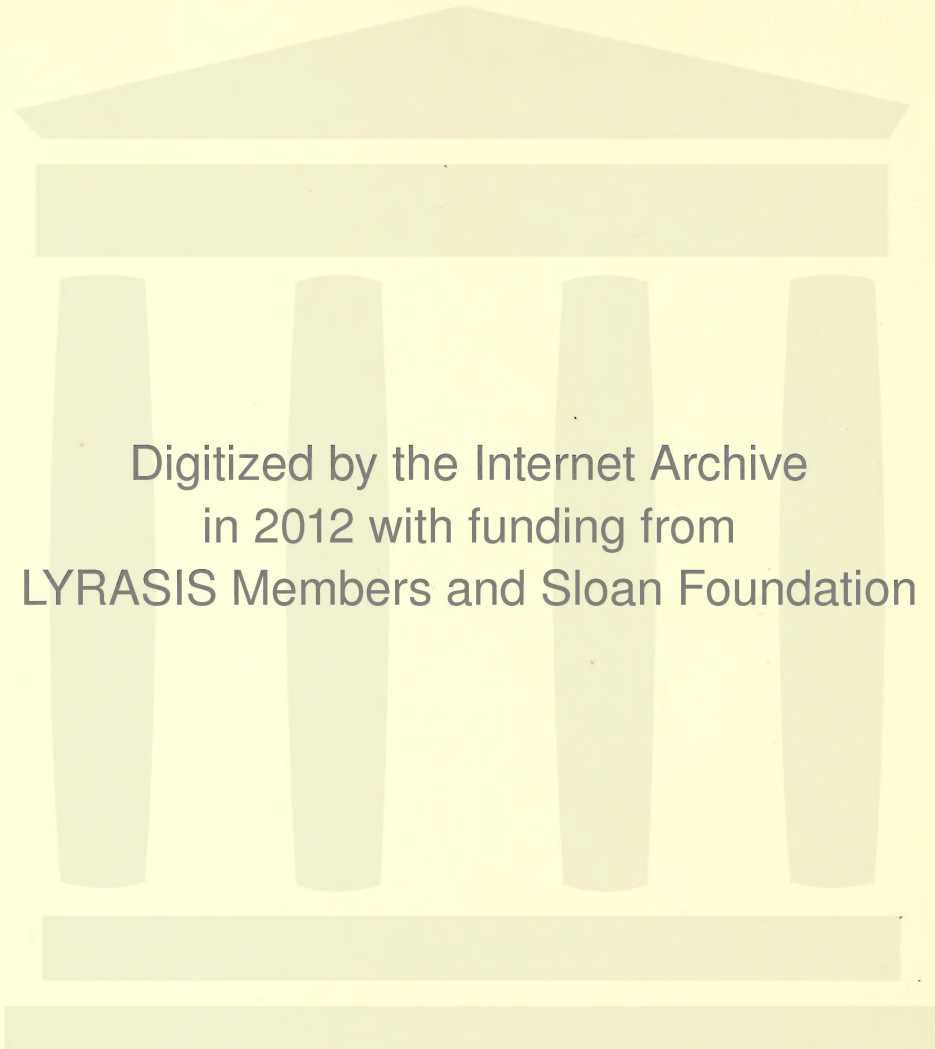



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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE COLLEGE OF THE FUTURE

January, 1935

Vol. XV No. 1

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A PLAN FOR CO-ORDINATION OF THE TEACHING OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES

These plans were drawn looking forward to the reorganization that increased endowment and a new building would make possible.

The departments of mathematics and the four natural sciences at Bryn Mawr College have long felt that a closer co-ordination of the work offered by them would be desirable. As far as we know, few systematic attempts to extend correlated work beyond the descriptive elementary courses have been made since the days when courses in natural philosophy were a part of every curriculum. As the result of recent discussions among representatives of these departments it has been decided to attempt a program whereby the departments concerned will so revise their schedules and plan of undergraduate work that a closer co-ordination can be achieved. This decision has been based on the beliefs that the plan will be of great importance in the training of students and that Bryn Mawr College is in an advantageous position for its success.

The curriculum of the sciences at Bryn Mawr is planned to train students majoring in science to fit themselves for positions in research or teaching. In research, correlation of the various natural sciences is becoming increasingly important. Not only does nearly every advance in one of the sciences influence progress in the others, but also much valuable research is being done in the border-line fields of biophysics, biochemistry, geophysics, etc. The National Research Council and other research foundations are actively encouraging co-operative projects in which specialists in different fields combine their efforts. The solution of some of these problems will lie in the comprehensive ability of a single individual, yet few attempts have been made to train systematically workers for border-line fields. That the need of such workers is keenly felt is indicated by the fact that at least one of the research fellowship boards of the National Research Council has recognized that a promising young investigator may derive more benefit from post-doctorate training in a related field than from continued work under direction in his own field, and has made occasional appointments with this idea in mind. But it is difficult for a student who has done research in one subject to discipline himself to the routine elementary work of another, and we feel that the place for the correlation of the sciences is in undergraduate training.

In both college and secondary school teaching there exists a situation similar to that in research. For example, teachers in the secondary schools have recognized for some time that there were grave inadequacies in the teaching of science, and the idea of combining the courses in physics, chemistry and biology is being tried with some success.

This plan has arisen from our desire to meet these needs. We recognize the need for fundamental training in every science in which a student expects to do constructive thinking, but it is a common experience that a student finds great difficulty in integrating the training received in separate sciences sufficiently for him to do effective work in border-line fields. The unwillingness or inability of a student to apply his knowledge of one subject toward the solution of the problems of another, is due to his belief that each science is a separate and distinct body of

knowledge, a belief which has been encouraged by the kind of training that he has received. The plan which we propose is designed to break down the imaginary barriers between the sciences and to give the student opportunity for seeing that biology, chemistry, geology and physics are parts of a picture that should be considered as a whole.

The five departments concerned are now working on detailed schedules by which such a plan might be put into effect. Even when completed, these schedules will need to be considered as tentative outlines which will be modified as directed by experience, and by the availability of teachers and of funds. It is not our purpose to offer purely descriptive courses either in general science or in a particular subject, but rather to offer courses which integrate certain fields of work that nominally lie in two or more of the divisions of natural science. These would generally be in the form of advanced courses given by members of the departments concerned. In certain departments, notably mathematics and physics, an adaptation of the first and second year courses would be made in such a way as to make them more available to students majoring in adjoining fields.

As examples of the suggested changes in courses, we may give some of the plans proposed by the various departments. Mathematical tools are fundamental in physics and physical chemistry, and therefore in all sciences which need these subjects. The correlation of the work in mathematics with these sciences could be made more effective if more than one course in elementary mathematics were offered, the new course emphasizing the material needed in the physical sciences. A special course in differential equations which would stress applications would be highly desirable, and a course in mechanics, to be given jointly by the mathematics and physics departments might be offered at intervals. Similarly, a course in statistics is needed, the theoretical part to be given by the mathematics departments and the applications to be made in the laboratories of the different sciences. In second year physics the present unit and a half course might be replaced by four one-half unit courses of one semester each. These will be selected from among the principal branches of physics, for example, mechanics, electricity, heat, sound, light or atomic theory. This arrangement would make it possible for a student majoring in mathematics or one of the other sciences to receive training in the technique and method of those parts of physics which will be of most value to her in her own field. For students majoring in physics, these courses will be supplemented by more detailed advanced courses.

The department of biology will adapt and extend its courses in bio-chemistry, physiology and experimental zoölogy, and will introduce a course in bio-physics. The chemistry department will coöperate in giving advanced courses in geochemistry and photo-chemistry as these are needed, while the department of geology may introduce courses in crystallography, geochemistry, geophysics and seismology in coöperation with the departments of chemistry and physics, and paleontology in collaboration with the biology department. As new members of the staff are brought into the college, it may be found advisable to obtain instructors working in borderline subjects, and to encourage the younger staff members to extend their training and interests outside of their own fields.

We believe that we can carry this experiment in education through to a successful conclusion at Bryn Mawr College. Each of the five departments concerned

has shown marked enthusiasm and will give its fullest co-operation to furthering the plan. The science departments and the student body are relatively small, so that no large and unwieldy organization is involved. An experimental plan of this nature can be attempted at comparatively low cost in an institution which has only four hundred undergraduate students and in which no major departure from the schedule already in existence is necessary. There is also an advantage in the fact that the College offers graduate work in every department. Attempts will be made, as the plan develops, to offer border-line work to graduate students and, if the plan is as successful as we hope that it may be, we shall thus have the opportunity of training teachers who may improve the general level of undergraduate teaching in the institutions to which they may go.

More space than we have available at present will be needed. This is provided for in the plans for our new science buildings. Additional instructors and further equipment are essential, and for these we need funds which the alumnae of the College can not immediately provide.

DAVID TENNENT, *Professor of Biology*
Acting as Secretary for the Departments of Natural Sciences.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Wednesday, January 9th—8.20 p. m., Auditorium

Vocal Recital by Mr. Ben da Loache, the well-known baritone. For the benefit of a Bryn Mawr scholarship. Reserved seats: $1.50 and $1.00, from the Publication Office.

Sunday, January 13th—7.30 p. m., Music Room

Sunday Evening Service. Address by the Reverend William Pierson Merrill, D.D., Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Tuesday, January 15th—8.20 p. m., Auditorium

Julien Bryan and his new Motion Pictures of Soviet Russia and Siberia, under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Community Center.
Reserved seats: $1.50 and $1.00, from the Publication Office.

Thursday, January 17th—4.00 p. m., The Deanery

Fourth of a series of entertainments:
Mr. Christopher Morley will speak. Subject to be announced.

Friday, January 18th—8.20 p. m., Auditorium

Vienna Choir Boys, the world-famous boys' choir. Return engagement by request of the undergraduates. Reserved seats: $1.50 and $1.00, from the Publication Office.

Sunday, January 20th—4.00 p. m., Auditorium

First of a series of ten programs of chamber music by the Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, tendered by the Library of Congress, "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation."

Wednesday, January 23rd—8.20 p. m., Auditorium

Second of the series of ten programs of chamber music by the Pro Arte String Quartet.

Sunday, January 27th—4.00 p. m., Auditorium

Third of the series of ten programs of chamber music by the Pro Arte String Quartet.

Wednesday, January 30th—8.20 p. m., Auditorium

Fourth of the series of ten programs of chamber music by the Pro Arte String Quartet.

PROPOSED ADDITION OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY TO THE INSTRUCTION NOW OFFERED IN CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

This plan can be put into effect not only if additional funds are found, but if additional space, by means of a new wing added to the library, is made available.

For many years Bryn Mawr has counted on sending its most promising students in classical archaeology to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for practical training and preparation for a career. But the number of posts in this subject, whether in the field abroad or in museums and universities at home, is very limited, so that for some time the department has considered how it could increase the opportunities for its students. It now believes that the solution lies in extending its activities beyond the classical (Greek and Roman) and other Mediterranean (Egyptian and Anatolian) civilizations, to meet the growing demand for training in American antiquities. Apart from the new positions and opportunities made available to students, the project would have the great advantage of adding first-hand, practical, field experience in which all undergraduates could participate. In the Mediterranean region, excavation campaigns are hardly ever continued into the months of our summer vacation, whereas in New Mexico and the adjoining districts there are expeditions and training courses active every summer; and in these our students could take part, to supplement their academic training without in any way interfering with its schedule.

Even now, there have been Bryn Mawr archaeological students engaged in some capacity or other in American archaeological field-work almost every summer, even though the College has been unable to give them the training in American archaeology which would have secured them closer connections or made them eligible for permanent positions. Bryn Mawr has become a recognized center of archaeological studies for women, and for that very reason it has been necessary with humiliating frequency to have to reply to students within the College and to applicants from outside that the department is not in a position to give any training, theoretical or practical, in American antiquities.

Much as we should like to make this important—and as it now appears to us, essential—enlargement of our activities, the resources of the College are definitely inadequate, since the mere addition of an occasional lecture course in new world archaeology (more than once proposed and once even attempted) is not sufficient to meet the requirements. We should need:

(1) salary for a full-time, properly trained, and competent lecturer in American archaeology, somewhere between $3,000 and $4,000 annually;

(2) funds for acquiring necessary publications on the subject—ultimately not less than $20,000 in all (plus a sum of about $500 annually for continuations);

(3) funds for lantern slides essential to proper lecture instruction, probably $1,200-$1,500 in all;

(4) funds for assembling a collection of representative specimens to illustrate the civilizations studied; not a museum but a laboratory series, to actualize the work—presumably a small sum, perhaps $500, to cover transportation,

arrangement, etc., as the co-operation of museums and field expeditions may be counted on for the acquisition of the subjects themselves;

(5) funds to cover grants of traveling expenses to the southwest, etc., for needy students qualified to attend summer sessions or take part in expeditions. Even small grants of this nature would make a crucial difference in the number of students able to participate in field work.

An endowment of $200,000 would thus seem essential to launching and developing the project on a scale sufficient to make it ultimately effective in arousing general interest in American antiquities and producing a trained personnel out of the oncoming generation of women. It merits more than passing emphasis that women have definitely proved themselves on a par with men in archaeological fieldwork and museum curatorships.

For the practical, as supplementing the academic, opportunities of instruction, we believe that we may count on the whole-hearted co-operation of the School of American Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America, located in Santa Fé, which conducts summer field sessions and advanced research in New Mexico and Mexico during the summer months of every year.

RHYS CARPENTER, *Professor of Classical Archaeology.*

THE STUDENTS EXPRESS DESIRE FOR DRAMATIC WORKSHOP

Reprinted in part from the News

As the dramatic season at Bryn Mawr gets under way with a flourish and becomes the subject of violent discussion in the wee hours of every night, one need that has been occurring to us this many a year now returns to our minds with an ever-new force. There is a constantly growing interest on campus in the construction of scenery and in stage lighting, and it is the burning desire of a surprisingly large number of students to experiment with the possibilities offered by this medium of art.

It is very difficult to make these experiments on the occasion of a large and important play, although even this risk has been taken, and very successfully, by the enterprising Varsity Dramatics Board. We should, however, have a wider opportunity and more facilities to experiment with comparative safety, if we were the happy possessors of a dramatic workshop. If any part of a building could be set aside in which a small stage could be equipped with lighting facilities and with space to build sets, any number of happy possibilities dance before our dazzled eyes. A few interested students could pass all spare minutes in finding out just how some brilliant invention in the way of modern lighting looked in juxtaposition to a modern set. The successful experiments might then be transferred to the Goodhart stage and tried out in a play before, we hope, an applauding audience.

THE PROPOSED ART WORKSHOP

This plan would of necessity involve a building separate from the new wing of the library.

The Departments of History of Art and of Classical Archaeology, having been asked to submit a plan for enlarging the work in their common and their respective fields, take this opportunity to indicate briefly what they have long wished for, not as expansion of the present program, but new and fruitful growth.

The aim would be to bring the students into a more direct contact with the object than they can ever have from books and lectures, and give them an immediate and personal experience, a concrete and direct knowledge to supplement their knowledge about. Dr. Carpenter's plan and the present one are rooted in the same principle. * * * *

So what is needed for the History of Art is a work-room, and that some part of the work to be done therein should be directly related to courses given that year at the College, where students can conduct week by week a parallel concrete investigation of what they are talking about. It is not proposed to set up a studio, or to turn out artists, but to have (1) such a laboratory as the sciences in their first-year courses, and (2) some work in the College divorced from the domination of languages; the intention being intellectual, to provide direct experience subsidiary to the book—and photograph-study—historical, aesthetic, or critical—but also pedagogical, to enlarge the field of apprehension. * * * *

The plan requires:

A work-room or rooms affording proper space, light, etc.

A laboratory equipment of the necessary materials and tools.

An instructor (or more than one in a part-time arrangement) who understands the historical and is trained in the technical prerequisites, and can direct from the onset the following study:

I. Historical: The technique (1) of painting in tempera, and on gold ground, as in the 14th century; (2) of plastic colour, in oils, as in the 17th; (3) of "modern" painting as understood since the Impressionists and Cézanne.

To advise and supervise in:

Modelling, in relief and in the round.

Linear design with the possibility of experiment in etching on the wood block.

This would be a sort of laboratory for students taking current courses—e. g., the last mentioned, with the Print Course, was much desired last year.

II. Creative: the practice of composition and presentation in cubist and abstract forms (toward which students with mathematical gifts have sometimes a strong bias) or whatever other forms the trend of painting and sculpture may lead to; also painting of the more academic sort, especially in landscape, overlooking and assisting the students' experiments and tentatives.

III. Objective: accuracy of delineation as serviceable in scientific diagrams and representations, and the rudiments of architectural and topographical sketching. This would have value for the student later in securing appointment on expeditions, in research, etc.

By the fortunate circumstances of the exercise, these various intentions do not involve separate lecture-courses, but may be carried on, to a large degree, at the same time, in company, or in adjacent rooms.

While speaking of appointments and teaching positions it should be said that even such limited experience with paint and clay as is here projected would make probably a surprising difference in the opportunities offered students who had majored in the departments, to teach the history of art, and its concrete understanding as here suggested.

The plan necessarily calls for a general enlargement in the building and in supplies—not only the work-rooms and the instructor's office, but more offices for the present members of the department. Every expansion in the work, indeed, every new course offered, involves not only new lecture-rooms, so that two or more classes can be held at the same hour, but even more office-room than we at present have. Students of the added courses so, in experience, prove to multiply the numbers to be taken care of; i. e., seven students taking four three-hour courses apiece, become, in respect of class-rooms, places for conference, reading room space, etc., something rather more than fourteen students. This may sound absurd, it is paradoxical, but reflection will show it to be logical. Experience proves it. The situation of the faculty in the department is at present almost intolerable. Three of them last year shared one small room and two more, one even smaller; this year there are two in each, and the third is put into what was the housemaid's closet. Conferences with the students are, therefore, very difficult to arrange, and even harder are the open office hours when any student in the College is at liberty to come for advice or information. Yet precisely for this, among other things, is the faculty resident.

An exhibition-room would seem indispensible for direct-experience of the object, but there is none at present. There should always be a few pictures or prints or sculptures—modern or classic—here at Bryn Mawr on loan, for the students' benefit. The loans are easy to arrange, for dealers and collectors are both kind and generous; but we have no place to show them. In the fireproof library building all wall-space is occupied by photographs, plates, etc., in use by current classes; and we are reduced to hanging two or three canvases from time to time in the Students' Common Room in Goodhart Hall, where they can be seen for study by few, at inconvenient hours. An exhibition-room, fireproof, has long been a primary desire.

Money would, of course, be needed to pay for transportation of the pictures, insurance, and the fees charged for certain travelling exhibitions. There are travelling lecturers also, foreign guests or Americans, who would be more than ever desirable in connection with the new work, and whose discourse by preliminary negotiation could be arranged to bear directly upon it. There might be ways to make the working painter articulate and persuade him to explain himself.

More money and also more space would be required for slide-closets, special book shelves and ordinary stacks, and various sorts of cupboards to keep and wall-spaces to show the fresh material for study which the new work would bring into use. Hitherto, the books and photographs both alike have been carefully selected from material which does not demand the knowledge of a technique to be comprehensible. This is obvious. Now, from a point of view shifted about 90°, new books,

both elementary and highly specialized, would be wanted; and even more, new pictures, especially large-scale photographs of detail for study of the methods of the great masters.

And finally, the study of the Art of the East, which was first made possible, for undergraduates, here at Bryn Mawr College, and which is now almost at a standstill for want of periodicals, new publications, and concrete illustration, would be enriched, would provide a field for work in honours, and would include some practical exercise in ink-painting and in other media of the East.

GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, *Professor of History of Art.*

JAPANESE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE

I should like to call attention to a book called *Japanese Women Speak,* published this year by the Central Committee of the United Study of Foreign Missions in Boston. It is written by Michi Kawai (Bryn Mawr, 1904) and a co-author, Ochimi Kubushiro. In the publisher's foreword Miss Kawai is spoken of as "the greatest woman leader in Japan . . . Japan's most international woman," and her picture appears as the frontispiece. As it is being studied by the Woman's Auxiliary of the largest church in Richmond, I presume it is being read by thousands of women in the United States. Its plan is simple, and it cannot in so limited a space treat its material exhaustively, but it presents a clear and telling picture of developments in Japan from the beginning of the Meiji Era (1868) to the present time as they have been influenced by the introduction of Christianity and as they relate particularly to women. In this development I believe Bryn Mawr will be very proud to own her part, although she is not usually considered missionary-minded in the accepted sense of the words, for this is a story of religion translated into action by women who have seized every opportunity to bring about needed reforms in the society in which they found themselves, and who have done much to improve the status of women in their country, and hence is in the best Bryn Mawr tradition. The stories of the leading women of Japan in every walk of life are briefly told, and the history of movements, organizations and educational institutions is outlined. Bryn Mawr is mentioned five times—as the alma mater of Miss Kawai herself; of Bertha Brown Lambert (1904), who was visiting Miss Kawai at the time the book was written; of Ai Hoshino (1912), Miss Tsuda's successor as head of Tsuda College; of Michi Matsuda (1899), Dean of the Girls' School of Doshisha University until 1933, and of the Countess Uchida (Masa Dogura, 1897), wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is a full bibliography and a good index. The book is illustrated, and almost every picture is a silent witness to the clash of Eastern and Western ideas. Indeed, one of the definite impressions one gets from the book is the tremendous responsibility that rests upon the West for the changes that are taking place in the East. One is struck by the absorption of all these women with life, its preservation and improvement, and so finds it an excellent expression of the best in the Woman's Movement. One finds ground for hope that in their idealism there is a firm basis for a future of international friendliness and peace, and, even if one reads the book in the limited light of college pride, one cannot escape the sense that an educational institution is an ambassador to the nations.

NATALIE MCFADEN BLANTON, 1917.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND HER FAMILY

This speech was made by President Park at the Seven Colleges Dinner in Cincinnati on November 22nd. Each speaker discussed some aspect of the college student, in an attempt to present a composite picture of the college woman of today.

My assignment in the programme tonight pleases me not only because it comes first and allows me to share in your carefree enjoyment of my confrères, but also because of its subject, the college student and her family. I speak of something intangible, as you will see, but exceedingly important, for unless the relation of the student in the woman's college to her family of the present, and her family of the future is by and large satisfactory, we must confess that the contribution we assume the college is making to American life is awkwardly brief, even if not actually what the girls we left behind us would call a flop. It would discourage me to educate only intellectual nuns and even an impersonal institution desires grandchildren. If, on the other hand, the relation of the student in the woman's college to her family is satisfactory and somewhat more than that, then everything else we exist for—adding to the sum of knowledge, training women for self-support, making good citizens—becomes far more fruitful and alive.

Perhaps the college does not often enough remember that the girl we see going about the campus, to the visible eye an orphan, is and always will be embedded in family life as a kind of matrix. As a baby, a pre-school scholar, in school, in college, in her professional education if she goes on to it, in her job, the young woman moves in a relation to a family as a set of climbers move in relation to a rope. The family alters, the connection does not. Can I throw any light in ten minutes on the part of a college in this birth-to-death relation?

From three sides, at least, the college has a look-in on the student as a family man. First, and too much limited for our liking, is our own relation to her family of the past and present. They visit us; we visit them; we talk to them officially at dinners, and unofficially by telephone and letter and face to face. We see parents who are often wise, generous and far-seeing in what they are giving their daughters and in our briefer relation we can build on their foundations. Sometimes they seem to us less than this; and at best lack of time and length of space block the communication of college and parent somewhat. We deal besides with kittle cattle; a woman of the early twenties by instinct dislikes talk behind her back whether its purpose is to make her drink milk, major in French, or develop the virtues of maturity, and regards us both, perhaps, as a free-spirited duckling might regard two hens putting their heads together on the bank. We both do better in direct attack.

And in the second place our acquaintance with the student's family is continuously being made through an acquaintance with the student herself. The parent has had the inside track; the twig has long been bent. As the girl becomes more mature and independent and consciously organizes her life she recognizes again and again family interests and standards, sometimes by acceptance of them, sometimes by deliberate divergence or adaptation. She is the child, however, not of her family's official code but of what she has seen and heard them say and do unofficially when the last visitor has left; she is the daughter not of Sundays and holidays but of work-day weeks of seventeen or eighteen years. Much of the current criticism

of the college student, her restlessness, her lack of a goal goes back to a restless, disorganized American family with insignificant interest and clashing purposes. Much of her reputed courage and frankness echoes similar courage and honesty at home.

The limitation of the college is clear: in the four years over which we uneasily preside, we are not shaping a new generation of adults. We can do little more than offer this or that ware for the young woman's inspection and choice and help her whole-heartedly to use what she selects.

But at the third point the college can help, perhaps, more effectively: when we see the student in her preoccupation with a future family, one which she confidently believes will be genuinely and in a new sense of her own. Rightly, she is turning some of her most direct thinking to this family, and how to get it. Why not? Her upper limit of age, twenty-two, is precisely the average marriage age for American women of her type. She no longer must choose between a job and marriage, and the former is at the moment even a good reason for the latter. And she sees in marriage and the training of children, an important part of the wider experience and fuller life which she covets for her individual future. So the figures for married college graduates are rising toward the figures for American women, and are probably already uniform with those of her sisters and her cousins, while higher than those of her aunts. She knows, too, that her marriage rate will keep up beyond the average age. As President Thomas said once for all: "The college graduate marries until she dies."

With the general situation clear to her, she knows no reason (and there is none) why her brain should not work on her individual future. In all colleges, and along with all her other equally genuine interests, she is frankly getting ready for marriage and children. She has an eye on herself and her family as she works on her biology and physiology, her literature, her psychology and philosophy, her art and her music. She has an eye on her husband in her holidays and week-ends away from the campus, and in her week-end and working days on the campus. She likes the chance to learn the management of community affairs through the management of college affairs, as she can still do more easily in a woman's college than in a co-educational community, but she wishes also to learn to work and play with men.

Like another, and better known President, I have Sunday breakfast parties. Many of the Seniors who stay after the buckwheat cakes have long mornings of conversation and discussion. They may politely follow my lead on the League or President Roosevelt's policies, or the Cincinnati City Management Plan—but they burst into a clamor of contesting views when I throw in their midst such a question as: "Are you going to bring up your boys and girls differently?" But the illuminating fact is that before long we get back to the City Management Plan, to President Roosevelt's turn to the right, and to the League, without the dying down of the clamor at all! Therein is, I believe, a useful and a hopeful parable.

Dr. William Allan Neilson said in his closing speech, referring to President Park's opening one:

"It was very wise, it seems, to begin this picture with emphasis upon the family, because by far the greater number of our graduates become heads of

families. And everything that has been added since Miss Park made the first speech this evening, has been a filling in of the picture of the head of the house. And I make no apology for calling the woman the head of the house. The man has had that title in the older countries for many years. In our country today he has long ago abdicated."

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR PRESIDENT PARK'S WESTERN TRIP

Following the suggestions made at the Alumnae Council meeting this fall, Miss Park's western trip is beginning to take form. She will leave the College just as the students are returning after the Christmas Holidays. The itinerary is still a tentative one, but will be somewhat as follows: Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles during January; Denver, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Galveston, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and possibly St. Louis and Louisville in February. The tour, it is hoped, will bring alumnae living at a distance into closer contact with the work now being done at Bryn Mawr.

Preparatory schools are already asking to be included in this trip, so that arrangements with two of them have been completed at the time of writing,—with the Kingswood Cranbrook School, outside of Detroit, and with Miss Branson's School near San Francisco.

The Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges has asked Miss Park to speak at a lawyers' and trust officers' luncheon in San Francisco on the subject of women's education and the needs of women's colleges. Meanwhile the undergraduates of Bryn Mawr are feeling that March 1st and Miss Park's return are a very long way off!

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary Gift has great pleasure in announcing that Ruth Cheney Streeter, 1918, who served on the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee which studied the needs of the College, has become a member of their central committee which has its headquarters at the Deanery.

The *Address Book of Alumnae and of Former Students* will be ready early in January. A notice about it will be enclosed with the notice of dues sent out by the Alumnae Office. Besides correct addresses, it will contain information about present occupations, geographical distribution, and other statistics. It may be obtained from the Publications Office for $1.50. Cheques should be made payable to Bryn Mawr College.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

The Report of the Alumnae Directors can hardly be a report in the same sense that the other Council reports are, for, unfortunately, your retiring Director cannot express her gratitude for the magnificent education she has received in terms of events or accomplishments.

Last year, "reporting" on behalf of Virginia Kneeland Frantz, I expressed my pleasure that the five-year term for Alumnae Directors seemed settled and that the maximum number of alumnae were destined to have the benefit of this education at your hands.

This year in "reporting" for myself I want to think with you a bit of our Alumnae Directors in relation to the whole Board of Directors of the College, and of the Alumnae Association's duty to itself in choosing its candidates for this post-graduate course in the policies and affairs of the College for the coming decade.

First of all, on the Board of Directors we have our life-members, our Quaker trustees, twelve in number. Nine of these are men, representing from professors to bankers, I think, about as varied a set of interests as we could hope to find. All but one are Philadelphians, and the one exception is a New Yorker. Then there are our three women trustees, President Thomas, Agnes Brown Leach (Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach), and in the past two years our own Millicent Cary McIntosh, again adding a varied point of view. Two of these three are from New York. The next group are the Directors-at-Large, elected for ten years—Susan Follansbee Hibbard of Chicago, and Caroline McCormick Slade, Frances Fincke Hande and Mr. Owen D. Young of New York. Mr. Young's relation is, by arrangement, advisory rather than one of active participation, for he finds it practically impossible to attend meetings.

Then there is the college group—the President of the College and, sitting with us as observers, three members of the college faculty—two men and one woman, or *vice versa,* as the will of the faculty dictates.

All this is given you not from a mere love of facts and statistics, but to suggest a new duty that seems to me to confront us in choosing our Alumnae Directors in the future. With the single exception of Mrs. Hibbard from Chicago, this basic body of Directors represents Philadelphia and the Bryn Mawr community, and New York. To these fourteen local members, six New Yorkers and one Chicagoan, we have added our present Alumnae Directors:

Virginia Kneeland Frantz	New York City
Virginia McKenney Claiborne	New York City
Florance Waterburg	New York City
Louise Fleischmann Maclay	New York City
Gertrude Dietrich Smith	Connecticut

making a total of fourteen local representatives, ten New Yorkers, one Chicagoan and one New Englander, if we may count President Thomas among the local group.

The last of our four New Yorkers to be elected we just had to have, whether or no, and more than that, we shall have to find a way to keep her by hook or crook as long as possible. But in choosing future Alumnae Directors it is not enough to consider their geographical distribution in relation to each other, but

rather in relation to the distribution of the entire Board. Philadelphia and New York can well rest on their laurels for some time to come; they are in devoted and competent hands. With the election of Eleanor Little Aldrich from Boston, to take office next month, New England is looked after. In future let us leave the comfortable convenience of the Atlantic Seaboard and go West as we did for the five years after 1920. Between 1906 and 1920, when we had but two Alumnae Directors, they were, in most cases, local. But in 1920, probably influenced by the experiences of the 1920 Endowment Drive, we elected Margaret Ayer Barnes from Chicago and Edna F. Gellhorn from St. Louis. In 1923 we elected Anna Bell Lawther from Iowa, and in 1925 Ruth Furness Porter from Chicago to fill an unexpired term. Since then we have turned our back on the West, electing one Director from Virginia, two from Philadelphia, four from New York City, and two from New England.

Happily we do not have to think of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in terms of men or women, alumnae or non-alumnae. Nor do I feel that sectional representation as such is so vastly important. But to us of the Alumnae Association our Alumnae Directors are centers of influence—we have given them five years' intensive training in the affairs of the College, and when that period is over they can hardly fail to be among our treasured assets. Let us see that these centers of influence are strategically placed over the country. It is going to take more thought on the part of the Councillors, the Nominating Committee, of all of us, in fact, but I truly believe it is worth it. For the coming endowment campaign we are armed to the teeth today in comparison with our pitiful armor of 1920; but with 5,000 alumnae instead of the 2,000 of that day, a body that changes its habitat far more than of yore, we must take constant thought to strengthen it. In so doing we shall serve both our Association and the College.

VIRGINIA MCKENNEY CLAIBORNE, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The BULLETIN acknowledges gratefully the following books:

National Music, by Ralph Vaughn Williams. Oxford University Press. New York, 1934. These lectures were delivered at Bryn Mawr College in October and November, 1932, as the second series of the Mary Flexner Lectures on the Humanities.

Introduction to German, by Max Diez. Oxford University Press. New York. 1934.

Kent Records. Kent Keepers of the Peace, 1316-1317. Edited with an Introduction by Bertha Haven Putnam, Ph.D. Headley Brothers, 1933. Issued to the Subscribers to the Records Branch, Kent Archaeological Society.

THE NATURE OF FEMININE PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Translated from the German)

This article was written by one of the German women students at the Normal School of Physical Education in Berlin. She was so interested in what Miss Petts, Director of Physical Education at Bryn Mawr College, had to tell her of the philosophy of physical education here, that she wrote this exposition of her own point of view.

I. The Nature of Feminine Physical Education

When we consider feminine physical education today, the first thing that meets the eye is its analogy to physical training for men. Except for aesthetic dancing, women perform the same physical exercises as men do—insofar as the feminine body allows. Identity of performance has been almost achieved in the domain of sports. The identity is somewhat less marked in gymnastics. The reason for this is obvious. This fundamental similarity in the exercises of men and women rests on a conception which we shall simply define as Liberal. This conception rests on a belief in the fundamental similarity of men and women—save for the most obvious differences. This point of view with regard to identical potentialities, rights, and duties on the part of men and women has its spiritual roots in Rationalism and found its spontaneous expression in the French Revolution of 1789, which resulted from the Liberalism of the preceding century. These principles of the French Revolution—Freedom, Equality, and Brotherhood—originated in an intellectual attitude far removed from practical life. Their point of departure was to be found neither in nature or in reality, but in reasoning, in judgment, and according to the "philosophers" who held this point of view, rational man's duty was to correct nature. It is clear that such a point of departure and such principles, freedom, equality, brotherhood, made possible the emancipation of women from their former bonds. Hence we experienced in the 19th century the beginning of the feminist movements, the fight for women's votes, etc. Concretely, this is what happened: Women conquered bit by bit the territory which had been heretofore man's alone.

This development was considerably furthered by the World War, which led men away from the heart of the country to the national borders and brought about as a necessity the filling of men's places by women in order that the organization and routine of national life should not be badly crippled. Thus woman was suddenly forced to perform duties, to carry out tasks for which she herself had not heretofore considered herself competent. So it happened that the housewife was obliged to come forward, to be a worker, a bread-winner. Except for the woman herself who had already suffered from the calling away of men to arms, the chief victim of this new order was the family, the life of which was now destroyed. But national life was itself at stake. It was a naked struggle for existence itself.

During the revolution and the inflation that ensued, woman showed that she was firmly established as a worker. In many cases the husband had failed to return. Who was to feed the family? The mother. Hence she went on with her work.

In the same measure that certain principles which have always been considered as essentially masculine—protectiveness, glory in battle, honor—lost ground in the eyes of many men returning from war, these same principles loomed larger in the eyes of women. This new trend is manifest in the general attitude towards life.

It is understandable, therefore, that it should also appear in the domain of physical education for women. Woman begins to go in for certain activities which heretofore have been those of men alone. Woman now throws the shot, she jumps hurdles, she runs 100 meters, she runs 800 meters. In short, she does exactly as men do. The only difference is that the standard of achievement is somewhat lowered for her. It naturally follows that as woman adopts the same type of physical exercise or exercises as men, she naturally claims similar incentives, tendencies, and she finds justification in these for her activities. The fundamental incentives or tendencies in sports are: An increase in capacity for achievement (strength, power, endurance) of the individual. Such a development is possible, as we have already said, only if we adopt the point of view that woman's nature is really what was formerly believed to be essentially man's.

A big city alone could furnish the proper opportunities for such a development. Therefore, such an evolution was not observable in rural districts. Here the difference between the sexes still obtained; here again the same standard was not used for both sexes. On the contrary, other demands were made of women than of men.

II. The New Basic Directions of Feminine Physical Education Today

The new position of women in the state implies that the life of women must follow a new pattern. We must, therefore, review once again all those problems which pertain to the education of women and to their role in life—modes of education that will show new trends in the same measure that present-day life is evolving and making new demands.

Let us now return to the question of physical education.

At the outset of this Revolution which is taking place at the present moment in the German Normal Schools for Physical Training, we recognize clearly that men are intent upon adopting a new system of physical education. In this they are obeying the demands of present-day conditions. We must not withhold from them the answer to the question which is often asked of us and which, above all, we should ask: Are the physical exercises which have heretofore been practised, truly best suited to the nature of women? And we must also find an answer to this other question: What new requirements does this new epoch in our national life demand of us? For it is on the answers to these questions that the role which is to be played by physical education of girls depends.

Earlier in this article, we observed that the present physical exercises for women are borrowed from the domain of masculine activities. The aims of these masculine physical exercises, among which sports are to be numbered, are: Increase in *strength, speed,* and *endurance* of the individual. It is clear and self-evident that strength, speed, and endurance are essential in the training of man, for man will always be a fighter. Therefore, these physical exercises correspond completely to man's tendencies. He finds joy in contests. He finds joy in achievement. (The criticism which men of the D. H. F. L. have made of sports as they have been practiced up to the present, does not apply to the sporting instinct itself, but to the fact that sports tend to improve the individual alone but do not further the cultivation of groups or societies.)

Whether one seeks the nature of movement in woman where this movement corresponds to her attitude and position in life—in the rural districts, let us say,

or whether one endeavors to deduce from the nature of the feminine organism a general principle, it will be found that quite contrary to what is true of men, it is not speed, not suddenness of motion, which are characteristic of women. The picture of the rise and fall of a wave will best express our meaning. In other words, the *swing* rather than the *blow* is her essential motion. Hence the purpose to be borne in mind in the physical education of women is not to train them in view of contests or achievements, but to cultivate in them a certain serenity, to establish the foundation of an harmonious form.

But people will oppose to our view that sports make for pleasure. It is true that this apparent objection displaces the question, but this objection is merely *apparent,* for the subject under discussion is not that students should be trained in view of what is pleasurable but in view of what is right. The only thing that is right for a woman is that which brings about her fulfilment of herself. Furthermore we are all children of liberalism, and we must guard ourselves against the fact that we are accustomed to consider as normal and natural what is in truth abnormal and unnatural. (War, revolution, inflation.) That alone can be said to be natural which corresponds to the original instinct in the chain of the generations of women and that also which our instinct shows us to be right. It is of paramount importance that we should recognize that *instinct.* This requires a certain courageous attitude with regard to our vanity, for it is precisely vanity which in so many cases leads women to sports: i. e., vanity or an endeavor to be of importance or gain beauty—hygiene. But there should be only one criterion: Does the curriculum which we girls follow at the D. H. F. L. correspond fundamentally to the development of the feminine nature?

We must answer this question in the negative. Sports and gymnastics do not correspond to our needs, for both are fundamentally unfeminine. This does not mean that we shall not practice sports any more. We merely require that the emphasis and weight of our training should be placed on movements which correspond to woman's needs and that her peculiar characteristics may be thus strengthened and developed. And we also know that at different stages of her development a girl requires different kinds of exercises. Hence at a certain period of the development she needs a great deal of play and many opportunities for contests; later in her growth this need gives place to something else. We are dealing with a fundamental principle. We are forced to conclude that neither sports nor gymnastics can fulfil the needs of women. It is only when a girl is trained according to the true nature of her sex, i. e., when her fundamental characteristics are made to grow stronger and to unfold freely through correct education that she will become a truly educated woman, yielding all that her real nature can yield. It is only these women who live according to standards peculiarly their own, who will righteously and fully perform their duty, their essentially feminine duty towards the new Germany.

We do not demand a return to the conditions of olden times. We demand a sane and essentially feminine place—our own place in the national life.

Hence a new goal of education becomes necessary. We demand the proper teachers! In our case, the needed teacher is the one who can furnish typical feminine physical exercises, such exercises as will correspond to a woman's characteristics and which will build up her body according to her true nature.

CAMPUS NOTES

GERALDINE E. RHOADS, 1935

Comparatively little has happened on campus this month that we did not forecast in the December BULLETIN. There have been no revolutions in our midst; if our attitude to world affairs can be judged from our calm and seclusion, we are definitely pacifistic. We still speculate as to the results of the Saar plebiscite and hark back to the Shaw lectures as we read of new developments in world affairs. We are, furthermore, abashed and encouraged, both, by the thought that we shall shortly be superseded by a generation with I. Q.'s ranging about the two hundred mark. With some little difficulty, we have managed to prevent all this from preying upon our minds too much, and we have been concentrating our attention upon the mighty problems that suddenly confront us when we come to think that *summas* are to be had only by considerable expenditure of effort and time at quiz and report periods.

Gertrude Stein's lecture on *Poetry and Grammar* caused some furore on campus. After the lecture, the sole topic of conversation was Miss Stein's theory of modern prose and poetry; provided one could tear oneself away from the smoking-room discussions at all, one went to sleep with the tale of how Miss Stein came to write *Tender Buttons* for a bedtime story, and one talked about punctuation and rhythm in prose and poetry at every meal. Almost everyone who heard Miss Stein was interested in the writer's theory and was fascinated by her personal charm.

To our regret, Mrs. Dean's series of lectures (the Shaw lectures) came to an end shortly before Thanksgiving, but we were not thereby left with a prospect of no lectures to stimulate our interest in world affairs. Dr. Albert Nock followed up the lectures in the Shaw series with a talk on strictly domestic political problems.

Dr. Wells' lecture on Germany, the first of the Shaw foundation lectures, established a precedent that promises well for us: within the next two weeks we are to have two more lectures given by Bryn Mawr professors on fields of special interest to them, lectures on Mexico and on Spain, to be given by Dr. Müller and by Dr. Gray, respectively.

The Marriner lecture series proved so enjoyable to the College that Mr. Marriner is returning next spring to give another series of four lecture-recitals in the Deanery on *Modern Music,* and Dr. Veltmann, who has been lecturing weekly in the Common Room, is continuing his series on ancient and modern materialism for the philosophers among us. These lecture series have proved extraordinarily popular, especially in view of the fact that *series* of lectures tend to take on the commonplace and regular aspect of lectures in scheduled courses. A speaker must be extremely good to sustain undergraduate interest in a series of lectures that must of necessity be attended in a student's spare time.

In addition to these series, we have had a highly varied program of individual lectures. Our literary fellows heard Bernard DeVoto on the problems encountered in novel writing; those of us who are interested in art had the pleasure of attending an illustrated lecture on *Chinese Painting,* given by Mr. George Rowley; the linguists enjoyed hearing Mr. Paul Hazard's lecture on *Madame de Chateaubriand;*

and even the science majors, long confined to Dalton, emerge this week to hear Dr. Karl K. Darrow speak on *Waves and Crystals*. We could scarcely ask for more variety in lectures in the course of a few weeks.

More spice still has been added to our life by the recent efforts of undergraduate organizations. The French Club has accomplished a good deal this month: it sponsored an informal talk on Sacha Guitry, as well as M. Hazard's more formal lecture. The Art Club has been more active this fall than ever before: a considerable number of students are studying sketching in the club and are ambitiously modelling the hundreds of pounds of clay that the organization has acquired, into all sorts of statues under the direction of Agnes Yarnall. The organization of the club, as well as the work of its members, is still in an experimental stage, but the future of this Saturday morning activity is so promising at the moment that outsiders keep wishing they had either the talent or the ambition to join.

The hockey season, which just finished with the expected defeat of Varsity by the All-Philadelphia team, was quite successful in the main. The Second Team won the Second Team League Championship for Bryn Mawr, and Varsity defeated Swarthmore, its rival of longest standing. In addition to these major successes, Bryn Mawr distinguished itself for the strength and skill it displayed in tying Haverford at hockey, and in securing revenge for the mental cruelty with which we are sometimes afflicted by the faculty, by defeating our elders and superiors, 3-0. Now we are awaiting similar victories from Amazon swimming and basketball teams that will, as usual, start the winter sports season after the Christmas holidays.

The climax of autumn activities on campus was reached this last week with the production of *Cymbeline* and a big Christmas dance. Acting, directing, lighting, costuming, and scenery all pointed to the ambition and the talents of the producers; the presentation was interesting and admirable. Unfortunately, however, the prevailing discontent with the choice of *Cymbeline* prevented the small attending audience from appreciating how *much* Varsity Dramat had done with an extremely difficult piece. We wonder if ever, in the history of the College, the Varsity Players have chosen a play for production that met the approval of all Bryn Mawr. Sometimes we doubt that it ever has done so, but at the same time general feeling at the present moment on campus indicates that the undergraduates will not support Varsity productions unless the plays chosen have a more popular appeal than *Cymbeline*.

The dance following the play left all Bryn Mawr exhausted, but happy. And it is with that same feeling of pleasant exhaustion that we left for a merry Christmas. We left happy, that is, if we were among those who found time to do some early shopping somewhere in the environs.

TWO CORRECTIONS

President-Emeritus Thomas sent two corrections which she wished to have made in her speech, dedicating the tablet placed in the cloister to the memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Unfortunately they came too late to be made in the December BULLETIN. Lucrezia Mott should have been Lucretia Mott, and the date when the American campaign for Woman Suffrage started should have read 1848, not 1849. The BULLETIN offers both its apologies and regrets that it was unable to make the changes in the text itself.

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: Mary Alice Hanna Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
c/o The Brearley School
610 East 83rd St., New York City.

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Georgiana King writes: "I was abroad all summer with my friend, Mary Newcomb, who lives in Low Buildings. We planned for three weeks in Dalmatia at the beginning and three in the Piedmontese Alps at the end, staying on our boat, the Vulcania (which is very nice in tourist third), to Ragusa, and, after Zara and Spalato, crossing to Bari. We came up through Italy from Naples to Modena on a port-to-port Italian railway ticket, good for two months, bought in New York before starting for $25. I had a week in Sardinia with Mrs. Giles, Ellen Giles' mother. She is pretty old and pretty frail, but she is valiantly nearing the close of her amazing work on the *Religious Drama in the Sard Language*. . . . We stayed in places like Modena, making little dashes on return tickets, and, after using up the ticket at Susa, went to Courtmayeur till we came down to Genoa to sail. We worked hard all the time at Baroque, expiating our earlier blind indifference or stupid prejudice in churches and galleries that we had known thirty years ago. But we got in a good deal of new stuff, too."

From *The New York Times*, November 4th, 1934: "A recent purchase by the Metropolitan Museum is a 'Bronze Head of a Young Woman' by the contemporary American sculptor, Isamu Noguchi." He is Léonie Gilmour's son.

From *The New York Times*, November 19th, 1934: "The first ascent by a zoologist of Mt. La Hotte, the least known and most hazardous mountain peak in Haiti, has been accomplished by Philip J. Darlington, assistant curator of insects in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University." He collected some hitherto unknown species and some that are very rare. He is Becky Mattson Darlington's son.

Mary Hill Swope has a new grandson, Gerard Swope, 3rd, Gerard's son.

Anna Scattergood Hoag has two new grandchildren: Joseph Henry Scattergood Hoag, John's son, and Elizabeth Thacher Hoag, Gilbert's daughter.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Word has just been received that Julia Pratt Smith, who was spending the winter in Buffalo, New York, died there November 9th, 1934. She has been travelling for the past few years, and her house in Haverford has been closed.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Hollar Knox's son, William Scudder Knox, was married on November 28th to Marguerite Saul, daughter of a prominent Philadelphian.

Eleanor McCormick Fabyan's daughter, Eleanor Fabyan, is President of the Junior Class at Bryn Mawr College.

Daisy Ullman writes that she was home all summer and went to the "two-year Fair" only once, also that she has just emerged from the difficulties of having the house painted.

Michi Kawai stayed with Eloise Tremain at Ferry Hall on November 14th. Eloise invited all of 1904 she could muster, Evelyn Holliday Patterson and her husband, Wallace, Daisy and her brother Frederick, and Alice Schiedt Clark who came down from Madison, Wisconsin, for dinner in her private suite at the school. They spent the evening discussing Michi's school and the classmates and friends Michi met in the East.

Remember our Reunion is this year. Make your plans to be with us at Bryn Mawr in June.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

When death comes without warning to a very much alive personality, a kind of incredulity seizes us. Nan Stinson, apparently in perfect health, arranging an informal party for some young people, was suddenly no longer here. A great circle of her friends still scarcely believe it.

After her husband's fatal accident twelve years ago, she established her home on the familiar corner we all have turned between Bryn Mawr station and the College. There her hospitality was widely generous to friends of many types. For she gradually and quietly became a very vital force in the town. Her humor, wit, keen insight, her sense of proportion and her real unselfishness made many seek her out. She worked indefatigably for the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church and she was much interested in the D. A. R. and the Colonial Dames. She loved to welcome her daughters' friends as well as her own; she spent herself doing for other people.

To her children, Florence, now a Freshman at Bryn Mawr, and Nancy, their mother's classmates offer deep sympathy.

Edith Sharpless came home in the summer for a six months' stay. She will be in Haverford until her return to Japan in January.

Emily Cooper Johnson writes—"Helen Griffith, M. T., and I took a grand tour of U. S. A. this summer, one objective being for Helen to visit a California friend and the other the education of M. T. who had never since babyhood been south or west of Philadelphia. So we did the Fair, Yellowstone, southern California, then Yosemite, and a stop with Helen Paxson in Berkeley in her exciting and completely satisfying house. Helen G. turned homeward and passed through equatorial heats and the Grand Canyon while we went on to further sightseeing."

The class extends sympathy to Mabry Parks Remington whose husband died suddenly in September.

1906

Class Editor: HELEN HAUGHWOUT PUTNAM
(Mrs. William E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

1907

Class Editor pro tem: CORNELIA MEIGS
Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

The Council meeting brought Alice Sachs Plaut to Bryn Mawr. Her son is a married man of two years' standing! He holds two fellowships in archaeology at Harvard.

Emmy Low has turned to drama and plays minor parts in a Shakespeare repertoire offered by the Globe Theatre. Alice writes book reviews as a relief from committee meetings.

The pretty advertisements in the New York papers of "Jams and Chutneys from the Virgin Islands" advertise Robert Claiborne's company. He and Robert, Jr., are settled at St. Thomas. Clara, unfortunately, has not been able to shake off a summer grippe and is staying in Petersburg with Mrs. McKenney. Virginia's sister, Annie, is visiting her for the winter.

The engagement is announced of Edith Chambers Rhoads' daughter, Anna, to George A. Perrara, studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. The marriage is to take place shortly before Christmas. Edith's oldest son, Joseph, married several years ago while he was a Sophomore at Haverford. Anna is a Senior at Antioch, John is at Haverford, Ruth at Rollins. Edith declares she's had enough of her daughters'

choosing where they will go to college. "The two little girls are to go to Westtown and straight to Bryn Mawr—and no nonsense."

Annie Jackson Bird has a son at Harvard this year. The next two boys are at Episcopal, where Lee plays on the football team. The twins, girls of ten, are at Cynwyd public school.

My own four children range from seventeen to eleven, neatly sandwiched: boy-girl-boy-girl. They all play on victorious teams. In fact, defeated teams seem to be as elusive as the piece of stocking that is now a hole! The first of every month brings in report cards carefully got up by various schools. But as I always forget which school uses which marking system and as I can never tell by looking at a child I never know whether E means excellent or Saturday morning session!

The *New York Herald-Tribune* early in the fall had the following item:

Columbia Signs Miss Helburn

Theresa Helburn, a director of the Theater Guild, has been signed by Columbia Pictures on a long-term contract which becomes operative January 1. She will spend eight months a year in an important executive capacity at the Columbia studios in contact with Harry Cohn, president of the company. The remaining months she will devote to the Guild. Miss Helburn is at present supervising "A Sleeping Clergyman," the current Theater Guild production. She has been instrumental in the success of such plays as "Ah Wilderness," "Biography," "Strange Interlude" and "Reunion in Vienna," and has been connected with the Guild since 1919.

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

Hilda Sprague-Smith (Mrs. Dwight Sprague-Smith) is spending the winter with her mother at 1146 Via Capri, Winter Park, Florida.

Frances Ferris writes of her past summer in England: "We spent five weeks in Cornwall in a cute cottage on the north coast near Newquay which a friend lent me as reward for having made all the curtains for it seven years ago. . . . I may say the curtains were still hanging without having faded a particle. But the sunshine this year should have made a difference as the month of July was almost cloudless. Of course, there was a heat wave, eighty-five degrees, to account for it. I may say we rejoiced, as the bathing was delightful. In August we had two weeks in Scotland, not cloudless, but utterly delightful, too, in the combination of lovely scenery and historic interest. Two days of London were enough of the city for me."

Marianne Moore often comes into the Macmillan Company offices to arrange about her book of *Selected Poems*, soon to be published. Her visits make a pleasant break in my work with the editorial end of the religious books, and though the poems are out of my field of work, we have some good old Bryn Mawr conversations. We are all looking forward with the greatest anticipation to the appearance of her book.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Ruth Cabot is working for the Family Welfare Society of Boston, and has an apartment at Winthrop.

Ruth Babcock (Mrs. Charles Deems, 1929 La Salle Ave., Minneapolis) attended the Episcopal Conference in Atlantic City this fall, and stopped in Bryn Mawr to see a few old friends. Her husband has just been transferred from San Francisco to St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis. Ruth was to start on a speaking tour through the churches of Minnesota after her return from the conference.

Anita Boggs (The Argonne, Washington, D. C.) writes: "Last winter the Czechoslovak Government honored me with the cross of the Order of the White Lion, and the French Government with the cross of the Officer of the French Academy, each for distinguished service to their respective nations. *The Living Age*, that hoary 90-year-old magazine of international affairs, asked me to be on its advisory council; the Academy of World Economics put me on its Board of Directors—after which a 14 ft. awning 'cracked down' on my skull and neck and gave me a concussion of the brain from which I am still endeavoring to recover. Now beginning to come along splendidly."

The following information has only just reached the editor: "Katherine Evans MacMillan died July 9th, 1933. Her husband, Charles MacMillan died two days later. Their two children, Katherine, aged eleven, and Sally, nine, are with their grandmother, Mrs. Evans, in Paris, Ky. During the years Katherine lived in Paris she endeared herself to a large circle of friends and was very active in club work, especially in the 'Garden Club,' her own flower garden being one of the show gardens of the town." The class will wish to extend to Mrs. Evans and to the little girls their sincere sympathy. Pat Murphy (Edith H., 4211 Sansom St., Philadelphia) is Assistant Principal of the Agnes Irwin School. Pat says: "I am always hard up. If anyone wants to contribute, tell them I'm interested in taking expensive trips."

Hildegarde Hardenburgh (Mrs. Henry Eagle, Sands Point, Port Washington, N. Y.) writes that she is treasurer of the St. Cecelia Singing

Club, to which she is very devoted, and Chairman of the Nurses' Committee of the Village Welfare Society of Port Washington. Her husband has been mayor of the village for some time. Their two boys, aged 16 and 15, go to the Loomis School, at Windsor, Conn. Their daughter of 12 is at home, Hildegarde's constant companion.

Dorothy Nearing (Mrs. Henry B. Van Dyne, 176 Canton St., Troy, Pa.) writes that she has been getting quite deaf and has been taking treatments in New York. She would be glad to hear from any other 1910er in the same boat. She stays at Allerton House, 57th and Lexington Avenue. "I am a member of the Mothers' Assistance Board of our county and under the new law this board has the supervision of the Blind and Old Age Pensions which have just been passed in Pennsylvania. This means some new work for us, but it is rather interesting to see the working out of the measures. . . . My son is at Northwestern University and thinks there is nothing like it. Mary Nearing is a Senior at the Madeira School this year."

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

Another Freshman of especial interest to us is Alice Low, the daughter of Margaret Friend.

Lois Lehman is actually in the U. S. A., again after an absence of seven years in Europe. She is at present in Atlantic City.

Lois Goodnow, Margery Smith's daughter, is making her debut this winter and is a Freshman at Smith College.

The class sends its deep sympathy to Margery Hoffman Smith, whose mother died in the early part of December.

Amy Walker Field has been in Boston recently, where her boys are at college and school. Amy is reported to be studying at the University of Chicago.

Jeannette Allen Andrews writes from Mt. Clemens, Mich., that she still rides a great deal and is breaking in four colts. Her husband is in army aviation and is in command of a pursuit unit.

After the holidays your editor is going to send out return postals and is hoping most optimistically for splendid results.

1912

Class Editor: Gladys Spry Augur
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
P. O. Box 884, Santa Fé, N. M.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Eleanor Allen Mitchum and her husband made a flying trip east late in October and a few of her classmates were fortunate enough to lunch with her in New York. Those present were Biz Baldwin Stimson, Rena Bixler, Mad Ellinger, Mary Woodin Miner, K. White and Elizabeth Dewey. They report that Elee was looking very young and was just as good fun as ever. She has moved to 3425 Jackson St., San Francisco. Other news gleaned was that Mad is thriving on country life, having moved to New City; Rena is very busy and happy with her bookstore in New Rochelle, and Mary Miner and her two children live in New York with her mother. She is very busy with her pet charities, like the Music School Settlement. Braley told of her interesting trip to California last summer and K. had many things to tell about *The New Yorker.* Her daughter, Nancy Angell, the class baby, is a Freshman this year.

Biz Stimson made a hurried trip to France this summer to see her parents and returned with a seventeenth century Dutch painting which she is anxious to display to her classmates at her new apartment up four flights in her same house. She spent August at a hotel in the hills where her husband was the doctor, where the swimming was wonderful and very good for her. She met Mary Smith at Minnewaska and Mary spends most of her time playing in an orchestra or practicing for it.

Early in November Alice Chester appeared in Boston to attend a Girl Scout Convention, of which she is Third Vice-President. She stayed a week but every spare moment was spent in looking up schools for her growing family or visiting relatives, and it was hard to see her. Lill Cox came from St. Paul's and both spent a night with Lib Inches. Alice told of her delightful five weeks' trip to England last summer with her husband and one son. They visited the Newberrys in Lincoln and all went to Scotland together to play golf.

Dorothy Cox has also been in Boston recently and dined with Dean Coolidge at Wellesley. Betty Lord was also there, but we have no information except that D. looked well. Three changes in address are: Mrs. Eugene M. Carr (Catherine Creighton), 10 Greenwood Rd., Biltmore, N. C.; Katherine Shippen, 44 West 10th St., New York City; Mrs. Herrick Kidder (Evelyn Tyson), Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.

Ida Pritchett had an exhibition of her photographs in the Plastic Club gallery in Philadelphia, early in November. It was noticed in all the Philadelphia papers, and everyone who saw it, from President Park down, was

tremendously impressed. The effect was really beautiful. And *have* you seen the College Book?

Martha Eliot has been appointed Assistant Director of the Children's Bureau.

1915

Class Editor: MARGARET FREE STONE
(Mrs. J. Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Merle Sampson Toll's husband is now with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, and Merle and her family have taken a house at 405 Fairfax Rd., Bethesda, Md.

Mildred Jacobs Coward has promised to send to the Class Editor any news she culls in connection with her appeal for the Alumnae Fund. So even if you haven't any money (and who has?) please *do* send some news of yourself, either to her or directly to me.

Mary M. Thompson, whose practice is limited to psychiatry, announces the removal of her office to the New Weston, Madison Avenue at 50th Street, New York City.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Constance Dowd Grant made one of her comprehensive trips east in November. She attended the Council meetings at Bryn Mawr and while there had a telephone conversation with Eleanor Hill Carpenter who was busy with her farm of many acres. From Bryn Mawr Cedy went to New York where she found Helen Riegel Oliver established at the Park Lane for the winter. On her way home she stopped for a night with Ruth Alden Lester in East Aurora, N. Y. Just before her arrival there Margaret Chase Locke, who was on a business trip with her husband, called Ruth up from Buffalo. Cedy overtook the Lockes at Erie, Pa., the next morning and visited with them until eleven o'clock when they all took to the road again, the Lockes with 300 and Cedy with 350 miles to go before the day was over. A few days before she went east Cedy moved into her new house. It is on a knoll above a creek with woods all around. Her address is still Glendale, Ohio.

Elizabeth Holliday Hitz was one of four loyal Indianapolis alumnae who went to Cincinnati on November 22nd for the dinner in honor of the Presidents of Seven Women's Colleges. To the great pleasure of their Cincinnati friends and classmates they stayed over for the luncheon in honor of President Park which the local Bryn Mawr Club gave on the following day. Betty is active in the Junior League and is one of the faithful and energetic members of the small but effective Indianapolis Bryn Mawr Club. She has two very satisfactory children — Benjamin, aged twelve, and Eveline, who is just ten.

Willie Savage Turner's daughter, Doris, the oldest of her five children, is preparing to enter Bryn Mawr next fall. She is a Senior at Lower Merion High School this year, is on the honor roll and hopes to make sure of at least one year at Bryn Mawr by winning a scholarship. Willie's husband is quite a well-known philatelist. She shares his interest and is conducting a small stamp business herself.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Word has just been received of the death of Mathilde Loeb Gerstle last winter. Our deepest sympathy is extended to her husband and three children, ten, twelve and fifteen years of age.

Mary Spence was married some time ago to Louis W. Dougherty, but somehow the exciting information did not reach this column. She is living at 26 Eckington St., Springfield, Mass.

Ray Taylor Lee and her husband built a fishing camp in Canada late in the spring. At reunion they were investigating its progress and taking in a little fishing on the side along with the customary dose of black flies, we understand.

Monica O'Shea Muray and her husband spent a most enjoyable vacation in Sweden the latter part of the summer. She recommends highly the Kunsholm on which she crossed and Sweden for a thoroughly satisfactory country to visit.

Marian Tuttle was prevented from coming to reunion in June because it happened to coincide with examination time at the Oswego Normal School where she was teaching. She is interested in taking moving pictures, and a year ago took a literary tour of England with her movie camera.

If any one happens to know the addresses of Ruth Allen Nevins, last heard of in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., or Marjorie Milne, your Class Editor would greatly appreciate being advised of it.

1918

Class Editor: MARY-SAFFORD HOOGEWERFF
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

1919

Class Editor: FRANCES CLARK DARLING
(Mrs. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

We are very late in offering our sympathy to Dorothea Chambers Blaisdell who has lost her father; to Marjorie Martin Johnson whose father died as a result of an automobile acci-

dent, and to Jeanette Peabody Cannon whose sister, Carol, died after a long illness, in September.

Roxanna Chadbourne is living at 44 W. 10th Street, New York City, and is studying at Columbia.

Frederica Howell Williams is very much interested in working for the birth control movement in Massachusetts.

Mary O'Neill Hawkins, when last heard from, was studying psychiatry in Vienna.

Margaret Janeway is practicing medicine in New York at 140 East 54th Street, New York.

Marion Moseley Sniffen is back again studying medicine at Northwestern Medical School in Chicago, after a summer vacation with a class-mate and her husband in Estes Park and the Jackson Hole country, and a visit with them in San Francisco.

Beatrice Sorchan Binger is very much interested in the La Guardia administration. Her husband, Walter Binger, is Deputy Commissioner of Sanitation in charge of the Division of Engineering.

Anette Stiles Greeley has become an expert child's stylist. She sells children's clothing and is the representative in her vicinity (Framingham, Mass.) of several children's clothing houses.

Catharine Taussig Opie is living at "Cotuit," Pullen's Lane, Headington, Oxford, England, in a house which she and her husband have remodelled. She was in this country this summer with her fifteen months old daughter. In addition to her duties as the wife of an Oxford don, she works in the Oxford public schools doing special work with ungraded pupils.

Amelia Warner Wyllie has moved from New Canaan, Conn., to Cross Highway, Westport, Conn.

Martha Watriss, Lady Thorton, is living now in New York at 5 W. 53rd Street.

Louise Wood, after nearly two years abroad, is back in America looking for a teaching position for next winter. She reports that living in Europe on a fifty-cent dollar is quite a game, and she hopes to go back to Florence after Christmas to finish her book on saints, symbols and legends in Florentine painting. Her permanent address is 196 East Delaware Place, Chicago.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

From eight different states has come news of our classmates. I had not realized that we were so widely scattered.

A letter from Helen Wortman Russell in Portland, Oregon, tells of the death of her father toward the end of September after a long illness. Helen writes about seeing Cornelia Skinner, '22, who played in Portland one night in the early part of November.

From La Jolla, California, comes news of Helen Humphrey Jackson and her family. Helen has not been East for three years—since she came to take her father to live with her. Her three children, aged eleven, eight, and nearly five, go to a progressive school run by a Bryn Mawr alumna, Louise C. Balmer.

Laura Hales was in Chicago when she wrote, but she had returned only a short time before from England and was then preparing to take her mother to the south of France for the winter. They plan to visit relatives in England during the spring. Doris Pilkin Buck and her husband had been visiting Alice Rood Van Deusen while seeing the World's Fair.

Kay Cauldwell Scott, after a trying year of severe illness, is building a house in Ridgewood, New Jersey. When that is under way Kay expects to set forth for Santo Domingo, Mexico and South America. Her daughter, Kata, is eight and Janet is six.

Cheering news from Zella Boynton Selden! Her middle son, Jo, is almost well and back at school. George, her eldest, is now ten and a half, Jo is eight, and Boynton is six. It was entertaining to read in the November *Fortune* about Erie's Junior League.

In addition to Millicent Carey McIntosh and Nancy Offutt, we have Katharine Roberts Prew, the headmistress of Whitfield Country Day School in Sarasota, Florida. Katharine started the school four years ago in order properly to prepare her two children for Bryn Mawr and Haverford. She enclosed a folder telling of the kindergarten, the academic course for boys and girls through the tenth class, and the many varied extra-curricular activities.

Polly Chase Boyden writes from a farm near Ridgefield, Connecticut: "Last summer I bought a house in Truro, Massachusetts, put it through the Land Court, moved it to a hilltop, and got a construction loan to fix it up. I saw a good deal of the textile strike last September and I am still struggling to write." Polly has one grown-up daughter, another who writes poetry, and a son who wants to be an explorer.

Marjorie Canby Taylor was asked to send news of our class baby so that her many foster-mothers could follow her development. Edith is thirteen—yes, we really have been out of college long enough to have that possible. She is tall, five feet and a half, and she is in the eighth grade at Germantown Friends School, where she has gone since kindergarten. "This year she is in the Junior Glee Club and is very fond of group singing. Her favorite outdoor sports are bicycling and swimming; general hobby, reading."

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor Donnelley Erdman
(Mrs. C. Pardee Erdman)
514 Rosemont Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

This is my swan song as Class Editor. I thought I had another year, but Eleanor Bliss' honesty got the better of her and she wrote that she was supposed to take it on. She would welcome any news sent to her at 1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore. Blissedes is back at her old job with colds and whooping cough at Johns Hopkins which she considers a relief after a year of routine bacteriology.

Dorothy Lubin Heller writes from Englewood, N. J., that she now has three children who take up all her time; David 8, George 4, and Mary Grace who was born June 10th. She reports that Grace Lubin Finesinger has been in Vienna for a year with her husband who is a neurologist and psychiatrist and was there studying on a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship. They are now back in Boston having travelled in Russia, Sweden, Lithuania, etc., for several months after the year was over.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Rock,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 W. 11th St., New York City.

A series of what one gets for being a wife and mother has taken all of our time and most of our thought from this job. We apologize to those members of the class who have been humane enough to write to us for our delay in getting their news into print. 1923 has gone in for marriage in a big way since last spring.

Mary Chesnut Snow was married on April 2nd, 1934, in New York City, to Mr. Malcolm Webster Ford, of Forest Hills. Her first marriage was terminated by divorce.

Grace Carson was married April 11th, 1934, to Mr. Cecil Eric Free, of London and Chiselhurst, Kent. Mr. Free attended Westminster School, London, and is an Associate of the Royal College of Art. Grace and her husband are now living in Hohokus, New Jersey.

Dorothy Burr was married in August to Mr. Herbert Thompson, of the American School at Athens. Mr. Thompson is at Toronto for the fall term, giving lectures at the university. Dorothy's address is Sussex Court Apartments, 21 Sussex Street, Toronto, until February, when she will be in New York for a time. When the digging season starts the Thompsons will go back to Greece where Dorothy has been working on the Agora dig for the past year.

Eleanor Mathews was married September 8th in New York City to Mr. Elbridge Erly Gerry. She has moved to Washington where Mr. Gerry is in the litigation department of the N. R. A.

And we know more, too, which we shall tell you next month. We swear we will, wife and mother, or not.

1924

Class Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallet Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Crit Coney D'Arms has a large young son, John Haughton D'Arms, born November 29th and weighing 9 pounds, 1 ounce.

A most welcome note from Gene Boross Cuyler tells us that her little daughter is named Eugenia Perry Cuyler.

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

At a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—which in some respects resembled a Bryn Mawr reunion—we met among others Nina Perera Collier who is now in the Section for Professional Projects of the Works Division of the FERA. This summer she spent in the southwest, classifying Indian products for commercial sale and, in the process, interviewing many Indian craftsmen and learning something of their art. Nina told us more about Betty Stewart's summer job which was with Dr. Gladys Reichart near Ganado, Arizona, teaching Navajo Indians to write their own language phonetically. Stewie is now back in Baltimore continuing her Mayan studies.

Helen Tuttle did a portrait of Pam Burr this year and reported that she made a perfect model. Tut had a picture in Wanamaker's exhibit of local artists this fall.

Dot Miller was married to John A. Kyle in Bound Brook, N. J., on November 24th. Mr. Kyle studied in England and served in the British Army from 1914 to 1919. He spent

several years with exploration parties in Northern Queensland, Australia, and in New Zealand, and is a member of the Explorers Club in New York. He is now connected with the Carnation Milk Company in Cincinnati, where he and Dot will live.

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 East 68th St., New York City.

Alexandra Dalziel Kinloch is still living in London with her husband and two daughters, "Emi-Lu" aged four, and "Jean Alexandra" aged four months. She spent September and October in Scotland playing golf and shooting.

Ginny Fain Williams is studying architecture at New York University.

Bea Shipley writes, "I have had a most absorbing and stimulating trip abroad with a group of Young Friends. We went to England in time to attend the 'London Yearly Meeting' in May, and until the end of August I was visiting first one and then another Quaker center or group in England and on the continent, staying in homes or youth hostels (amazing and intriguing places!). It was most revealing to make even this superficial exploration into English religious thought, and compare it with American; and especially provocative of thought was our experience in Germany where groups we visited are seeking to know the right way of living under a dictatorship."

Catherine Rea Sawyer has asked us to correct a mistake we made in the November Bulletin: She and her husband did not meet in Toledo, Ohio, but at the University of Michigan in Anne Arbor in 1931. We are sorry that this misunderstanding occurred.

1930

Class Editor: Edith Grant
Fort DuPont, Del.

1931

Class Editor: Evelyn Waples Bayless
(Mrs. Robert Nelson Bayless)
301 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

Barbara Kirk Foster is having about as interesting an experience as you could find at this time. Andrew Foster is one of the members of the commission in charge of the plebiscite in the Saar Valley. Her address is Homburg, The Saar. She and Andrew have been there since July and are coming home in January.

A. K. Lord has a remunerative job in Brooklyn, doing social service work.

Becky Warfield told me she saw Rhys Caparn several times in New York and that she was still doing excellent work in sculpture.

1932

Class Editors: Janet and Margaret Woods
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

Several nice letters have brought in quite a bit of news during the last few days. In fact, there is so much that we shall have to do little more than just list the items. We can hardly believe it, and are very grateful for everybody's assistance.

Members of '32 at Brearley now include Nancy Balis, Alex Alexanderson Wallace, Pudgy Williams, Yvonne Cameron, Priscilla Rawson, Connie Coleman, and Polly Huger.

Alice Bemis Thompson (230 East 49th St., New York) announces the birth of Joan Phillips Thompson on September 25th. She writes that she has given up teaching at the King-Coit Children's Theatre, where she has been for four years. Another new baby is Ellen Elizabeth Segal, born to Jane Sickles Segal on September 16th.

Leonore Bernheimer Doskow was married on September 1st. She announces the removal of her Silver Craft Studio to 235 East 57th St., New York.

Monica Brice is working at Macy's.

Dodo Brown is working for a radio company, we gather in New York. A. Lee writes that she and Winnie McCully had dinner and a most enjoyable evening arguing with her at the Pan-Hellenic.

Anne Burnett and A. Lee councilled at the same camp in August. Anne is now teaching in Hartford, name of school unknown.

Edith Byrne is living at home and being a case-worker for the Staten Island Family Welfare Association.

Betty Converse and Florence Taggart are teaching Duncan dancing at B. M.

Charlotte Einsiedler is living in Stirling, and comes to New York every now and then to shop.

A. Lee was at B. M.'s summer school, and is now working in its winter office in New York, after having spent September and part of October at home learning shorthand and typing. Her work sounds very interesting, and we regret that we cannot this time quote from her letter about it, but we shall save that for another and less newsy time. She is living with Winnie McCully and an old school friend in an apartment at 176 Bleecker St., and would love to see any and all classmates.

Grace Holden is living out on Long Island now, having worked so hard all summer that she had to knock off and take a rest this fall.

A. Lee saw Betty Knapp in Minneapolis, on the latter's way home from a dude ranch, but doesn't know what she's doing now.

Carolyn Lombardi McCormick is still in a Portland suburb, having a busy time with her

young daughter, so Monica writes. There is a possibility, however, that she may have moved back to San Francisco by now, Monica adds.

Enid Saper Kramer and her lawyer husband have a grand apartment on West 12th St., New York. A. Lee saw her on the street a while ago, and passes on the information that she likes married life.

Emma Paxson finished business school last spring, crossed the continent by bus, and now has a job in the Department of State at Washington. She is living with friends in the country, and commuting every day to work. Her job is that of a stenographer in the Trade Agreements Section of the Department.

Eleanor Stonington recovered from the torn ligament in her knee which kept her on crutches during reunion last June, and went to Newfoundland in July with a girl from St. John's. They stopped at Halifax and St. Pierre on the way up, and had a swell time. When she got back, she went to the Butler Hospital in Providence for eight weeks as part of her nursing training, and while there saw quite a bit of Ruth Milliken, who was home for a while from Oxford. In the middle of September Stony returned to New Haven, where she expects to get her nursing degree in June.

Mary Maccoun Graves and her sugar-broker husband are in New York, where she is acting as a sort of home secretary to Millicent Carey. A. Lee reports that so far she has bought curtains and had the baby carriage mended.

Ruth Milliken is back in Oxford, studying philosophy.

Hat Moore is rumored to be in Russia now. She travelled in Germany with her family this summer.

Winnie McCully is working in the Junior division of the National Reëmployment Service in Brooklyn, doing both office and field work.

Maysie Hansen dropped in on your editors one Sunday morning a while ago. She had a job last year with a California air line, but that folded up, so she is again on the loose.

Jane Oppenheimer is planning to take her Ph.D. exams soon. Perhaps she has taken them by this time.

Virginia Speed is studying singing under Homer at Juilliard, and living at the Park Lane.

Dolly Tayler is en route to China as exchange staff member for the Institute of Pacific Relations. She is going via Europe with stopovers, and won't arrive until January. Her address will be: Chinese Council of the I. P. R., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, Shanghai, China.

Betty Young Bourjaily is living in New York, and on the time left over from domestic life is taking voice and other dramatic training. Monica thought that she is rehearsing for something now.

The class wishes to express its sympathy to Marjorie Field Wilde, whose mother died during October, and also to Mary Blair Holmes on the death of her father.

Marjorie Field Wilde has a son, born November 27th, according to a last-minute news item from A. Lee. His name and other particulars concerning him have not yet been announced to the editors.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET J. ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

First of all, we should like to express our appreciation to Margaret Carson for a letter containing the following news:

Beth Busser, Emily Grace, Joyce Ilott, Jeannette Le Saulnier, Sue Savage, and Eleanor Yeakel are all doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Jane Bradley has a job in a Buffalo department store, and Eileen Mullen is working in the Art Advertising Department of Gimbel's Store here in Philadelphia.

Serena Weld was married during the autumn to Jo Howard Blyth, brother of Bee, of the Class of '35.

Marg herself and Eleanor Collins are working very hard, we hear, at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, as is Evelyn Remington, who manages to combine that with a part-time social service job.

Fortunately just in time for this issue, we received an announcement of the marriage on November 24th of Ruth Lyman to Mr. Horace Abram Rigg, Jr., who, we believe, is a Philadelphian.

During the early part of November we saw Mary Taussig, who was here for the meeting of the Alumnae Council. She, as you know, is the Councillor for District VI., as well as being Chairman of the Junior Division of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and of the Junior Grand Opera Committee, and an active social service worker. After leaving here she was going to visit Toots Morison, who has a job in Washington correcting examination papers for the Unemployment Relief Committee.

During the same week that the Council met, a hockey game was played between the Bryn Mawr Varsity and a team of alumnae. We mention this because six of the players were members of the Class of '33—Gertrude Longacre, Evelyn Remington, Isabella Hellmer, Margie Collier, Matilda McCracken and ourselves. The first half ended in a tie of 1-1, but the final score was 6-1, a sad commentary on what a few years away from the ivy-covered walls will do for one. We beg to be forgiven

for the remark, but we were glad of the opportunity to observe and play against a varsity that exhibited such excellent teamwork, to say nothing of such a fine appearance, both individually and collectively.

We also discovered, during the same afternoon, that Gerty Longacre has a secretarial job at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

Medora Steedman Bass, who, since her marriage a few years ago, has been living in Paris, has recently moved to Ardmore with her husband and young son.

And the two last items are that Beulah Parker has a job with the Phelps-Dodge Corporation in New York, and that Jeannette Markel is doing social service work in Baltimore.

On re-reading this, we are appalled by the fact that, as far as we're concerned, all the activities of the class seem to happen within a radius of 100 or miles or so, therefore we hasten to assure you that we are open to suggestion, no matter from where it comes.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., Washington, D. C.

News is not so plentiful this month, as most of the class are maintaining the status quo for the winter. Terry Smith is working and studying in Washington—another of President Roosevelt's "right-hand men." Dorothy Kalbach is engaged to John Arnold, of Reading. Havie Nelson is a part-time hostess at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York. Lula Bowen is taking a chemistry course at Johns Hopkins, one of two girls among fifty males, we hear. She is also temporarily tutoring a small child in French, English, and arithmetic—"not very strenuous work, but it does take up considerable time." Frannie Carter returned from England early in December.

Although jobs are supposedly somewhat scarce, Eva Leah Levin, now at Johns Hopkins, has not one job but three: one in the morning, one in the afternoon, and one reading to an old lady—we don't know when.

Helen Corliss is a governess in a family near Chicago. Kitty Fox is taking a secretarial course in Philadelphia, and Cornie Hirons is also taking a business course at night—after a full day's work in Stern's! When last heard from, Lenchen Coughlin was working in a bookshop.

Emmaleine Snyder is a student at Bucknell this semester, commuting three days a week, and taking courses which will give her a Pennsylvania teacher's certificate. She writes: "I'm having a wonderful time. It is fascinating to go to a university. Our classes are heated discussions. . . . It is just another social event, and I look forward to each day of classes."

Besides advertising Enna Jettick shoes over the radio, Jane Parsons has a part-time laboratory job at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and also sells Webster's *Atlas* and a *Junior Encyclopedia* from door to door. Anita de Varon has ceased to mention Duncan dancing as her favorite sport, and gone in for wherrying on the Charles.

Among the ex-'34, Mart Findley reports that her job as a social worker in Chicago involves fifty-five cases of unemployment, with such incidental complications as insanity, old age, imbecility, desertion, etc. She plans to be married in June. Nancy Squire is occupied checking mortgages for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and Letitia Yoakum is a Senior at Brown.

Peggy Dannenbaum Wolfe is really settling down now after her wedding trip in England. She seems to be as busy as anybody with a full-time job: "Our house is a duck (not literally) . . . since we've been home I've done nothing except bother about the house—select wall papers, decide on the color of the paints, try and fit my grandfather's carpets to our floor, look for furniture, and worry about what kind of stove to get."

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VOL. XV FEBRUARY, 1935 No. 2

THE NEEDS OF BRYN MAWR

Reprinted from the New York Herald-Tribune for Wednesday, January 16th

That small but distinguished institution of American learning, Bryn Mawr College, is about to embark on a campaign for a million-dollar fund. The sum seems ridiculously tiny, considering the vast gifts with which men's colleges have been enriched. But such is the plight of women's colleges generally. Bequests to them have been relatively few in number and limited in size.

There is all the more reason, therefore, why this Bryn Mawr effort should meet with a ready and generous response from every friend of education. Here is a college, a pioneer in its field, which has held true to the highest standards through every shift of method and ideal. It has chosen to remain a small college, carefully limiting its enrollment upon a scholarly basis. To be accepted as a student at Bryn Mawr is a diploma in itself. It has stressed not less the maintenance of an able faculty and has counted among its professors ranking figures in the educational world.

The prospective campaign is directed primarily toward the securing of a new science building. The present structures have become grossly inadequate and the new plans are urgently needed upon every practical ground. More than that, as might be expected from such an institution of true learning, the new project is designed to unite all cognate subjects under one roof in pursuit of a new co-ordination of the natural sciences. The necessity for such development is obvious. As the old lines between physics and chemistry have broken down and such topics as bio-chemistry and geophysics have come to the fore, the borderlands between the older fields of research have become the most fruitful source of study and discovery.

The maintenance of a graduate school has been a powerful factor in the success of Bryn Mawr in retaining both its ablest students and its most distinguished graduates alike. It should be not less a highly valuable experiment and object lesson for American education generally.

It is a privilege to record the progress of this outstanding college and to bespeak aid for its needs. Its students happen to be women, but its service is to the whole country, in developing brilliant students, wise teachers and women of intellect and leadership in every field. We are confident that the response to its forthcoming appeal will be instant and generous.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT AT BRYN MAWR

In the fall of 1932, the departments of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr inaugurated plans for co-operation in graduate work. An immediate extra-curricular beginning was made in the formation of a joint Mathematics Club which also included the mathematics departments of Haverford College and Temple University. This club is now in its third academic year of fortnightly meetings, addressed by invited speakers on current work. Some of these speakers are local faculty members or occasionally students at research level; in particular, every member of the Bryn Mawr mathematics department has at some time during the three years been asked to present his work. The proximity of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton has made available a large number of speakers of prominence from the constantly changing group of scholars on leave from their various universities, both here and abroad, for particular research projects at the University and Institute.

In addition to these regular club meetings, eminent American and European mathematicians have, when available, been invited to give one or more lectures. In 1932-33 three internationally known mathematicians were brought to lecture—von Neumann, a Hungarian mathematician now at the Institute, and Polya, from Zurich, lectured at Bryn Mawr, and Féjèr, from Budapest, gave three lectures, one at each institution. In 1933-34 Fréchet, from Strasbourg, lectured at the three jointly, and Tamarkin, a Russian mathematician now at Brown University, gave three lectures, one at each college. Another feature of the program has now emerged—that of bringing each year a visiting mathematician to give a set of lectures and to be available to students of all the co-operating institutions for conference. This year, D. V. Widder, formerly at Bryn Mawr and now at Harvard, will be a lecturer.

At Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study, there is a Mathematics Club which meets every week. The Bryn Mawr faculty and graduate students are kept advised of the speakers and their subjects and it is easily possible to drive over in the afternoon to attend meetings of particular interest.

The value of these activities lies not merely in the fact that they are informal. They perform the important service of bringing faculty and students into personal contact with prominent active mathematicians and great inspiration can be gained from such contacts.

In 1933-34, the plan for co-operation was extended to include the interchange of courses in graduate work. In the first year of academic exchange, Professor Anna Pell Wheeler, of Bryn Mawr, gave at the University of Pennsylvania an advanced graduate course in "Linear Functional Transformations," attended by four students from Bryn Mawr and six from Pennsylvania. Professor H. H. Mitchell, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave a graduate course at Bryn Mawr in "The Theory of Numbers." In 1934-35, the second year of the plan, Professor Hedlund, of Bryn Mawr, is giving at the University of Pennsylvania a graduate course in "Differential Geometry in the Large," attended by three students from Bryn Mawr and seven from the University. This procedure will make available

to each institution, over an interval of time, the services of specialists in many different fields. Direct evidence of the effect is already at hand; the direction of the research of a student at the University of Pennsylvania was altered completely because results in two fields were made simultaneously available by the visiting lecturer, Professor Féjèr, and the exchange professor, Professor Wheeler. This aspect of the co-operative scheme offers to Ph.D. students a broader field for selection, both of background and research problems.

During the last and present academic years, Bryn Mawr has been extremely fortunate in having as visiting lecturer an outstanding German mathematician, Professor Emmy Noether. Grants by the Emergency Committee for the Relief of German Scholars and by the Rockefellar Foundation have made this possible. Prior to 1933, Professor Noether held a professorship at that famous mathematical center, the University of Göttingen. Miss Noether is a leader in the development of the field of Modern Algebra, a subject which has made its greatest advances in Germany. The importance and interest of this subject are being recognized in this country and the presence of Miss Noether is of extreme value not only to Bryn Mawr and its vicinity but also to the whole country.

Last year Professor Noether gave a course in Modern Algebra at Bryn Mawr for four graduate students. This year, in order to take full advantage of Professor Noether's direction, the College offered special scholarships in her name, and also awarded the one Bryn Mawr Fellowship for Foreign Women to a worker in the field of algebra. As a result there are in residence three research fellows with unusual records of previous publication:

Carolyn Grace Shover, A.B. and Ph.D., of Ohio State University, who has been Assistant at Ohio State, Instructor at Connecticut College, and is this year Emmy Noether Fellow;

Olga Taussky, Dr. Phil., of the University of Vienna, formerly assistant at the University of Göttingen and at the University of Vienna, one of the editors of Hilbert's collected works, this year Alfred Yarrow Scientifical Research Fellow of Cambridge University, England, and holder of the Bryn Mawr Fellowship for Foreign Women;

Marie Johanna Weiss, A.B. and Ph.D., of Stanford University, National Research Fellow at Chicago for two years, Assistant Professor (on leave) at H. Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University, this year Emmy Noether Scholar at Bryn Mawr.

In addition to her work at Bryn Mawr, Professor Noether has, during these two years, given a series of lectures at the Institute for Advanced Study.

Since the beginning of the College, the department of mathematics, founded by Professor C. A. Scott, has held a recognized place in the mathematical work of the United States. These new developments—the availability of numerous prominent mathematicians, the interchange in graduate work with neighboring institutions resulting in a greater spread in fields of work offered, and the presence of the outstanding woman mathematician, Miss Noether—combine to give Bryn Mawr a most unusual position in mathematics. The outlook for graduate work would become increasingly strong if Miss Noether could be retained as Research Professor, and if the advantages at Bryn Mawr could be made available to more graduate students by scholarships.

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Libraries everywhere have had to face diminished budgets despite greatly increased demands upon their services and resources. Fortunately our library book funds, although always inadequate for our needs, have not been greatly impaired by prevailing economic conditions and the appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals has not been seriously cut. But in common with other libraries we have suffered from the unprecedented fall of the dollar in international exchange. Considerably more than half of our outlay for periodicals and books is paid in foreign currencies, much of it on standing orders which cannot be cut off without permanent injury to the interest of the College. This emergency has had to be met by the closest scrutiny of our list of foreign journals and the cancellation of any which could be spared. Orders for foreign books have been reduced to the minimum and members of the Faculty urged to withhold requests for foreign books until the currency becomes more normal.

Due in part to the fact that our regular funds will not purchase so many volumes and that fewer collections of large size and value were given or purchased, during the past three years, our acquisitions have been somewhat curtailed. 5,091 volumes were added to the library in 1931-32; 4,032 volumes in 1932-33; 3,735 volumes in 1933-34.

By far the greater number of titles bought in these years have been drawn from current literature and it is unfortunate that we have been unable to continue the policy of previous years of acquiring more sets of older books to strengthen the resources of the library. Such purchases can only be made by special gifts of money from individuals or class reunions.

CIRCULATION AND REFERENCE

The number of books registered at the Loan Desk shows a slight increase over the figures of the previous years. The circulation of books has remained around the 40,500 mark but the past year has risen to 42,689 volumes. If it were possible to count the number of books used in the Stacks, the Hall libraries, the science libraries and those taken from the Reserve Book Room, these figures would be greatly increased. Of the total circulation, the students drew out 60%, the Faculty and Staff 17%, and 23% were placed on the reserve shelves.

Literature of all languages has the largest circulation with 16,594 volumes, followed by History and Biography with 5,091 volumes; Economics with 3,577 volumes; Art with 2,633 volumes, and other subjects in diminishing figures.

We are deeply indebted to the various libraries which have sent as inter-library loans the many volumes which we cannot purchase, and especially are we indebted to the libraries in the vicinity for their many courtesies. The number of books borrowed only partially shows the amount of our indebtedness, for many of our students go to the libraries to work and some bring back books of which we have no record. These figures indicate the books sent and returned by mail, and represent a considerable expenditure of time in correspondence. We borrow over 300 volumes a year.

During Freshman week the incoming class is required to visit the library in groups for registration and instruction. The rules of the Library are explained

and instruction in the use of the catalogue and of reference books is given by the reference librarian. While the time allowance of one hour is inadequate for any but general explanations, it saves a considerable amount of individual attention later in the year and has proven worth while.

There is no phase of the activity of the Library which is of greater importance than the work done by the Reference Department, and one on which the Library is more frequently complimented. As the work increases there is a growing need for the creation of this as a separate department. The Reference Librarian should not be so restricted by such an excess of routine duties, as is necessarily the case at a Loan Desk, that little time is available for bibliographical work and for increasing her command of library resources.

Accurate statistics have not been kept but partial statistics show an increase of thirty per cent in the amount of reference work done during the past year. Following are several of the reference problems which were dealt with last year. They give some idea of the broad range of the subjects covered:

Identify *Petrasancta, Printemps d'Yver;* give the literary sources of the *Vita Christi* of Isabel de Villena; find a description of *La Société Chevaleresque en Syrie et en Chypre au XIII^e siècle;* find the earliest use of the *Crux Arbor Vitae* in art; trace the Amber Trade Route in the Middle Ages; locate the Gallican Church of Southern France; procure material on the Constitutionality of the N. R. A.; find an obituary of the philologist, Aage Brusendorff, etc.

The Reference Librarian works with the students a great deal, but it should be noted that, in many instances, she has also served as research-assistant to the members of the Faculty.

GIFTS—1933-34

Mr. George O. Carpenter presented the privately printed edition of the *Note Books of Percy B. Shelley from the originals in the Library of W. K. Bixby . . .* edited by H. Buxton Forman, 1911, 3 volumes. The note books were given by Lady Shelley to Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum, and at a sale of his library were acquired by William K. Bixby, of St. Louis, who allowed them to be printed by the Bibliophile Society for the benefit of students of Shelley's works.

From Miss Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride, '96, and her sister, Miss Mary Butler Kirkbride, the Library received 242 volumes, and from Miss Margaret Cheney Lord, 243 volumes. Both gifts were entirely miscellaneous in character and, as always in such gifts, many volumes were found to be additions and others were used to replace worn out copies.

A gift of $227.00 was made by the Class of 1897 in memory of Margaret Nichols Smith to be spent for books on education. A committee from the class selected a list of books which were approved by Mr. Smith as the type of book desired as a memorial, but it was found that more than half of the volumes were already in the Library. The majority of the remainder were secured, but as the Head of the Education Department was absent for the year, it was decided to postpone the purchase of other volumes until an agreement could be made as to how the balance of the gift should be used.

At the beginning of the year a generous alumna gave $200.00 for the purchase of books on oriental archaeology. Since this is a new field of research

for us, the gift was most timely. Later she added $350.00 to be used for the same purpose for the coming academic year. The gift came through the Alumnae Fund.

For several years Miss Gertrude Ely, Class of 1896, has given the money to pay the subscriptions to five foreign art periodicals.

The Annual Gift of $500 given for many years by the late Madge D. Miller, 1901, in memory of her father, was endowed by her in her will. The terms of the gift were that it should be divided between two departments each year until each department of instruction has had it in turn. In 1931-32 it was divided between the departments of Philosophy and Physics, in 1932-33 between Archaeology and German, in 1933-34, the departments of Art and French. It made possible the purchase of foreign art books that otherwise could not possibly, because of the shift in exchange, have been procured, and added 62 volumes to our unusually fine French collection. In 1934-35 the Fund is being shared by the Departments of English and of History. It is only by these special grants of money that the departments can build up the general resources of the Library.

CO-OPERATION

We have been active with the group of co-operating libraries in the vicinity in continuation of the plan for a union catalogue. Several meetings were held but due to lack of funds this ambitious scheme had to be indefinitely postponed. In the meantime, another group representing the American Historical Association has become interested in the project and is going ahead with plans on an extensive scale. Several other topics have been discussed by our Committee: co-operative agreements regarding the purchase of sets of books of high cost; allocation of fields of interest to prevent duplication and the development of the greatest amount of freedom in the interlending of books between libraries. The tangible result of our meetings is the compilation of a list of periodicals currently received by each library. Since the smaller libraries are not included in the Union List of Serials it was thought that it would be useful to have such a list for ready reference and to avoid duplication of subscriptions. The list, in a mimeographed form, was sent out late in the spring and plans are being made for revision and printing.

NEED OF SPACE

Despite the provision of the stacks erected on the third floor of Taylor Hall, we are fast approaching a condition when our crowding will be a very serious difficulty. This situation has been spoken of in the annual reports of some years past. We shall undoubtedly have to disperse the library still further and may even be compelled to store some of our less used books unless the addition to the building can be provided soon. Additional space is required for students as well as for books, especially in the Departments of Art and Archaeology. We greatly need specially equipped rooms and offices for these departments and a room for our rare books. Quite a number of valuable editions of classical authors have been found scattered with other texts in the open stacks and put in a safe place ready for the Treasure Room which we hope will be supplied in the new wing of the building. Proper housing for our valuable book collection which is growing, will lead to further gifts, we hope, and enhance its value.

CAROLINE McCORMICK SLADE TO THE ALUMNAE

OH PIONEER

Nineteen thirty-five, momentous milestone in the adventurous progress of Bryn Mawr College!

From the four corners of the earth the alumnae are uniting to mark with fitting ceremony this Anniversary that means so much to them every one and so much to education.

A milestone is not important as a symbol of the distance travelled, but it is of real value as a signal of the way that lies ahead, and a milestone that is merely a monument to complacency would be unworthy of the purpose and tradition of Bryn Mawr. For Bryn Mawr is and always has been a Pioneer.

That is why in making their Anniversary gift to the College the alumnae of Bryn Mawr have based the uses to which it is to be put upon Bryn Mawr's academic need for carrying forward her great plans to broaden and widen, and to improve always her academic standards.

The Seven Year Plan has this end in view, and a million dollars would make it possible to take the next steps.

Building there must be, and the Science Building and the Wing of the Library must come first. Bryn Mawr has always held high standards of preparation and ideals of teaching, and the alumnae have always wished for a rising scale of academic salaries. This is their chief concern, but today even Mark Hopkins on the end of the log would need to be reinforced by adequate laboratory and library facilities before he could send out students prepared to take their places in the world of science and learning.

This Anniversary is also the time when the Alumnae Association intends to repay to the College all of the cost of the purchase of Wyndham, so that Wyndham may be their gift to Bryn Mawr. The College funds so released will be freed to stabilize and insure academic salaries.

And can all this be done with a million dollars? The answer is emphatically NO—but a splendid start can be made.

As to the million there are several schools of thought, but the one that best voices the Pioneer in us says, "Why only a million?" After all, we have the support of the good word "minimum." I take it that all of our learned alumnae would assure us that we may Pioneer in our search for treasure as far as we please.

And where are we to find the first million? If everyone of us gave or raised two hundred dollars, we should have it. Gifts large and gifts small and gifts in between we shall need and we can offer gratitude, but better still, opportunities to be of real service to education.

Any gift may carry with it the privilege of bearing a name in honor of the donor or someone designated by the donor. We can offer a building; a wing of a building; a room in a wing of a building; a table in a room in a wing of a building; a book laid upon the table in a room in a wing of a building. And equally vital if far less tangible is the development of new plans of study, in science, in archaeology, in English—in what you please.

Any gift given to Bryn Mawr in this year of grace, 1935, will help to mark well our milestone as it points to the road ahead.

We are the daughters of a great tradition, and it is our privilege and our responsibility to pass on to those who come after us opportunity, experience and training comparable to what we have secured, and above all, so to plan for the future of the College, so that they in their turn shall say over the years to come—Hail, Oh Pioneer!—All Hail Bryn Mawr!

CHICAGO HAS OPENING EVENT IN FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND CAMPAIGN

The perfect formula for a successful dinner of Bryn Mawr alumnae, we now know, is President Park, a distinguished Bryn Mawr husband, and a toastmistress who has a train to catch. Under the spell of this potent combination, the Chicago alumnae and consorts gathered at the Casino for a dinner given by the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee in honor of Miss Park, were entertained, stimulated and inspired beyond the hopes of the most sanguine Committee members. Not having been on the committee, I feel that I can make this statement with assurance.

Mrs. Cecil Barnes (Margaret Ayer Barnes), the one who had the train to catch, surpassed her own delightful best in her introduction of the first speaker, Mr. Lloyd Garrison: Exhibit A, as she pointed out, of what a Bryn Mawr wife can do with a man. Merely a promising young law student when Ellen Jay married him, he became under her tutelage a Federal investigator of bankruptcies under the Old Deal, President of the National Labor Relations Board under the New Deal, and now Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, all before the age of thirty-five or thereabouts. Not at all abashed by this introduction, Mr. Garrison spoke with a sincerity that was almost touching of his feeling for Bryn Mawr, and drew from the pages of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN (January, 1935, issue) a picture of the College of the present and its plans for the future, which made us all feel that had we brought to our periodic and hasty perusals of the BULLETIN half the insight and imagination which this mere husband had we would never have allowed to become dulled our realization of what a grand and stimulating place Bryn Mawr is and can be.

Following Mr. Garrison, Miss Park renewed another impression that can never be quite effaced in the minds of those of us who have been students at Bryn Mawr under her presidentship; that is, the extraordinary freshness of outlook and courageous vision of one who has more than a little excuse, after years of training the young and occasionally the foolish, for becoming somewhat set and opposed to innovation. Harking back to the brave beginnings of Bryn Mawr, fifty years ago, Miss Park compared the pioneer spirit of Miss Thomas and her band of unfledged young scholars of those days, to the spirit which has been born at Bryn Mawr in the last two or three years, and which has been the inspiration of those plans for the fulfillment of which we are now working. Miss Park concluded her speech with words taken from a Harvard student's examination paper in Biblical History: "As Samson said to Delilah, 'I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.'" And bless her we did, and Bryn Mawr College as well, and its hopes and plans for the future.

ELIZABETH LINN ALLEN, 1929.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach (Agnes Brown), Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College and Chairman of the Special Gift Committee for New York City, has become a member of the National Committee of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund Campaign.

MARGARET AYER BARNES TOASTMISTRESS AT CHICAGO ALUMNAE DINNER

Because of the youth of their College, I think Bryn Mawr alumnae have a peculiar intimacy with it. The story of its founding is not yet a legend. Taylor, who gave it its first endowment, is no mythical hero, comparable in antiquity to John Harvard or Eli Yale. There are living alumnae who knew him well, and who knew our familiar campus when it was the open, windy hillside for which it was named. They have seen with their own eyes all the life of their College. In other words, Bryn Mawr is young enough to combine for its alumnae the appeal of an Alma Mater and an Alma Filia.

* * * *

We have for the Bryn Mawr of the middle period a tender and sentimental recollection. It was charming and stimulating—it was narrow and naive. It was above all distinguished. It really was. And the stamp of that distinction, I truly believe, was the stamp of the vigorous, opinionated, courageous and impassioned personality of President Thomas. She loved things of the mind—and she made us love them. Any alumna who experienced four years of undergraduate life on the Bryn Mawr campus any time between the middle nineties and the first years of the Great War will know exactly what I mean.

The alumnae who came after that will agree with us older ones, I think, that a change came over the undergraduate life of the College, as it came over all the world, in the years that we call post-war. It had nothing to do with the passing of Miss Thomas. It had definitely set in when I first became a member of the Directors Board of the College in the year 1920, when Miss Thomas had still two years more to reign.

Young people are different. They are different everywhere. We cannot be surprised that the Bryn Mawr students no longer feel that hysterical attachment for campus life that made of our undergraduate years a period of unalloyed and cloistered bliss. They no longer accept the word of the college authorities—or of any other authority—as the word of God. They are cleverer than we were, I think, and much more detached and infinitely more independent. They really have a great deal more common sense. They know that something goes on in the world outside Pembroke Arch. We rarely suspected that—and when we did, we ignored it.

The birth of that new generation demanded new leadership. And Bryn Mawr was fortunate in that crucial moment of readjustment in finding a new president who loved and understood modern youth. A product, herself, of Bryn Mawr's middle period, and sharing with her contemporaries all their tender and sentimental recollections, she has not been contented to leave Bryn Mawr as she found it. She was far too wise for that.

Under her quiet influence I think the College has entered serenely a third phase of its development. It has become a saner, juster, more tolerant and friendly, but no less scholarly, place. She is honored by her students and her faculty—but she is also loved by them. As for the alumnae—well, that goes without saying. She is one of us. She is Bryn Mawr's own.

A HUSBAND SEES BRYN MAWR PICTURED IN THE ALUMNAE BULLETIN

(A speech made by Dean Lloyd Garrison, of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, at the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Dinner in Chicago.)

Once upon a time, I used to go a-courting at Bryn Mawr. Since the conclusion of what I am thankful to say was a successful quest, I have not returned to that happy place, but I have heard much of it from a succession of younger sisters and sisters-in-law, and I can still see the friendly buildings and the campus, and picture the life as I once knew it.

And recently, though at the distance of a thousand miles, I have glimpsed that life afresh and with a new perspective, through the pages of the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN, which I have been mulling through at random.

The last number of the BULLETIN is entitled "The College of the Future," and well is it so called. As one goes through the pages in which members of the faculty set forth their plans one gets a sense, a positively overwhelming sense, of striving, of aspiration, of the vision of what might be, what ought to be, and what, with some financial assistance, surely will be at Bryn Mawr.

And all this forward driving, this unfolding of plans and hopes, is conveyed in a simple matter-of-fact way, with the greatest of modesty, as though nothing could be more natural than that Bryn Mawr should always be thinking in terms of the future, in the light of realizable ideals and of splendid, but still practical, possibilities.

I cannot tell you how exciting the pages of that BULLETIN became to me as I read on. Let me quote a few passages to those of you who are not inveterate Bryn Mawrites and see if they will convey to you something of the fire which I caught from them.

I shall begin with what sounds like a pretty dry subject, "A Plan for Co-ordination of the Teaching of the Natural Sciences." And the passage I shall quote will sound dry enough at first, but as I read on, see if you can catch behind the prosaic, rather technical words of the professor who wrote them a sense of the stirring which brought them forth.

The professor is David Tennent, a biologist, and he is talking about a plan which the department of mathematics and the four departments of science are evolving to break down, as he puts it,

> "the imaginary barriers between the sciences and to give the student opportunity for seeing that biology, chemistry, geology and physics are parts of a picture that should be considered as a whole."

Going into some detail, he says that

> "a special course in differential equations which would stress applications would be highly desirable, and a course in mechanics, to be given jointly by the mathematics and physics departments, might be offered at intervals. Similarly, a course in statistics is needed, the theoretical part to be given by the mathematics departments and the applications to be made in the laboratories of the different sciences. . . . The department of biology will adapt and extend its courses in bio-chemistry, physiology and experimental zoology, and will introduce a course in bio-physics. The chemistry department will co-operate in

giving advanced courses in geochemistry and photo-chemistry as these are needed, while the department of geology may introduce courses in crystallography, geochemistry, geophysics and siesmology in co-operation with the departments of chemistry and physics, and paleontology in collaboration with the biology department."

Now I do not know what half these courses involve; I do not even know what some of the names mean. But I do get a sense, and I wonder if you get it also, of a college that is straining for the very highest intellectual goal, seeking to lift itself above standards of achievement already remarkably high. Professor Tennent concludes his summary with a brief statement.

"We believe that we can carry this experiment in education through to a successful conclusion at Bryn Mawr College. Each of the five departments concerned has shown marked enthusiasm and will give its fullest co-operation to furthering the plan."

"Marked enthusiasm . . . fullest co-operation." Did you hear? I speak feelingly when I say that the spectacle of five collegiate departments enthusiastically co-operating in a movement to break down the barriers which separate them is something almost revolutionary in American education.

Now I turn to another field, perhaps more congenial to some of you, and certainly more understandable.

"For many years," writes Professor Rhys Carpenter, the brilliant archaeologist, "Bryn Mawr has counted on sending its most promising students in classical archaeology to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for practical training and preparation for a career. But the number of posts in this subject, whether in the field abroad or in museums and universities at home, is very limited, so that for some time the Department has considered how it could increase the opportunities for its students."

There you have a note which is typical of Bryn Mawr teachers. They are thinking always in terms of the students and the students' futures. They are relating the curriculum to life, in the most realistic way.

The department "now believes," says Professor Carpenter

"that the solution lies in extending its activities beyond the classical . . . and other Mediterranean . . . civilizations, to meet the growing demand for training in American antiquities. Apart from the new positions and opportunities made available to students, the project would have the great advantage of adding first-hand, practical, field experience in which all undergraduates could participate. In the Mediterranean region, excavation campaigns are hardly ever continued into the months of our summer vacation, whereas in New Mexico and the adjoining districts there are expeditions and training courses active every summer; and in these our students could take part, to supplement their academic training without in any way interfering with its schedule.

"Even now, there have been Bryn Mawr archaeological students engaged in some capacity or other in American archaeological field work almost every summer, even though the College has been unable to give them the training in American archaeology which would have secured them closer connections or made them eligible for permanent positions. Bryn Mawr has become a recognized center of archaeological studies for women, and for that very reason it has been necessary with humiliating frequency to have to reply to students within the College and to applicants from outside that the department is not in a position to give any training, theoretical or practical, in American antiquities."

"Humiliating," you notice. It is humiliating that Bryn Mawr cannot, with its present equipment and staff, rise to meet the needs of which the forward-looking and imaginative faculty is so acutely aware. I like that note. Bryn Mawr simply cannot and will not stand still. It must keep moving with life.

I come next to the art department. What is in their minds? Well, they are eager to provide students with the technique

> "of painting in tempera, and on gold ground, as in the 14th Century; of plastic color, in oils, as in the 17th; of modern painting as understood since the Impressionists and Cezanne."

They want more facilities for "modelling, in relief and in the round." They want to experiment with etchings on wood blocks; to provide training in the composition of "cubist and abstract forms (toward which students with mathematical gifts have sometimes a strong bias)," and in "the rudiments of architectural and topographical sketching. This would have value for the student later in securing appointments on expeditions, in research, etc."

Again, you see, the emphasis on the students' future. Then there is need of a new fireproof room in which to exhibit paintings and sculptures obtained on loan, and there are plans for bringing the artists to Bryn Mawr to interpret their own creations. Finally, there is need of new books, periodicals, and photographs, with space to store them, and if this can be arranged, they say,

> "the study of the Art of the East"—to cite a single field—"which was first made possible for undergraduates here at Bryn Mawr College, and which is now almost at a standstill . . . would be enriched, would provide a field for work in honors, and would include some practical exercise in ink painting and in other media of the East."

Reluctantly I leave these aspirations of the faculty and turn to the student body. What are they doing and what are they thinking about? Is there the same ferment here? Yes, there is. A group of undergraduates interested in theatricals are talking about their ambitions for a dramatic workshop, and this is what they say:

> "If any part of a building could be set aside in which a small stage could be equipped with lighting facilities and with space to build sets, any number of happy possibilities dance before our dazzled eyes. A few interested students could pass all spare minutes in finding out just how some brilliant invention in the way of modern lighting looked in juxtaposition to a modern set. The successful experiments might then be transferred to the Goodhart stage and tried out in a play before, we hope, an applauding audience."

So the students, too, are reaching forward; their eyes are "dazzled" with expectations; but like the faculty their desires are practical and touchingly modest.

From other pages written by students, we glimpse the bustling vital life of the campus. There have been all sorts of lectures by outside authorities, on Germany, Mexico, Spain, on Gertrude Stein by Gertrude Stein, on music, philosophy, novel writing, science, Chinese painting, and other subjects; all well attended and eagerly discussed.

Theatricals are much in evidence. In the space of a few months different groups of students, providing their own costuming, scenery and lighting, have produced plays by Barrie, Synge, Shakespeare and Louisa Alcott, and three plays written by students; and now they are working on the *Pirates of Penzance.*

The French Club, a student organization, has been sponsoring lectures on French authors, and the members of the Art Club have been busily sketching and modelling the hundreds of pounds of clay which they have acquired.

But lest you suppose that all the activities which keep this microcosm in a state of perpetual ferment are intellectual and artistic, I hasten to state that the hockey team, though licked by the All-Philadelphia team, tied Haverford and defeated the faculty and Swarthmore.

Lantern Night, with its beautiful singing and ceremonial, has been given as usual in the cloisters; the basketball and swimming teams are well under way; the smoking rooms are full of chatter as well as smoke; and unless the times have changed since I was there, there are plenty of social goings-on through week-end trips, expeditions to Philadelphia and the calls of brave young men.

Altogether, you see, a normal, healthy, well-balanced and vigorous life cast in a setting of beauty and stimulated by the highest intellectual efforts.

What sort of women has this life produced. You know, and I know; but I shall give you a few jottings from the alumnae notes which interested me.

The first thing that struck me was the wide geographical distribution of Bryn Mawr women. They are on expeditions; they are travelling, always with an acute and educated eye on the architecture, art and politics of the different countries; they have married and settled down in the four corners of the earth.

And they are busy at everything. Here is a woman who has been decorated by the French and Czechoslovak governments, and is on the board of directors of the Academy of World Economics; another who is directing plays for the Theatre Guild and for a movie producer.

There are teachers of various sorts, one among the Navajo Indians; several heads of schools, one of whom founded a school in Florida in order that she might prepare her children for Bryn Mawr and Haverford; doctors, psychiatrists, archaeologists, actresses, bacteriologists, writers, painters, sculptresses, social workers, government servants, local and national; women active in every sort of community affair, in the churches, hospitals, girl scouts, politics, and what not.

And on the hardier side of life, here is a woman directing a large farm, and another breaking in colts.

And then the husbands and the sons and the daughters—all sorts of interesting notes about them. They are a marrying bunch, these Bryn Mawr women, despite their active lives; and when they marry they stay married, which is no mere accident, for they have an understanding of life, and a sense of discrimination, and a set of values and ideals.

Husbands, sons, daughters: Who can say what they do not owe in their characters and careers, in the myriad subtle influences which shape their habits and their minds, to their Bryn Mawr wives and mothers.

And who can calculate the gifts, tangible and intangible, earthly and spiritual, which the graduates of Bryn Mawr have showered upon life in their passing? Or who prophesy the gifts yet to be brought by the thousands who in generations to come will issue, quickened and inspired, from the portals of Bryn Mawr?

I cannot, I do not have the words. But this much I say with assurance: Bryn Mawr is worthy of the loyalty and affection of her alumnae, and deserves the respect, the admiration and the support of all who love their country.

PRESIDENT PARK DISCUSSES THREE ASPECTS OF BRYN MAWR

(*Extracts from Her Speech Made at the Alumnae Dinner in Chicago*)

Tonight I have the good luck to be articulate in behalf of my temporarily silent fellow-graduates and to draw briefly the curve of Bryn Mawr's graph through three points—its past, its present and, with a look ahead, the next years of its future. Bryn Mawr began with a vigorous spring into the arena; not by slipping into its Victorian landscape with a due regard for contemporary conventions. By no means; its pattern was bold, new and complete. From that point almost fifty years run to the present of Bryn Mawr. Inevitably every one has been eventful—soberer virtues and vices, in the long run as important, take the place of the earlier varieties, excitement passed into steadiness.

The College is small and we are few, but we began early to do what we were fitted for: To teach and run schools and run colleges, to write, to practice medicine, to act, to go into politics, to work for the government, and in Washington there are this minute forty Bryn Mawr graduates in the government offices. We took our part in our communities, worked on school and library boards, entered into the old Suffrage League, and the later League of Women Voters. We associated for education, for good government, for international relations, for peace. And, important for their interests, for their work, for their college and for the community, its graduates married and had children. They lived and live full lives.

We are foolish as well as wise, dull as well as alert, conventional as well as open-minded. That goes without saying. But take it by and large, I think it is fair to say that the graduates of Bryn Mawr have kept a residuum of the College's own foundation. By and large they respect intelligence and they have confidence in liberty. It is, indeed, an expansion of this respect and confidence which in the more recent years has fermented in the College itself in all its ways of working, academic and social.

On the basis of the same apparatus, a good faculty and a good student body working against the same background and atmosphere of a civilized and modern life, changes of policy have recognized that freedom can be applied to an intellectual routine, that elasticity and variation is safe and even necessary, that adaptation and individual development can be based on common sense, and that rigid uniformity is a crutch which can be thrown away.

It is, I believe, because of this star of freedom and experience in the College's own routine that the future seems to me now so heartening. There has been a bubbling up of new energies that are reminiscent not of the fifty serious years of steady work, but rather more of the better, more adventurous days of the young College.

Our new plans are based on a full College, sound and established work, an experienced and spirited faculty. But in spite of the differences they are pioneer plans, useful as Bryn Mawr itself was for American education at large as well as for our own small part of it. These plans you know of through the statements in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN which Dean Garrison has summarized. They are worthy, I believe, to lead the way to Bryn Mawr's second fifty years.

It is true that I speak as one of the alumnae of the College in behalf of all the alumnae. But inevitably I must speak also as representative of the College at present carrying on its life on the Bryn Mawr campus—its faculty and students, its hard work and play, its desires and needs, its respect for work and for freedom.

It is thus the College of the fiftieth year must meet the evaluation which human nature seems to find it appropriate to make on an anniversary. It is as Bryn Mawr's President that I say the College presents itself before you confidently, if modestly.

MAKING ONE DOLLAR DO THE WORK OF TWO

In this year 1935, when financial shrinkage is the almost universal story, comes Bryn Mawr's fiftieth anniversary. How to give her any gift at all is a problem. Yet there lies the need of a Million Dollars Minimum, the acuteness of which cannot be denied, nor is the will to alleviate it lacking. If all of you—alumnae, undergraduates, and friends of Bryn Mawr—could help as much as can the fortunate few among you for whom little or no retrenchment has been necessary, and who can and will make as liberal outright gifts to Bryn Mawr now as in the past!

The method has been found whereby you who are eager to give what might be termed a principal gift and who normally could afford to do so, but who justly hesitate under the present conditions to decrease what you feel you must conserve for yourself or for your heirs, can give now in generous measure and at the same time be assured that you and your beneficiaries will not suffer.

Bryn Mawr is saying to the Alumnae and Undergraduates and to its friends: "If you will lend to us today to meet our urgent needs we will take out 35-Year Endowment Life Insurance with the New York Life Insurance Company for you or for persons of your own choosing to whom you wish to make a gift in the future, and every cent will be repaid to you or your heirs in the future."

Immediately Bryn Mawr can have its new Science Building where the experiments of one department will be unharmed by those of another and where work can be done which will keep the College to the fore in the scientific world. The wing of the Library can be built at once to relieve the congestion in the present stacks and to provide adequate space for the Art and Archaeology Departments. The money required to meet annual interest on the Wyndham debt can be released to be used for academic salaries, lectures, art, music, books and innumerable other constructive College purposes.

That is what your money can do today. Tomorrow it can give you the pleasures or necessities for yourself or for your children. It may be that you are planning to leave a bequest for some pet organization. You can give to Bryn Mawr now and make whatever institution you wish the beneficiary of your insurance. Your husband or father or brother can give to Bryn Mawr now and to his own College in the future.

If you are planning to make a bequest to Bryn Mawr under your will you can double your gift by lending to the College now and by making her the beneficiary of your insurance. Why not put your dollars to double service? Why not give them today and again tomorrow?

THE AMERICAN BALLET COMING TO BRYN MAWR FOR THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND

By Sophia Yarnall, 1921

Before its opening in New York, the American Ballet is coming to Bryn Mawr on Thursday and Friday evenings of February 7th and 8th. The performances will be given in Goodhart with the same programme, sets, and artists as those in Hartford. Those critics from New York who were unable to get up to the first performance will come to Bryn Mawr. There will be many visitors from out of town as well as everyone in and around Philadelphia who is interested in music, the theatre, or the dance. Dinner parties will precede the show and supper parties will follow it. Dinner will be served in the Deanery for those who come from out of town and make their reservations sufficiently in advance. Besides the enthusiasm with which the undergraduates have greeted its arrival there is a large group of students of dancing from Temple University negotiating for a block of seats. Bryn Mawr once more finds herself in the vanguard. It should not be forgotten, either, that the receipts from this venture in behalf of art go to swell the funds for the Million Dollar Minimum. It will be art with a capital A, but with a thoroughly practical connotation!

On the night of December 6th, 1934, the American Ballet came of age with the spectacular opening performance given by the School of American Ballet, in Hartford, Connecticut. The tiny Avery Memorial Theatre was crammed to overflowing with eager patrons of the dance from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. There was an air of expectancy and excitement. Flashlights were blinding in the entrance. George Gershwin had come from New York on a special car with a group of friends. Edward Warburg was hurrying in and out. Museum people were eagerly talking to painters; dancers were exchanging ideas with composers. It was a gala of galas.

Founded in January, 1934, by George Balanchine, Vladimir Dimitriew, Lincoln Kirstein, and Edward M. M. Warburg, the school of American Ballet is the first of its kind in this country. The idea for it originated with Mr. Warburg and Mr. Kirstein, both Harvard graduates of the Class of 1930. Bryn Mawr, of course, can proudly claim a partial proprietorship in Mr. Warburg, because he was formerly an instructor in History of Art here.

The aim of this school is to be, in time, a national group with its repertory drawn from American sources and its new ballets created by the collaboration of American painters, poets, and musicians. Rather than attempt the impossible, however, there was included on the programme the opening night, *Mozartiana,* with music by Mozart and costumes and set by Christian Berard. This ballet had been created in 1933 by Mr. Balanchine for the *Ballets 1933* in Paris, although its performance in Hartford was its American *première.* Except for this concession to the past, everything was new. There were, on the first night, two other ballets given: *Alma Mater,* with book by Edward M. M. Warburg, music by Kay Swift, costumes and set by John Held, Jr., and *Transcendence,* with music by Franz Liszt, arranged by George Antheil, costumes and set by Franklin

Watkins. On a succeeding night another new ballet was given: *Serenade,* with music by Tschaikowsky, sets and costumes by William Okie, Jr.

I cannot speak with authority of *Serenade,* not having seen it, but the other three were so full of interest and excitement that the difficulty is to know where to stop. There was a freshness in the whole production which I had rather expected would be in such a young and vigorous organization. What surprised me, however, and many others in the audience, I think, was the finished technique of the dancers. This was no halting performance by inexperienced ballerinas, but an authoritative exposition of new ideas and new musical terms. The directing hand of Mr. Balanchine, formerly *maitre de ballet* for Diaghilev, and trained in that most exacting of schools, the Russian ballet, was always apparent. He had evidently infused into the group of dancers an imaginative interpretation which they must have grasped with eagerness, so successfully did they translate it out over the footlights.

The sets, of course, would take an article in themselves if they were to be adequately described. The one for *Alma Mater,* done by John Held, Jr., is as bursting with satire as the book and music, while Franklin Watkins' costumes and background for *Transcendence* have all the romantic nostalgia for which the music and choreography call. Done in varying shades of blue which are ingeniously carried out in even the smallest details of the costumes, the mood invoked is one of penetrating melancholy.

There was a curious feeling which permeated the audience as the evening progressed that this was not just another "opening" which it was amusing to have attended, but that something had happened of real importance in American creative art. It was not so much something new being born, but rather as though something which had been existing haltingly for some time had suddenly come into its own.

PRESIDENT PARK'S WESTERN TOUR

From every place on President Park's line of march come enthusiastic letters. As one reads her itinerary one realizes why she herself cannot find one moment in which to write any account of it. From Chicago have come full reports of the Dinner. In Cleveland and Detroit there were luncheons and teas and many delightful social contacts. Portland has not yet written to say how its very full and interesting program worked out. From San Francisco comes word: "Miss Park's visit here is being a wonderful success. Everyone is most enthusiastic." She is speaking at a number of schools and is being entertained by the American Association of University Women and Mills College, as well as at meetings and parties arranged by Bryn Mawr alumnae. The Faculty Club of the University of California is giving a dinner in her honour. The letter closes: "Please thank the College for making it possible for her to make this trip." The future plans for the trip include Los Angeles, Denver, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and the itinerary ends on Saturday, March 2nd, with the word "Bryn Mawr." Never has there been a more effective ambassador of good will, nor one that will be welcomed back more warmly to her native shores.

NATION-WIDE ORGANIZATION UNDER WAY

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

(The lists are not yet complete; corrections and additions will appear in the next issue.)

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Mrs. Farwell Hill (Leslie Farwell, '05), Glenwood Avenue.

A WORD TO 1905—1924

The statistical study to be made from the questionnaire which was sent out last summer to members of the classes of 1905—1924 has not been abandoned, although delayed. With the permission of the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association, the Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation sent a letter to each graduate member of these classes and asked her to return a post-card questionnaire.

A final appeal will soon be sent to the members of the classes of 1905—1924 who have not yet responded. They are urged to be kind enough to return their cards so that the statistics of this study, which will be made available to the Alumnae Association and to Bryn Mawr College, will be worth while.

THE BOOK SHELF

God or Man? A Study of the Value of God to Man. By Professor James H. Leuba. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 1934, N. Y. Price $2.75.

If the conservative reader will hold his emotions in good control and ponder this book as the expression of a genuine desire to create a purer religious tradition, he will profit immensely by so doing and will see many of his difficulties in a new light.—*The Christian Century.*

No apologist for theism is qualified to meet the challenge of humanism till he grappled with the problems which Professor Leuba presents in his brief but comprehensive study. . . . A "semi-theist" like Professor Weiman will welcome this study of the religious processes in the soul of man and insist that this is just what he means by God.—*The Churchman.*

This review by Professor Weiman is reprinted from The Journal of Religion, *October, 1934, issued by the Divinity Faculty and Conference of the University of Chicago, and printed at the University of Chicago Press.*

This is a wholesome onslaught on the beliefs and practices of traditional religion. Since dealing with God is the central fact in the religions with which he is concerned, Leuba spends much time on the idea of God. But the real subject is religion, not God.

According to Leuba religion is not distinguished from the other interests of human life by its objective. Its objective is the preservation and enhancement of human life. But that is what all the major activities of human life try to do, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. Hence there is nothing to distinguish religion in that. But what makes it religion, and not art or politics or industry or education or home-making, is the method used. Thus religion is defined by its distinctive method. Its method is to establish with invisible Beings those social relations which man has found to be most beneficial in dealing with human persons. It is true that religion includes a great deal more than this, just as a fishing party may include a picnic dinner and a drunken spree and renewal of old friendships. But what makes it a fishing party is the attempt to get fish out of a stream; and what makes it religion is the attempt to establish social relations with an invisible Being.

Leuba endeavors to show that while this attempt called religion, with all its practices and all its psychological and social consequences, has done a great deal of good and served an important function, it has also done a great deal of harm and, what is more important, as civilization advances the harm increases and the good diminishes. He also shows that these benefits from religion can be gotten in other ways more effectively, without the wastage that religion incurs and without the many and mounting evils that result from the practice of religion. Therefore, in devotion to the high cause of preserving and enhancing human life, Professor Leuba gives all his powers and all his life to the endeavor to diminish the scope and power of religion and put in its place these more effective ways of serving the supreme ends of human living. Very few men have been more devoted, more sincere, and more fair-minded than he is in this high cause.

No one will understand Leuba unless he sees just what Leuba means by religion. There is no excuse for not seeing, for Leuba is very clear on that point. Especially will Leuba be misunderstood by anyone so muddle-headed as to think that when he attacks religion he is attacking the supreme values of life or is materialistic or has any sinister purpose whatsoever. He makes very plain that none of these are true of him.

With great care and accuracy he makes plain that all the experiences and reasoning by which men have claimed to be sure of God and have access to him are false. His conclusion is summed up in this sentence: "Nothing in contemporary anti-materialistic science countenances belief in the God of the religions—a God who, on request, calms the raging seas, cures the sick, transforms depression into elation, delivers from temptation, and accepts thanks and praises for his merciful deeds." He makes this statement after having carefuly examined the statements of Sir James Jeans, Millikan, and other scientists.

Throughout the history of Christianity and elsewhere he finds two ideas of God. Of course, there are many ideas, but they can all be classified under two heads, he believes. One is God of the heart, the other the God of the head. One is cherished in prayer and all the more intense religious emotions; the other is the work of philosophy. One was developed pre-eminently by the Jewish prophets, the other by the Greek philosophers. The one is a divine personality who hears, talks, loves, shares our experiences, fights for us, condemns and punishes us. The other is an eternal, impassive, changeless, ineffable Absolute that underlies everything else and is the ultimate reality. Endless confusion results from trying to reconcile these two, and endless intellectual acrobatics, but to no end. The two cannot be reconciled. They are diametrically opposed. Furthermore, neither is a tenable belief. He spends most of the time demonstrating the groundlessness of the belief in the God of the heart. But the Absolute is also essentially beyond our knowing. Furthermore, it does nothing. It has no practical value. After he shows the fallacies and the muddles that are involved in any attempt to hold to either one or both of these ideas of God, he makes a few concluding remarks. Here is one of them: "Science does not stand in the way of a conception of ultimate Reality, of God, which would satisfy, at least partly, human yearnings for kinship with the Universe, for cosmic fellowship. One of the facts emphasized in this book is the presence in humanity of an urge tending not towards adaptation to what is, but towards a social world in which goodness and beauty would be realized. That fact opens the door to a legitimate faith in the existence in the Universe of a Power, or a Trend which makes for goodness and beauty—a faith possible to those who respect the findings of science."

Thus we see that while Professor Leuba barks very loud, and will even bite, his bark and bite are given to the thiefs and marauders. He is very friendly to members of the household of faith. Altogether his book is important and should be carefully studied by all who are concerned with the problem of religion today.

Henry Nelson Wieman.

University of Chicago.

CAMPUS NOTES

GERALDINE E. RHOADS, 1935

Now that mid-January is upon Bryn Mawr we have come to the conclusion that we had much too good a time at the end of December and that, what is worse, we haven't the necessary will power to stay away from the Deanery and like resorts and start studying even now, instead of eventually. The round of festivities preceding the holidays just served to prime us for a dizzy whirl over vacation, and not to make us alternate our packing with studying, at all.

The Sunday Carol Service, which started off the last week of December, scarcely needed the acclaim that all of us gave it. The Christmas Service is the one Sunday chapel in the year that everyone attends, because the carols are so well chosen and well rendered. This year, *mirabile dictu,* they were even better! The Maids' Party, of that same week, was the usual gala affair in the gym, with scores of envious undergraduates playing wallflower in the balcony.

Two of the other parties that also kept us from packing until late Thursday night were the League Party and the Faculty Party, both new and delightful to us. Ten children from St. Martha's Settlement House who had attended the Bryn Mawr Camp (successor to Bates House located in the place-of-the-beautiful-name, Avalon, New Jersey) last summer, foregathered for several hours with the League to admire the Common Room Christmas tree and eat cookies and ice cream. The party, to judge by the pleasure of undergraduates, was arranged not only by the League, but for the League. The children acted plays of *Little Red Riding Hood* and *The Three Bears* and sang songs delightfully for us. We hope that both the League members and the children survived the ice cream and cookies and will repeat the good time next year.

The Faculty Party in the Deanery was the highpoint of the week. The few days preceding it were given over to smoking-room speculation and suggestion as to what Faculty member would make the best Santa Claus. Our highest hopes were fulfilled: Mr. Willoughby (of the Department of Music) was chimney and reindeer expert for the evening. We arrived on the scene of action at about nine o'clock to find the faculty still playing with the Christmas presents they had received earlier in the evening. Most of them who could be torn away from their toys long enough to exhibit them (and this number was *very* small, indeed) were justly proud of their acquisitions. One of our foremost archaeologists received some fragments of pottery (recently discovered in Woolworth's, so experts informed us), the mathematics department cashed in with magic square puzzles (invented by Mr. S. S. Kresge) to improve their time. The whole of Bryn Mawr, furthermore, was gratified that the Music Department got a pocket piano and that the Publications Office acquired another telephone.

We found, however, that we were not invited to play with the toys, but to sing for our entertainment. And so we did, aided and abetted by Dr. Wells and Mrs. Tennent, with a deal of syncopated direction from Mr. Willoughby in the rendition of carols, followed by "Rheumatism" and its more rousing ilk. With no difficulty we fathomed the double moral of the party: that the acquisition of the Deanery for general use has alone made such pleasant affairs possible and that

our Faculty can put away scholarly matters and manners with much more grace than we.

Thus ended the week before vacation. Christmas was merry—but that is a long tale, and an outworn one. We came back with the usual superfluity of luggage and the best of intentions. We are not yet, we are pleased to note, the reformed college women we planned to be, however. We found on our return to Bryn Mawr more things than would turn even less fickle minds from work. Not only does this January find the Philadelphia theatre season at an all-time high, but the College itself conspires against working our brains overtime by bringing Julien Bryan to show movies and lecture on Russia, Christopher Morley to talk on "Streamlines in Literature," and the Vienna Choir Boys to give another and much requested concert. All that we can say is that it is too much for us: we cannot decide which people to see and hear, so we shall have to go to all of them.

We came back also to a continuation of the discussion of the organization and policy of Varsity Dramatics. Immediately upon the production of *Cymbeline,* early in December, we found ourselves involved in unending argument over the ways of Varsity Dramatics. Those of us who knew nothing of the problem knew no bounds in our destructive criticism; those rare individuals on the campus who did know something of the problem contributed a great deal of constructive suggestion for reform. Destructive and constructive criticism combined have suggested two changes. The first proposal, made in chapel by Miss Park, that a permanent director, attached to the Faculty, should be appointed to advise Varsity Dramatics, met with general approval at once. The second change, an announcement of reorganization that comes from the Varsity Dramatics board itself, is likewise approved. The reorganization that is proposed involves mainly modification in the organization of the College dramatic group. Heretofore, we have had two organizations, Varsity Dramat Board and the Players' Club, both of which handled entirely separate matters. The Board was a small, self-perpetuating (like the editorial boards of the *News* and *Lantern,* selecting their own successors) group that chose, arranged and ran the production of all big Varsity plays. The Players' Club, a society of about forty members chosen by Varsity Dramat Board on the basis of competition, was not connected with Varsity Dramatics except that its president was on the Varsity Board. The Players' Club was designed to give its members a chance to experiment in the choosing, arranging and producing of one-act plays only.

Now Varsity Dramatics is suggesting that the Players' Club become virtually the dramatic society of the College: that its President should be President of Dramatics at Bryn Mawr; and that for the sake of efficiency a comparatively small board must exist to work on the choice of plays and of new members to the Players' Club, but that this group shall be the executive board of the Players' Club and shall be elected by the members of the Players' Club. In view of the criticism of the choice of *Cymbeline* this past fall, Varsity Dramatics is adopting a new method of choosing this spring's play. This new plan shows, incidentally, the way in which the new organization—a large society with a small executive board—will work with the College: (1) the spring play will first be discussed by the Players' Club as a whole; (2) three plays will be selected by the executive board from the suggestions made in the general meeting; and (3) these three plays

will be put to the vote of the whole College to determine what one play we should like to see and would certainly support.

Regardless of whether we know everything or nothing about amateur dramatics, we, almost without exception, highly approve this proposed arrangement. We still realize that never will Bryn Mawr give a play that all of us, to the last woman, will like; but we think that we shall like and support Varsity Plays much more now that the majority will rule in choosing them. After all, we are more interested in Varsity Plays than in anything else except Glee Club operettas and Big May Days. As an undergraduate group we are most interested in Varsity Dramatics and our attention centers on such organizations as Self Gov. or the *News* only when we work for them or when we feel that we are personally attacked by them. It is for this reason that we are trusting souls regarding the new scheme: we know that the College will take a real and serious interest in dramatics if it is given a chance to do so in the future.

FACULTY NOTES

Reprinted from the College News and to be continued.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on *Roman Landholding in Asia Minor* at the meeting of the American Philological Association at Toronto.

* * *

Miss Swindler presided during the second afternoon session at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Toronto. She is planning to lecture on February second in the Metropolitan Museum in New York on *Petra and the Ancient Caravans.*

* * *

Dr. Ernst Diez spoke in Toronto on *The African Root of Roman Architecture:* a short discussion of the influence of the Province of Africa and Carthage on architecture after the Roman conquest. He pointed out particularly the tendency of the Romans to use African architecture in their baths.

* * *

Dr. Bernheimer read a paper in Toronto on *The Lamb and the Cross in Mediaeval Art and their Derivation from Sumerian Art.*

* * *

Dr. Herben's paper, which he read at the meeting of the Modern Languages Association in Philadelphia, was on *Hrothgar, Beowulf, and Grendel.*

* * *

Dr. Max Diez was secretary to the Germanic group at the Modern Languages Association.

* * *

Dr. Fenwick was the guest of honor and after-dinner speaker at the Jackson Day Dinner at Narberth on January eighth.

* * *

Dr. Blanchard read a paper which he wrote in collaboration with H. M. McCurdy in Pittsburgh at the meeting of the American Society of Zoologists and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on the study of the development of the Melanophors of Triturus torosus by means of the Dopa technique.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Sunday, February 3rd—4.00 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Wednesday, February 6th—8.15 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Thursday and Friday, February 7th and 8th—9.00 p. m., Auditorium

The American Ballet, for the benefit of the Philadelphia Quota of the Bryn Mawr College Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.
Tickets $4.00, $3.00, $2.50. All seats reserved.

Sunday, February 10th—4.00 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Sunday, February 10th—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Service conducted by the Reverend Alexander C. Zabriskie of the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, West Virginia.

Wednesday, February 13th—8.15 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Sunday, February 17th—4.00 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Sunday, February 17th—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Service conducted by the Reverend Alexander C. Zabriskie.

Monday, February 18th—8.30 p. m., The Deanery

Fifth of the Series. Talk on the "Literary Climate in England at the Present Moment" by Desmond MacCarthy, author and literary critic; editor of *Life and Letters*.

Wednesday, February 20th—8.15 p. m., Auditorium

The Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels.

Thursday, February 21st—8.30 p. m., Auditorium

Talk on "Pioneer Women Novelists," by Sheila Kaye Smith.
Tickets $1.25 and $1.00.

Saturday, February 23rd—8.30 p. m., Auditorium

Freshman Show.

Sunday, February 24th—7.30 p. m., Auditorium

Service conducted by the Reverend Ernest C. Earp, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr.

Thursday, February 28th, 8.30 p. m., The Deanery

Sixth of the Series. Talk on the "Development of the English Novel," with some exhibits, by A. Edward Newton, well-known author and book collector.

Sunday, March 3rd—5.00 p. m., The Deanery

Seventh of the Series. Talk on "The Mosaics of Santa Sophia," by Thomas Whittemore, archaeologist and author; Director of the Byzantine Institute.

Sunday, March 3rd—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Service conducted by the Reverend Frederick R. Griffin, Rector of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia.

CLASS NOTES

It was called to the attention of the Editor of the BULLETIN *that several items in the Class Notes were incorrect in the January number. The responsibility for verifying the names of husbands and fiancés, places of residence, future plans, etc., lies solely with the Class Editors.*

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: MARY ALICE HANNA PARRISH
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

Angeline Lograsso, Associate Professor of Italian at Bryn Mawr College, was elected Vice-President of the American Association of Teachers of Italian at the meeting of the Modern Languages Association of America, which was held in Philadelphia in December.

Grace Frank (Mrs. Tenney Frank) is the first American woman to be asked to contribute to the series of volumes brought out by *La Société des Ancien Textes Français.* Her volume, *La Passion d'Autun,* will be reviewed in a coming number of the BULLETIN. She also spoke in December before the Modern Languages Association on "The Beginnings of Comedy in France." She is still Associate Professor of Romance Philology at Bryn Mawr, but has a new position and title of "Visiting Professor" (for one year) at Johns Hopkins University.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

The class will wish to send their love and warm sympathy to Leah Goff Johnson, whose sister Louise and whose very distinguished husband, Alba Boardman Johnson, both died on the same day, January 8th. Everyone who has enjoyed the Johnsons' hospitality either at Castãna at Rosemont or at the lovely farm at Woodstock will have a sense of personal loss, as well as keen pleasure in the memory of their gracious and charming host. His place in the community and in the country is a matter of common knowledge because he was one of the really eminent men of our day, but fewer people realized the significant contribution that he made to rural life by means of his experimental farm in Vermont.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE
(Mrs. Randall Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

1895

Class Editor: SUSAN FOWLER
c/o The Brearley School
610 East 83rd St., New York City.

1896

Class Editor: ANNA SCATTERGOOD HOAG
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Eleanor Watkins Reeves, whose son, Lt. William C. Reeves, was killed in an aeroplane accident on December 16th.

Clarissa Smith Dey is at 301 East 38th Street, New York, for the winter.

Mary D. Hopkins' new address is 435 West 119th Street, New York.

1897

Class Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

A noteworthy portrait of Martha Tracy, painted by Alice Kent Stoddard, was shown to nearby 98'ers on December 28th at a tea at the artist's studio. The portrait is a gift to the Woman's Medical School of Pennsylvania from a group of its alumnae and was viewed with great pleasure and pride by Martha's many friends.

1899

Class Editor: MAY SCHONEMAN SAX
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Oxerbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The class will be shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Madge Miller on December 18th. We all remember her in her red corduroy skirt, playing magnificent basketball, captain of the first varsity team; and as the first Alan-a-Dale, on the first May Day, radiant in purple and gold, singing the Bailiff's Daughter so beautifully. Many of us have enjoyed her great hospitality, both in New York and at her lovely house with its charming gardens at Great Neck, and many of us are grateful for her superb generosity. For years she has given books to the College Library in memory of her father, Charles R. Miller, Editor-in-Chief of the *New York Times*, and has contributed nobly to all Bryn Mawr projects. She loved to visit Bryn Mawr, and always enjoyed the beauty of the College where she had been so happy and had formed so many pleasant associations. The future without Madge will be sad. The class extends its deepest sympathy to her brother Hoyt.

Fanny Sinclair Woods's son Francis was married on September 29th at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, to Miss Davida Richie.

May Brayton Marvell has quite recovered from her illness of last June and sends greetings to all 1901.

Caroline Daniels Moore announces the engagement of her youngest son to Laura Bartlett, of Hubbard Woods, Ill.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St,, Boston, Mass.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

The class will wish to express their sympathy to Ethel Goff on the death of her sister Louise on January 8th. The sudden death of her brother-in-law, Alba Johnson, on the same day, made her loss more tragic.

1903 are reminded that we are holding a reunion next June, and we hope that many of us will be able to come to celebrate our thirty-second anniversary. This is a preliminary notice; further plans and details will be given later.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Mabry Parks Remington is one of the staff administering the new Pennsylvania Old Age Pension. She pronounces it very interesting and satisfying work.

Helen Sturgis writes: "You probably know that all my brothers are married, and mother and I live alone, still in Richmond Hill. I am as busy as ever and as much of a nomad as mother can stand. I have been for many years deeply interested in Freemasonry for men and women on an equal footing, as a symbol of the better group work that can be done in the world when balance shall reign. My own particular and very absorbing job is supervising the work in the Eastern District of our American Federation. In September I attended the International Convention in Paris."

Jane Ward is living in Edith Longstreth Wood's house at 2139 Cypress Street, Philadelphia, while Edith is abroad for a few months. Jane is taking courses in the Social Service School.

The entire Dammann family had a most successful trip to Europe this past summer, winding up with three weeks of motoring in England.

Margaret Thayer Sulloway took her two children to the Fair and now Alvah has entered Harvard, and Faith, St. Timothy's.

Leslie Farwell Hill came on to Bryn Mawr for Council meetings and made some visits. It was a pleasure to all her friends in the East to see her again.

Bess Goodrich Reckitt wrote in September, "I have just returned from three months in England with my spouse—business taking him there—and I simply 'went with' as the Swedes say. It was awfully interesting to see how steady and patient old England is after her lean years. They certainly keep both feet on the ground and peg along. In spite of many problems, they are all feeling more hopeful."

1906

Class Editor: Helen Haughwout Putnam
(Mrs. William E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

From Lynn comes the news of the death last June, after a long illness, of Charles Rollins Prichard, husband of Marion Mudge. Deep sympathy goes from the class to Marion and her family. Her two older children are married, Charles R., Jr., and Katharine, who is Mrs. Roger Sprague Haskel.

Margaret Scribner's (Mrs. H. Lamar Grant) new address is 2127 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1907

Class Editor pro tem: Cornelia Meigs
Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

Lacy Van Wagenen has been in New York for Christmas and for about three weeks in January. She plans to spend the rest of the winter in Germany—Frankfort-am-Main—doing health work in collaboration with a German doctor. She is having a busy time brushing up her German, she says.

Evelyn Holt is active in civic affairs in Greenwich and is especially interested in the work of the visiting nurses.

May Putnam is living at Manursing Lodge, Greenwich, Connecticut, and has a new and very exciting dog.

Helen Scott is living in New York in the Columbia University part of town.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

The class, and many others of her college generation, will be saddened to learn of the sudden death of Marion Kirk on December 27th, 1934. Marion was a distinguished lawyer who had already gained prominence by assisting Dr. William E. Mikell, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, in his codification of American Law. She later worked with Dr. Edwin R. Keedy on a uniform law for the extradition of witnesses. She had also made a study of the laws involving double jeopardy. In 1933 she was honored as the only woman to receive the degree of Master of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia, the Order of the Eastern Star, and Zonta International. She was President of the Marshall Law Club. Marion will be greatly missed not only in her profession, but also by her many friends. The class wishes to extend to her family our deep sympathy in their loss.

Margaret James (Mrs. Bruce Porter, 3234 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco) reports that all her family are well; that her son and daughter are in high school in San Francisco. She and her husband spent October in Mexico and are enthusiastic over that great country.

Sidney Garrigues (Mrs. Edward A. Edwards, Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.), reports that her son Jack is working as an electrician for the Atlantic Refining Company at Renssellaer, N. Y. Her daughter Sidney is at Westtown School.

Elsie Deems (Mrs. Carol K. Neilson) is living on a fruit ranch at Winton, Calif., where her husband is in charge of the biggest single ranch belonging to the California Packing Company.

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

May Egan Stokes, our perennial student, is taking courses in religion and in music at the College this winter.

The class sends its deep sympathy to Agnes Murray, whose mother died the middle of December.

We have just heard that Elsie Funkhouser had a wonderful trip to Europe this last summer.

Both of Marion Crane Carroll's sons are at Exeter at the Phillips Exeter Academy. The younger son is nicknamed "the Frenchman" or "the Dutchman" because of his proficiency in languages.

Marion Scott Soames is at Sandford House Avening, Gloucestershire, but we do not know for how long.

Margaret Hobart Myers has fourteen children in her school now and is putting an addition on her house. We are very proud to have her District Councillor for the Southern States.

1912

Class Editor: Gladys Spry Augur
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
P. O. Box 884, Santa Fé, N. M.

Carmelita Chase Hinton writes:

"All of us, to a greater or less degree, build castles in the air. Lately I have been indulging in the pastime to an unusual extent, and all my dreams take one direction. They center about secondary schools. I have not been completely satisfied with any existing ones; so I have been taking the best practices from those I knew, adding ideas of my own and planning a co-educational rural boarding school, peopled with a certain type of faculty and of boy and girl.

"This is the boy or girl who is a bit above the average in intelligence and character, who wishes to add to his store of knowledge, to go to the root of matters, who is alive with intellectual curiosity, the boy or girl who would

go to college for the reasons that colleges were originally established; a person, too, who loves the out-of-doors and simple ways of living. His intellectual drive also includes, more often than not, a genuine interest in music, art, or the drama—very valuable assets in the life of any human being. To assist boys and girls with these potentialities to grow to their full strength is the highest goal of my school. That the school should take the form of coeducation seems only right and natural.

"The main emphasis will be placed on allowing the students to enter much more than usual into an adult and coöperative life, where they will assume increasing responsibilities, tackle real problems and grow in independent strength. It is certainly with this in mind that the school has taken shape. One of the results of such thinking is a farm as a closely woven part of the school. It will form a good experimental field in which to work out the implications of this philosophy. There will be one place that youth can come to grips with realities. The farm, moreover, seems to answer one of the basic impulses of most human beings, old and young, to somehow be attached to the soil, to care for animals, to be an integral part of the cycle of the seasons and, undoubtedly, those thus nurtured will be the better prepared for the unknown future that lies before all of us."

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The class will be very sorry to hear that Biz Baldwin Stimson's father died of pneumonia in November. Biz went immediately to Paris. Her father was buried in Princeton and her mother is at present living over here. We all send to Biz our love and deep sympathy.

The *New York Times* of December 4th says: "Dr. Martha Eliot, of the Yale Medical School, for ten years director of the maternal and child work of the Children's Bureau, was promoted today by Secretary Perkins to Assistant Chief. She succeeds Miss Katherine Lenroot, who was named chief of the Children's Bureau. Dr. Eliot will have special responsibility for the bureau's child and maternal health program."

Ethel Dunham writes that Martha Eliot is already in Washington and that she will be moving down early in February.

The class will want to send love and sympathy to Elizabeth Braley Dewey, whose 13-year-old boy, John Dewey, 2nd, was killed by an automobile the Friday after Christmas. Braley is going on with her publicity work for the Mountain Valley School of Colorado, where both of the boys went.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. James Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Marguerite Darkow is still teaching in the Mathematics Department of Hunter College, in New York City, and is living at 16 East 82nd Street. She writes: "Please convey most cordial greetings to my friends in the class. I wish it might sometime be possible for me to attend a reunion."

Atala Scudder Davison and her family are still living in Durham, N. C., where her husband is Dean of Duke Medical School and Professor of Pediatrics. Her oldest boy, William Townsend, 13, is now a Junior at Exeter, and Atala says "judging by his marks so far he will have to be a very good football player to get into college." Her daughter, Atala Jane, 11, was to have entered the 7th grade in the public school this fall, but has been ill ever since the family returned from Chocorua, N. H., in September, so she will probably have to lose a year. The younger boy, Alexander, 7, is in the second grade, and his attitude, according to Atala, is that "school is a grand place to be with the fellows, but it is well nigh hopeless to try to keep one's mind on one's work!" Atala goes on to say, "I saw Catherine Elwood, Mrs. Hugh McKinnon Wood, when I was abroad last year. She has two beautiful children, a charming husband, and the most fascinating collie dog. She lives in Geneva and was awfully good to Billy while he was at school at 'La Châtaigneraie,' at Coppet, near Geneva, the past three years. Mary Goodhue Cary is spending this winter in Oxford, England, where her two children are at the Dragon School. I haven't heard from Jean Sattler Marmillot lately, but she is still in the Near East."

Elizabeth Channing Fuller, who lives in Dedham, Mass., has a son with the Class of 1938 at Harvard.

Eleanor Freer Karcher writes that there is a new member of her family, Leonore, fifteen months old on December 1st, "blond, fat, and spoiled to death by her older brothers and sister. My big boy is at Northwestern Military Academy, near Chicago, and the next two are still at school here. Last summer my husband and I, plus the three bigger ones, piled into our convertible coupé and toured the West for

a month, seeing Yellowstone, where we really did bump into bears, much to the children's joy, Salt Lake City, the Black Hills, Zion and Bryce Cañons, Santa Fé, and then home. We found perfectly grand tourist camps all the way and had a gorgeous time. Just before we left, Louise Hollingsworth visited me for a few days and we had a gorgeous time reminiscing, as we hadn't seen each other since college. In September, Esther Pugh Tommacelli and her charming husband were here for a visit, so I felt more Bryn Mawrish than I have in years. This next summer we hope to tour the East and show the children their higher seats of learning."

Liz Smith Wilson spent two days in December with Merle Sampson Toll in Washington.

Mary Marjory Thompson writes:

"Remember the last enthusiastic letter I wrote long ago? Well, I'm still enthusiastic about the same subject—psychiatry.

"This year I have moved to the New Weston, 34 East 50th Street, New York City, and would be glad to see anyone of the class at Room 409.

"Various clinics keep me busy at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, the Vanderbilt and Babies Hospital. In addition I am Assistant Physician at the New Jersey College for Women, where I keep appointments twice a week, and instructor in Child Clinical Psychiatry at the Columbia Medical College. There is also a small bit of research on the side.

"All my best to the class."

Ruth Tuttle's new address is 419 East 57th Street, New York City.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale
Cincinnati, Ohio.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Jean Gardner, six and a half year old daughter of Elizabeth Emerson Gardner, died Xmas night after a three months' struggle against an obscure disease. The class sends its deepest sympathy to Elizabeth, her husband, and their two boys, aged two and four and a half. Jean was their only daughter.

Dorothy Shipley White's stepdaughter, Mary Louise White, B. M. '25, who is on the staff of the *Atlantic Monthly*, was married January 1st to Edward C. Aswell, of Boston, Assistant Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Dor wrote the end of December that what with preparations for the wedding, Christmas, helping everyone through grippe, art school, sculping three days a week, two small children, the younger two and a half, and the ordinary routine of a household, she found her time quite well occupied!

Caroline Stevens Rogers' customary red Christmas card arrived a few days before Christmas and was opened as usual with considerable interest. It always portrays in graphic form the activities of her four children. This year we learned that two of them were quarantined with scarlet fever. We sincerely hope that they had a good time none the less and that the rest of the family does not catch it.

Mildred Willard Gardiner has a second son, Dwight Daniel Willard Gardiner, born in July (due to Daylight Saving there seems to be some question as to whether it was the 19th or the 20th, as he picked the hour of 12.45 a. m.). Milly is very well and can seldom be found at home, as "fortunately" (the word is hers) the psychology business is very lively.

If anyone can supply the following lost addresses, your Class Editor would be most appreciative:

Ruth Allen (Mrs. Thomas D. Nevins), Margaret Feurer (Mrs. Charles W. Plass), Istar Haupt, Marjorie Milne.

1918

Class Editor: MARY-SAFFORD HOOGEWERFF
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

Katherine Dufourcq Kelley writes from Hastings-on-Hudson: "My life since Reunion is not exciting reading—June, July, August and half of September I worked as investigator for our Township Welfare Department. Since the F. E. R. A. came into effect last March, our department was under that set-up and my salary came one-third from Washington, D. C., one-third from Albany, and one-third from the township of Greenburgh, Westchester Co., N. Y.

"The work was very interesting and absorbing; my immediate superior, a splendid person, and it was only the offer of a better job that made me relinquish the work.

"I am now eighth grade teacher in a small private school in Yonkers. I teach regulation subjects, including first year Latin. After my experiences this summer among paupers, it is quite a jump to the spoiled children of the rich! My gray hairs lend me great dignity and I have the best study halls in the schools. When Dr. Ferguson flunked me in Freshman Latin little did he ever think that I'd be earning my living teaching his subject. I have gotten the habit of earning my own living and am afraid if and when the depression ends, I shall not be willing to return to a life of idleness."

Eleanor Atherton Hendrickson: "I have lived in the same city ever since I married and have had and still have only one husband. We have three blond boys who tell me I am 'too old' to understand what fun it is 'to fight.'

"Even though we are approaching that 'fat and forty' deadline, I think one's family becomes more of a pleasure and life really more fun all the time. When one has little children it is so easy to worry and nag to a frightful extent. Then later, one stops being the great reformer and is amazed how really nice one's children are in spite of all their parents' mistakes!

"My secret ambitions are not extensive. I long to learn to play the piano, have more time to read and have a family neat and decent garden.

"My husband is a lawyer. He gave up a dwindling wholesale leather business and went to law school—after forty.

"I do hope that any 1918 will look me up if they are near Indianapolis."

Gladys Barnett is in school in Switzerland. Her address until next June is "Sonnenhof, Arlasheim bei Basal, Switzerland."

"Inasmuch as vital statistics and marriages are not à la mode this year, I may be able to do my bit for 18's column," writes Helen Alexander. "To start off, this fall I decided to do a little touring for the first time in my life. Arkansas and Oklahoma were my objective inasmuch as they were the only two states I hadn't been in. What amazed me most, I think, was to see people in Oklahoma actually traveling in covered wagons. By a roadside, out of a colorful town called Anadarko, I stopped and talked to a man who lived in such a wagon. It seems that his health had vanished in Seattle, to say nothing of his car which all but burned up. What was left of the latter he traded for an ex-race horse named Mert which was blind in one eye but still swung a mean hoof and hailed from Paris, Texas. Mert was hitched to a small covered wagon and his master set forth for Oklahoma to sell Woolworth objects d'art to the Indians.

"In the wagon this man carried what he called his 'stock,' consisting of, believe it or not, four Bantam hens, three goats and four dogs, to say nothing of his wife, a former New Yorker of Roumanian descent, who dotes on the gypsy life.

"I asked this knight of the road how he managed to get along. 'Oh, fine!' said he. 'I've two bucks ahead and half a bale of hay.'

"While he and I talked, Mert and the goats browsed and the chickens kicked up dust and routed among the weeds for whatever it is chickens rout. I tell you, '18, that man, in spite of no health and no job, has the depression whipped. I have it on excellent authority that his bantam hens lay three as sizable as can be expected eggs a day, and that Cricket, his top goat, yields without a minimum five quarts of Grade A milk 'twixt' sun up and dusk. What more could a man ask? In addition he has a wife who doesn't grouse, his 'stock,' all outdoors to expand in, two dollars against the wolf, and half a bale of hay. With these assets standing staunchly behind him, he can just about tell anybody he chooses exactly where to go and precisely how long to stay! With which fresh remarks—I make my bow."

1919

Class Editor: Frances Clark Darling
(Mrs. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

K. Cowen paid a fleeting visit to Baltimore just before Christmas. She reported a delightful summer in Mexico, riding, swimming and drinking Mexican beer which, according to her, is quite good. She visited Mayan remains and heard a beautiful Aztec legend which she is keen to turn into a ballet. All that she needs is a choreographer, a designer, and someone to compose the music.

Silvine Marbury Harold is writing book reviews for a Macon paper. This, together with a great deal of charity work—she was president of a baby clinic last year—and the care of three active daughters, keeps her fairly busy.

Eleanor Donnelley Erdman writes that Kat Walker Bradford and her husband spent a few days with the Erdmans while on a tour of the West. They barely got home in time to fill the stockings of Priscilla, Dorothy and Lindsay, Jr.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Rock,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 W. 11th St., New York City.

1924

Class Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallet Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Mills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

The big news of the hour, announced at New Year's, is the engagement of our Class President. Molly Parker is going to marry Mr. George Milmine (brother of Rose, 1928), though the wedding date has not yet been set. He is Yale, class of '23, and teaches at the Hotchkiss School, in Connecticut. Our congratulations to them both!

Another wedding, which took place in October, was that of Edith Tweddel, to Mr. Thomas Bramwell, of New York. It is believed they are now living in that city.

Deirdre O'Shea Carr and her husband are in New York again after a long rustic summer in their little house in Dorset, Vermont. Her husband, one hears, although an architect, has turned to painting, and Deirdre is enjoying a leisure which includes training two very charming Persian kittens to gallop downstairs and welcome visitors to the house.

Folly von Erffa is living at 1022 Park Avenue. Her husband is working at the Metropolitan.

H. Hopkinson is back in Chicago, working at the Library of International Relations, which continues to be very absorbing. She is living at International House, at the University, and hears rumors that Mary Virginia Carey is in the near vicinity, studying, but has not seen her yet. Angela Boyden is frequently visible, however, and her very pleasing daughter Lucia, now several months old.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 East 68th Street, New York City.

1930

Class Editor: Edith Grant
Fort DuPont, Del.

Sylvia Knox was married last November to Mr. Alfred M. Bingham, who is one of the founders and editors of *Common Sense*, the publication for which Sylvia has been working for the last two years.

Marjorie Park Swope has a son, Gerard Swope, 3rd.

Agnes Howell Mallory and Darrall Riely Kidd are improving the young mind several times a week at the Museum of the City of New York, where they take groups of public school children through a visual course in American history.

Edith Herb writes that she is secretary to a dancing school and adds that this means "not only secretary, but nursemaid, bookkeeper, diplomat, and business manager."

Gertie Bancroft is very busy with a job at the University of Pennsylvania.

We have heard that Olivia Stokes has been making speeches for the Red Cross this past autumn.

Mary Durfee Brown is now living in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Joy Dickerman St. John varies her domestic career in Greenwich, Connecticut, by semi-weekly trips to New York for concerts and a course in gardening.

Jean Fitzgerald and her sister have been running an arts and crafts shop in Charleston, West Va.

Your editor is living at home and sampling life on an army post, except for a weekly visit to Bryn Mawr for a sem. Her autumn was enlivened by the eastern tour of Stanley Gordon Edwards with her husband and two small daughters, which was closely followed by a visit from Mary Elizabeth Edwards. Mary Liz prolonged her stay in the east by getting a job at Macy's during the Christmas rush.

1931

Class Editor: Evelyn Waples Bayless
(Mrs. Robert Nelson Bayless)
301 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

1932

Class Editors: Janet and Margaret Woods
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

1933

Class Editor: Margaret J. Ullom
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

The class extends its sympathy to Leta Clews who lost her father shortly before Christmas.

Jeannette Markell is not doing social work as was incorrectly stated in the last Bulletin, and we beg to be forgiven for the error. She is taking a library training course at the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore which entails going to school in the morning and working in the library in the afternoon. Another classmate, Ellen Nichols, is assistant librarian in the Great Neck Library at Great Neck, New York.

Louise Balmer is a teacher in two San Diego city schools—the Roosevelt Junior High School

in the morning and the La Jolla Junior to Senior High School in the afternoon. Kag Berg is an instructor in History of Art at Reed College in Portland, Oregon, and is conducting a two-year course which, in the first year, covers the period from ancient times to the 18th century. Ruth Prugh is teaching at the Rye Country Day School and is also studying for her master's degree at Columbia.

Libby Ulman has a job as Secretary and Librarian in the National Institution of Public Affairs in Washington.

Becky Taft and Jo Williams are students at Radcliffe, and Harriet Hunter is studying medicine at Northwestern University.

A bit of extraordinarily interesting information is the fact that Tirzah Clark is accompanying a deaf and dumb lady to Mexico for the purpose of photographing bull fights.

Maxine Silver, who is married to Robert Kronbach, is living in Philadelphia, and Gerty Chisholm was married on June 16th to John Hartwell Harrison and is living in Cleveland.

The foregoing we acquired from working with Mrs. Chadwick-Collins on the Address Book. We mention this in passing because such a volume of news is exceptional and not often procurable.

Mary Swenson has announced her engagement to Gorham Haskell, of Radnor and Savannah, and Kay Pier is engaged to Fred Farwell, who is studying for his Ph.D. in Philosophy at Columbia.

Ella Berkeley, whom we saw when she was here for a visit with Miss Ward, has resigned her job in Macy's and is now acting as secretary and research worker for someone in New York who is writing a book on economics.

We were very pleased to receive a Christmas card from Barbara Korff on the back of which she had written: "I'm working terribly hard and am exuberantly happy when I work. Every morning I study dress designing and have made a great many designs for friends and have sold some eight or ten to a knitting shop here. In the afternoons I see my friends; in the evenings I study life drawings and portrait painting three nights a week and Spanish two nights as I'm planning to visit my brother, Serge, in Peru, this summer."

And last but not least is the item we found in a newspaper regarding a play which had a two weeks' run in Philadelphia (shall we say, almost a record?). After a general criticism of the play and a short paragraph about two experienced actors we read this: "Miss Del MacMaster, who is in the company, is a Philadelphia girl, and it was her professional debut here. A graduate of Bryn Mawr College, she worked for a time at Hedgerow and then appeared in stock in Cleveland (*Men in White*) and at Mount Holyoke (*She Loves Me Not*). Blonde and attractive, she has a good stage voice and played last night with a touch definite enough to score many a laugh."

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., Washington, D. C.

Nathine Turk got her Ph.D. last year in one of the western universities and this fall was married to Mr. Frank Loveland, of Cambridge, I think. Nathine and her husband sailed on the Morro Castle for their honeymoon. That they both survived seems to have been due entirely to their own courage.

Andrew and Barbara Kirk Foster arrive home from the Saar the thirtieth of January.

We have solved the problem of being a Class Editor! One sure way way of eliciting information from unresponsive individuals is to print some gross exaggeration or wild libel, and the indignant individual will reply with a full and detailed denial. A happy error in the number of horses accredited to the ownership of Sallie Jones has given us this bright idea. Although in her case we acted in innocent good faith, we have received the following vigorous contradiction concerning the item in the November BULLETIN:

"When I looked in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN and found that I have made 'a complete break with my academic background,' and own no less than forty horses, I decided the time had come to come clean with the Class Editor before I get a ten-pound baby marked up to my credit. As for my academic background (which is pretty dear to me after all the time I spent trying to get it) I haven't broken with it at all, I'll have you realize—I'm reading *Anthony Adverse* and I don't know what more a poor graduate can do. I have plead with the *News* to let me subscribe so I can trace intellectual trends through its pages, but they won't even answer my frantic epistles. Which gives one an idea of what happens to all editors and razor blades.

"As for the horses—I can't deny them all, but I refuse to have forty wished on me. The one part of my Bryn Mawr education which helps me with them is the vocabulary I acquired trying to decipher Miss Robbins' notes the night before exams. . . . I hope you'll let me off and not accuse me of reverting to complete savagery. I'm even in the Junior League, and that takes plenty of culture!" We shall save the rest of Sallie's letter for next time.

No small number of the class is scattered to the far corners of the world. Miggie Righter sailed in January for a trip around the world. Sallie Jones says, "She won't be back until

fall, and then probably followed by a long procession of 'native rulers.' I had planned to go along and keep her in order, but the horses objected, so I'm staying home and feeling pretty low about it. She's going to Bombay on a regular cruise and then goes off on some trick trip all over India, China, and Japan." Halla Brown, like Miggie, also on her way around the world, was last heard from in Budapest. Elvira Trowbridge is headed for Sicily first of all. Frannie Carter finally returned home from England in time for Christmas. C. F. Grant spent two or three weeks in California visiting her fiancé.

We are just hearing about Gertrude Parnell's summer in Germany. She was in Nuremberg when Hindenburg died, and found it filled with 100,000,000 Nazi flags. The Duncan School of Dancing in Czechoslovakia was another high spot in her trip.

Regarding her impressions of Russia, Helen Bowie writes: "I can take a definite stand on the plumbing system. I wish it were capitalistic."

From London, where she spent the holidays with Marianne Gateson, Elizabeth Mackenzie writes: "The last weeks at Cambridge were hectic—nothing but hops and balls, culminating in the Newnham dance which went on to the unheard of hour of two. When the last day of term finally arrived, no taxis were to be had at Newnham, because all the men had chartered them, and we were afraid we shouldn't get away after all. . . . I met Marianne on the Oxford train at Paddington. We have been together ever since; found this place to stay in after hunting for a week. It is on the corner of Hyde Park and Piccadilly; very posh, and as M. G. remarks, *'absolutely central.'* . . . Marianne is having a great time at Oxford, and intends to stay two years. I am coming back next year, and hoping to have a job."

Among those who are settled in New York, Carmen Duany is attending the Child Development Institute at Columbia University, and doing practice work at Dalton School. We hear that Bobbie Smith, a law student at Columbia, looks "much more undergraduate than when in college." Gabbie Church, a graduate student in geology at the same university, cooks all her own meals. Louise Davis has been teaching, and taking courses at Columbia in education. Betty Fain is in New York for the winter, and has a French girl staying with her. Moorish frescoes adorn Bunny Marsh Luce's apartment on 74th Street. Anita Fouilloux's job at Radio City involves hobnobbing with such characters as Nicholas Murray Butler and Walter Winchell. Honor Dickerman, ex-'34, is a student at the Juillard School.

We have several new jobs to record. Anita de Varon is secretary to Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, in Boston. Helen Baldwin has been working since late December for the Child Guidance Department of the Montclair Board of Education, in the office of Visual Education. She took a secretarial course during the fall. Kitty Fox is with the Philadelphia Electric Company. We hear that Havvie Nelson is directing plays, but where we do not know.

M. E. Charleton writes: "I'm still doing nothing and having a swell time. I've cut my hair and gone completely frivolous." We should be glad to know her South Carolina address. Sarah Suppes has had her Bryn Mawr lanterns electrified, and says they "look darling." She has been putting on a puppet show, *Alice in Wonderland*, for the Johnstown Library, and is doing some etching, but insists that none of her work so far meets the standards of her Bryn Mawr-educated taste.

A letter from Louise Landreth says: "I'm taking two courses at the University of Pennsylvania—two graduate Latin courses and one German composition course. And soon I'm going to do some work in a day nursery. . . . I'm also having a swell time, taking it easy at home."

Christmas provided us with opportunity to gather news from fresh sources, and we still have several letters which we should like to quote. They will have to wait till next time, however, lest we be accused of losing our sense of proportion. Many thanks to those who were so helpful with this issue. As for those from whom we have not heard, I hope we shall not be tempted to employ the tactics which brought such unexpected results from Sallie Jones.

Extra Special: It will be no great surprise to hear that Kitty Gribbell's engagement to Raymond H. Carter, Frannie's brother, was announced December 29th, at a house party in Chestnut Hill. Kitty's father made the announcement over a special microphone, as though it were a radio broadcast, and the party was a great success. Raymond Carter is Princeton, '33, a member of the Court Club, and a graduate of St. Alban's. The wedding will probably take place in October.

We are hoping to hear next time from those with whom we have not yet been in touch. All news will be appreciated.

Sarah Miles "has a full-time, paid job as case-worker for the Baltimore Family Welfare Association."

Helen Bowie is studying chemistry and dancing at Johns Hopkins.

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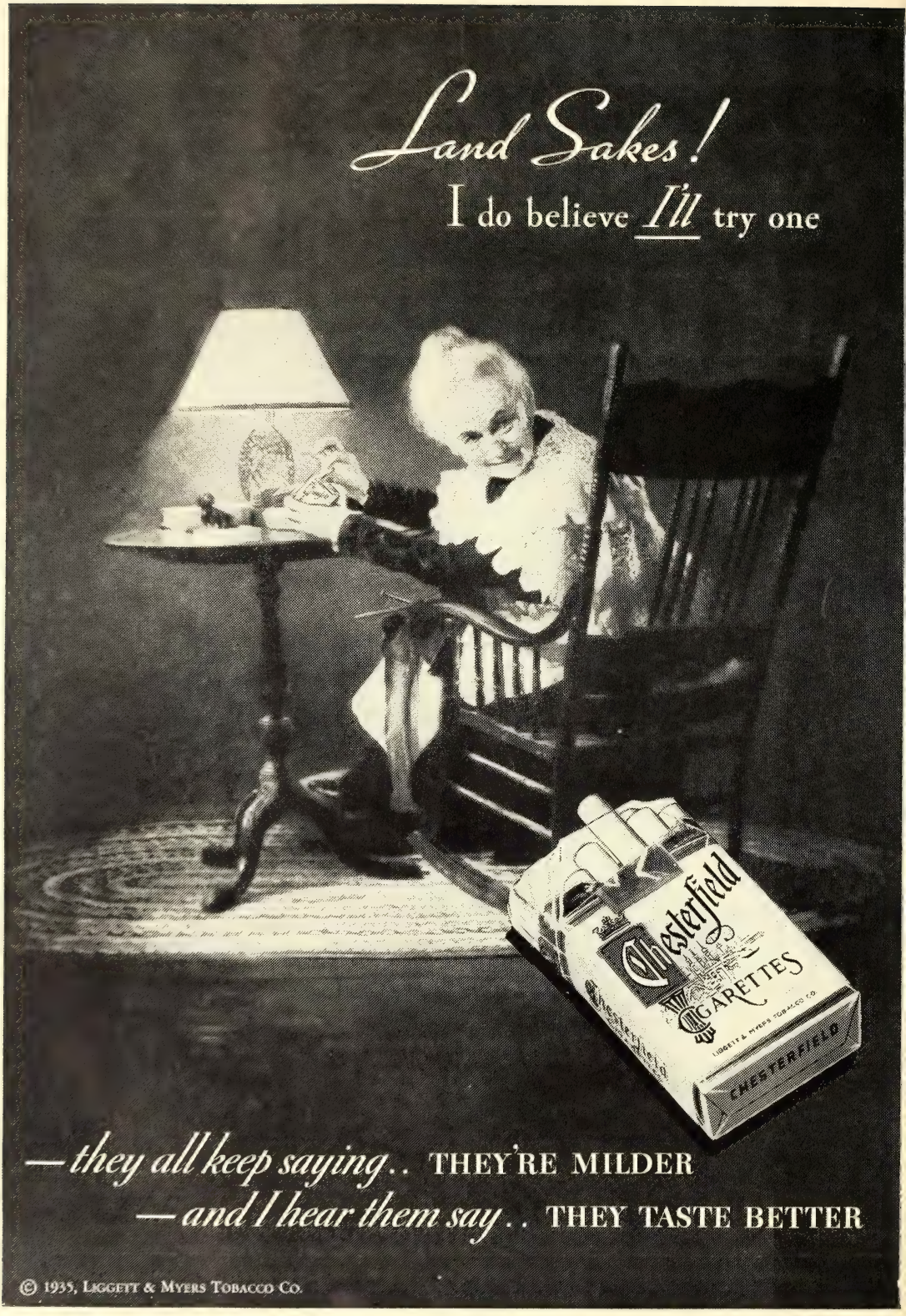
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A very quietly worded notice of a series of scholarships being offered next year by the Graduate School suddenly becomes a moving and a stirring thing to anyone who reads with attention and imagination, and gets the whole implication that it gives of the spirit of the College. Here, indeed, is campaign material for those who will use it. The plans of the new Science Building are still merely plans on paper; the Science Departments, however, are not bound up in stone and mortar, but have unconquerable spirits that do not wait on circumstance. They had their vision of what the new method of teaching science might mean, and so no matter what the difficulties, they translate it into action. The Mary Paul Collins Scholarship for foreign women is a warm tribute, and a very gracious one, to a friend of the College and of the Graduate School who herself was both gracious and imaginative in all that she did to show her friendship. In itself it is significant because it is really a challenge to everyone connected with the campaign to raise money to build the new science building, and emphasizes what has been said again and again in these pages—that the buildings are but a means to an end and not an end in themselves. Brick and stone in themselves are useless and dead unless we have men and women animated by the courage and intellectual ideals that are exemplified in this scholarship and in the three special ones that are also being offered for work in the biology department with the collaboration of the department of physics. If one turns to the article on the interesting new developments in the philosophy department, one sees again the unmistakable signs of intellectual vision and energy and vigor. For some reason Bryn Mawr, in spite of its bare fifty years, has a tendency to look back and to take pride in what it regards, and rightly, as a glorious past. That past is significant for us because it laid the firm foundations on which the present is being built. The present is our concern. No warmer tribute to it could be given than that expressed by the anonymous donor of the gift to make possible a special research post in the philosophy department. a gift made because of the conviction that "Bryn Mawr knows how to appreciate and cultivate intellectual capacity."

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORK OF THE PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

Four years ago when the general change in curriculum was introduced, it was hardly foreseen how beneficial this would prove to be. Increasing the requirement in philosophy from a half-unit to a unit immediately made it possible to alter the character of the first-year course. It is still historical, but it is no longer necessary to conduct it as a lecture course. Students can now read longer selections from primary sources and this material can now be discussed in class. This might seem to be a relatively unimportant change, but actually it is a vital one.

Philosophy is properly a required subject for two reasons. In the first place, it is one of the great divisions of human culture. The other divisions, science, history, and art (including literature), all have established places in secondary education as well as in the college curriculum. If philosophy were not given in college, the student would fail to receive that introduction to her cultural heritage which educational requirements are presumably designed to secure. The second reason for including philosophy among required subjects is its central position. Mathematics on the one hand and the theories of Gertrude Stein on the other, the history of medicine in ancient Greece and the appearance of Marxian communism, to say nothing of such historical conflicts as that between church and state, are all intimately connected with the development of metaphysical conceptions. There is no phase in the history of western culture which a course in the history of philosophy may not illuminate in some degree and to which it may not give deeper significance.

These affiliations with other subjects are, however, a source of danger to the teacher of philosophy. This is the danger that lurks in any attempt to give a philosophical "survey course." Other departments, especially those of history and of the humanities generally, naturally expect the required course in the history of philosophy to provide a background for the particular subjects with which they are concerned. Obviously, however, if the first-year course set out to show the relationships of all the important movements and issues in politics, religion, science and art to the development of philosophical thought, it would become burdened with an impossible mass of material. The real danger, however, lies deeper than this. The course must not deliberately set out to provide such a background at all. To attempt this is to approach philosophy from the outside; to talk about it, and not to teach it. The unique and irreplaceable value of philosophy would be lost, and lost in vain. The history of philosophy can really be taught only insofar as its issues become living problems to the student. She must herself become in some measure a metaphysician along with Plato and Aristotle, and grapple with the fundamental problems of knowledge and morality along with Descartes and Spinoza, if the course, even as history, is to have any genuine significance for her. It is only insofar as she faces these fundamental issues, is troubled, baffled and inspired by them, that she can enter into her cultural heritage or live the only life worthy of a complete human being. The only hope of gaining any real insight into the influence of philosophical ideas on medieval art or modern social theory lies in understanding the ideas. Philosophy can provide a background for other subjects only by first being itself.

The change in the curriculum has made it possible to approach more nearly this ideal. It has not only increased the time devoted to discussion, but it has necessitated adding another instructor to the department. This in turn has made it possible to divide the class into three sections. One could not do much more than lecture to a group of fifty or sixty students; one can carry on discussion with thirty to forty. The advantage of having a third member of the department, however, is by no means confined to the required course. More varied and more specialized advanced work can now be offered to the undergraduates, and what is more important still, to the graduate students. The department can now regularly provide a substantial undergraduate course in logic, which serves as a bridge of communication with mathematics and the sciences. It can now offer a similar course in aesthetics with its special value to students of art and literature. Honours work can be made more varied and better adapted to special needs.

Philosophy is such a wide and varied field, however, that even with three instructors important subjects must be omitted. Two years ago the College was able to offer the department the part-time services of Miss Dorothy Walsh, Warden of Pembroke West. Miss Walsh was fresh from a year in Germany as the Mary Garrett European Fellow, and already had behind her three years of successful teaching at Hood College. Her appointment enabled the department to offer for the first time a course in general theory of value, a subject of growing importance, but one necessarily neglected hitherto at Bryn Mawr.

This year the department and the College are enjoying a piece of unexpected good fortune. An anonymous gift was offered the philosophy department last spring to be used this year for a special research post. It might well have been given elsewhere for the same purpose had the donor not believed "that Bryn Mawr knows how to appreciate and cultivate intellectual capacity." The department is very proud of this tribute. Dr. Desiré Veltman was appointed to this post as the first Research Associate the College has had. His interests are primarily in metaphysics and the philosophy of science, and he comes to us as warmly recommended by scientists as by philosophers. Last semester he gave a very successful series of extra-curricular lectures on *Materialism, Ancient and Modern,* and directed the work of the Graduate Fellow in the theory of universals. This semester he is giving a special elective course in Problems in the Philosophy of Nature, and conducts the work of an Honours student.

Graduate work has always been regarded by the department as of the very highest importance in its scheme of things. The number of Ph.D. degrees awarded in philosophy has not been large, but every one of these doctors now holds a professional position for which her Bryn Mawr training has directly or indirectly prepared her. Smith, Barnard, Vassar and Mills College all have Bryn Mawr trained women teaching in their philosophy departments. In two cases they are department chairmen. At present there are four candidates for the doctorate who have passed their preliminary examinations and are writing their dissertations. Dorothy Walsh, instructor in the department, is writing on *The Objectivity of the Judgment of Aesthetic Values;* Margaret Rawlings, instructor in Philosophy at Vassar, is writing on *Coleridge as a Philosophical Critic;* Maude Frame, at present abroad as Workman Fellow, is working on *Conceptions of Space in Italian Renaissance Painting;* and Isabel Stearns, reader in the department, has *The Metaphysics*

of the Individual as her subject. This sets an all-time high record for number of dissertations simultaneously directed by members of the department.

The tradition of wide philosophical interests and varied productivity established by Theodore de Laguna during the twenty-three years in which he directed the department is being continued. His numerous contributions to periodicals ranged from ethics and historical criticism to the nature of space and the theory of probability. In 1910, in collaboration with Grace de Laguna, he published a volume of historical criticism, entitled *Dogmatism and Evolution;* in 1922, *An Introduction to the Science of Ethics,* and 1926, *Factors of Social Evolution.* At the time of his death in 1930 he was working on a series of studies on Plato. Some of this material has since appeared as articles in *Mind* and *The Philosophical Review.* The contributions to periodicals by Professor Grace de Laguna have been chiefly on epistemology and psychological theory. In 1927 the Yale Press published on a special foundation her volume on *Speech: Its Function and Development.* Professor Milton Nahm, appointed in 1930, has published a monograph on aesthetics. He has edited a much-needed volume of collected fragments of the pre-Socratics, including some material hitherto untranslated. And there has just appeared fresh from the press of Basil Blackwell at Oxford, Wilson's *The Cheats,* an English comedy edited by Professor Nahm while studying at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. Professor Paul Weiss, appointed in 1931, has already written a considerable number of papers in metaphysics and logic. He is joint editor of *The Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce,* being published by Harvard University Press, five volumes of which have already appeared. Peirce was a strange and tragic figure, hailed by William James as the founder of Pragmatism, by Dewey as the most original of American philosophers, and by others as America's greatest logician. With the publication of these volumes the great mass of his writings is for the first time made available to scholars. Professor Weiss is also on the advisory board of the new journal, *The Philosophy of Science.*

In December, 1932, the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association held its annual meeting at Bryn Mawr College. This was the first time the College had played host to one of the learned societies. The guests were housed in the two Pembrokes. Meals, including the annual banquet, were served in the Pembroke dining room. The affair was a great success, thanks to the devoted labors of Mrs. Chadwick-Collins and Miss Charlotte Howe, and their able assistants, and the visitors were warm in their praise of Bryn Mawr hospitality. It was a particularly appropriate time for the association to meet at Bryn Mawr, for its Vice-President that year was Professor Grace de Laguna.

The department of philosophy is on the whole in a reasonably flourishing condition. Yet it has deeply felt wants. It needs more and richer scholarships for promising students now coming in greater numbers. This year for the first time in the history of the College a prize of $100, named in honor of Theodore de Laguna, was awarded to a gifted undergraduate. But the money for it was raised only for the special occasion. The department also needs some means of securing distinguished scholars for lectures and informal talks. Their services are sometimes generously given, but even a small lectureship fund would make it possible to invite coveted speakers whom the department now hesitates to ask. These things will surely come—if not today, then on a happier tomorrow.

THE DEANERY BOOKS

To Bryn Mawr alumnae the gift of the Deanery has meant not only a house on the campus, but the happy discovery of the Deanery's contents, a Bryn Mawr treasure-house. Here are things lovely in themselves and intimately associated with President Thomas. And they give us a double pleasure. Among these we are interested especially by the Deanery Library. While the solid ranks on the Deanery shelves are being slowly catalogued, full information about numbers and kinds of books and their special associations cannot be recorded. At present, to alumnae eager for domestic details of Deanery life, a note on these books may be interesting.

Books are among the things that most sharply represent, most intimately indicate, their owners' personalities, and at the same time they are the most impersonal of possessions. Chaucer is Chaucer anywhere, and Tolstoi is the same on the tables of Leary's Old Book Store as on the august desk of a Deanery niche. It is in the juxtaposition, the sum total, of authors and subjects, that there is revelation of the owner's mind. And wide range, extraordinary variety, is the first impression made by President Thomas' Library.

Under the Whistler and Meryon etchings in the Blue Study are dozens of books of poetry. In the rooms opening out of the dining-room are cases of literary criticism, history, books on art and architecture, and philosophy. Across the hall are dictionaries and other reference books. Upstairs in the lounge is more philosophy, companioned by drama, fiction, half a wall of travel books, and several shelves of science. These constitute the library of busy minds that read widely and deeply. Others are books of a library for work: the English criticism and philology, for example, a Shakespeare with annotations and inter-leaved notes in Miss Thomas' hand, and the section of books on education for women and other aspects of the feminist struggle. Still others are evidently books gathered on journeys for a traveller's random reading: the small paper Tauchnitz novels among the fiction in the lounge. We are glad that they were not left to the usual haphazard fate in European hotels and railway carriages, and have here found a snug and dignified Old Books' Home in very elegant company. The Deanery Library as a whole reveals the inexhaustible intellectual vitality of its owner.

The foundation of this library of variety is, of course, the classics of English, French, and German literature, as well as of Greek and Latin, long and strong sets of them in the big halls downstairs. Many have Miss Garrett's name written in every volume. Most have the look of books thoroughly read. They are the Gentleman's Library of tradition—perhaps we should call them the Library of a Lady and a Scholar. The cataloguer among them feels like the Governess in *Point Counterpoint* who tried to read only the "Highest and Best."

The Deanery books, we know, were used as books, not as examples of handsome bookbinding, or as investments in limited or first editions of accruing value. It was for the matter and the manner of its statement, not merely for the looks or the glamor of scarcity, that these were collected. Like all crowds of books, the Deanery Library has members evidently acquired by adoption, unconscious appropriation, or chance (some books are incorrigible rolling stones and gather no dust on their original owners' shelves). Essentially this is a library built up by persons who knew what tradition held best, and knew what they wanted in books.

To Bryn Mawr alumnae two groups must be of special interest. There are the few of early association with President Thomas: Longfellow's *Hyperion,* inscribed "Minnie Thomas, March 13th, 1872, bought with allowance," Scott's *Poetical Works,* given to Miss Thomas by an aunt on Christmas of 1866, and Longfellow's *Poems,* a gift of 1867. A *Pilgrim's Progress* bears her initials and the inscription, "Bryn Mawr, Xmas Eve (December 22nd), 1885"—a gift of Miss Thomas' first Christmas at Bryn Mawr? There are small books won as prizes in school: The *Characteristics of Women,* by Mrs. James, is marked:

Mary E. Garrett
English and Latin
Prize for Grammar and Application
Edgeworth School, June 18, 1868
S. A. Kummer, Principal

Another special collection is the books written by alumnae. Besides the doctoral theses in their red bindings, the Deanery has books by Bryn Mawr authors, kept together in a case in the lounge. Here are the well-known examples of Bryn Mawr scholarship: Miss King's *Way of Saint James* and other Spanish studies, Miss Neilson's work on sources of English history, published by the British Academy of Social and Economic History, Miss Putnam's share in the famous *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History* under the editorship of Paul Vinogradoff, Miss Taylor's *Divinity of the Roman Emperor,* Miss Goldmark's work on *Fatigue and Efficiency.* The books of a more recent generation of scholars are represented in Miss Dulles' analysis of the *Bank for International Settlements at Work,* and Miss Beardwood's account of *Alien Merchants in England.* In another case in the lounge is a collection of reprints of articles by Bryn Mawr professors and alumnae.

Here also are the books of other distinguished alumnae: Emily James Putnam's *The Lady,* Hortense Flexner's poems, Cornelia Meigs' stories for children, Mrs. Barnes' novels. Examples of text-books prepared by alumnae include Robins and Perkins' *Introduction to Rhetoric,* upon which many of us were brought up to pass the English entrance examination, and German texts. Before this array, which is only a sample of alumnae authorship, we discover the variety of subjects that the Bryn Mawr Sisterhood can write about! There are detective stories, religious studies, *Principles of Chemistry Applied to the Household, To Paris with Aunt Prue, Easier Motherhood,* and *Poems for Peter.* All these, we suppose, represent our college education in action.

Besides the books, the Deanery offers for reading the current magazines for which subscriptions have been given by generous alumnae. Distinguished Visitors and Young Visitors and other transients, welcome these and owe thanks to their donors, perhaps all the more because the Deanery lacks other new publications. With President Thomas' departure the Library stopped growing; so that though one can sit down comfortably, richly supplied with the Books of the Ages, one reaches in vain for the Book of the Month. And in the first class, also, there are several grave wants, a few indispensable things that left with Miss Thomas. The Deanery has eleven Shakespeares, Scotts and Brownings and Brontës to spare; but it has no *Bible,* no *Alice in Wonderland,* and no Marx. Perhaps some one can help with copies of these.

New books will be welcomed. Gifts may well include detective stories. We lack them. And in this strange era the best busy minds seem to forget their problems only in excited pursuit of a fictitious murderer by some facetious or dilettante detective. They can sink to sleep only after going through a book in the last chapter of which justice, so scarce and elusive in the present economic and social scene, has overtaken a mean-motived, unconvincing character, whose execution impends to match the making of the corpse of Chapter One, usually the corpse of a person so disgustingly immoral or seductive or psychopathic that nobody cares. Detective story readers cannot keep their nerves quiet for long without their usual drugs. And a supply for this healthy intellectual therapy should be maintained in the Deanery Library. Please give us detective stories, the mental aspirin of our age.

Bettina M. Linn, '26,
Deanery Library Committee.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST

Miss Park writes of the "indefatigable alumnae," and well she might! That her devotion and admiration for them is ever deepening while she hastily plans speeches for this dinner or that, for the A. A. U. W., a State University, social service groups, or the city's particular club, is indicative of Miss Park's own qualities.

Newspaper clippings with pictures of our President and long articles on the events held in her honour are pouring in from the West Coast. In Portland her visit even inspired the creation of a Bryn Mawr Club. San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara all wrote to testify to the interest that her visit aroused. At the moment of writing she is in Omaha City. She has been to Denver and is on her way to Kansas City, Minneapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis. A letter from Denver gives the latest direct news. It tells of newspaper interviews and a tea for girls who are considering college, at which Miss Park spoke informally to them and their mothers and teachers, of a dinner in honour of Miss Park, of more formal addresses on the following day at the schools themselves, of a delightful tea to which fathers and men interested in women's education as well as mothers and daughters were invited. That same night one of the outstanding clubs of Denver gave a dinner in her honour. The next day she spoke to an enthusiastic audience at a social service luncheon on "The College and Training for Leisure." But she herself had none, for she went on almost directly to speak before the American Association of University Women. "Between the informal smaller gatherings and these larger audiences, Miss Park has made as many lasting and really telling contacts as anyone could possibly manage in the length of time allotted for the Denver stay. Not only is a remote . . . college brought close to Denver people by a representative and vivid personality, but there is a feeling of friendliness on all sides, and I think I am right in saying it is a permanent sort of benefit to the College." Thus concludes the letter. March 3rd is approaching, and with it, Miss Park's return. We eagerly await her own account of her trip, but we know that she will be too modest to tell us that, as another alumna wrote, ". . . her trip has been in the nature of a triumphal progress."

NEW PLAN FOR CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORK AT BRYN MAWR TO BE DEMONSTRATED NEXT YEAR

THE MARY PAUL COLLINS SCHOLARSHIP FOR FOREIGN WOMEN TO BE OFFERED IN 1935-36 TO A RESEARCH STUDENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

In memory of Mrs. Henry Hill Collins, the College's loyal friend and neighbor, who died on September 17th, 1934, the Board of Directors has voted to award to a foreign research student in Biology a Graduate Scholarship of $1,000 for the year 1935-36.

It is especially fitting that our appreciation of all that Mrs. Collins meant to Bryn Mawr and our sense of loss in her death be expressed in this way. Soon after the Collinses built their house opposite Rockefeller Hall, they interested themselves in the graduate students, and because of their strong international sympathies, particularly in the foreign scholars. Mrs. Collins' generous and friendly hospitality will never be forgotten by those who knew it, and through the years letters have come back from all corners of this country and Europe with messages for Mrs. Collins and anxious inquiries about her health.

It was not only this precious gift of personal interest and sympathy that Mrs. Collins brought to the graduate students of Bryn Mawr. With a group of her friends she established, in 1929, a fund which she liked to call the Pleasure Fund for Graduate Students and which we came to call the Neighbors' Fund, because it represented, in Mrs. Collins' interpretation, a desire on the part of the donors, all neighbors of the College, to extend to students some of the good things that Philadelphia had to offer. Through this fund the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra and many other musical and dramatic performances have been made available, as well as occasional much-needed week-ends of rest and relaxation. In addition, from this group of neighbors, opera, concert and theatre tickets have arrived, again and again, unexpectedly at Radnor's door. Behind all this generous activity was the animating spirit of Mary Paul Collins. When, in the autumn of 1933, the burden of writing the letters by which the fund existed became too great, Mrs. William Scull, another close neighbor of the College, and Mary Converse, 1898, consented to continue the work.

The award of this scholarship in Biology is a continuation of the policy inaugurated last year of offering the single scholarship for foreign women, now included in the college budget, to a student who has already shown research ability in her chosen field. For the year 1934-35, Olga Taussky, of the University of Vienna, was brought in the Department of Mathematics to continue her work under Dr. Emmy Noether. The Mary Paul Collins Scholar will work under Dr. David Hilt Tennent. Dr. Tennent's research program for the year presents one of the first demonstrations of Bryn Mawr's new plan for the co-ordinating of its scientific work.

INTERESTING NEW GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS BEING OFFERED IN THE BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

In close relation with the award in 1935-36 of the $1,000 Scholarship to a foreign biologist is the offer of three special graduate scholarships in Biology, of the value of $400 each, to American students. Dr. Tennent's research program for the year will deal with the subject *Cell Division and Its Experimental Control.* The research will be based on both animal and plant material, and will be pursued from biological and biophysical points of view. All work on the effects of radiation will be done with the collaboration of the Department of Physics.

The holders of these scholarships will work under the direct supervision of Dr. Tennent, and will carry on work in connection with his program. It is hoped that a particularly able group of younger students may, in this way, have the advantages of early training for research along the new lines laid down at Bryn Mawr. Announcements of these scholarships were sent especially to the other colleges in the group of the Seven Women's Colleges.

SIX NON-RESIDENT GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED FOR FIRST TIME

Following the policy of making the College more and more play an important and helpful part in the life of the community, the Graduate School is offering these six scholarships, to the value of $250 each, that is, covering full tuition in the Graduate School, or to put it another way, full remission of tuition. It is hoped that these may prove useful to students in the neighborhood who cannot afford residence on the campus. As was the case with the three special resident scholarships in Biology, notices have been sent to the women's colleges, asking them to bring these scholarships to the attention of their Seniors or graduates of outstanding ability, whose homes are in the neighborhood.

MISS KINGSBURY HEAD OF A. A. U. W. COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Questionnaires for the study of employment and unemployment, initiated by the Economic Division of the American Association of University Women in its Committee on the Economic and Legal Status of Women, and to be conducted in co-operation with the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, are being sent out by the A. A. U. W. to all its national members.

The purpose of the study is to determine certain crucial facts concerning employment and unemployment among college women, and their responsibility for dependents. Those concerned with the future economic status of women feel that with the changing political economy, the economic status of women is being decidedly affected and that they should have the opportunity of determining their future economic well-being. Miss Susan Kingsbury, Professor of Social Economy and Social Research at Bryn Mawr College, is Chairman of the committee directing the study.

THE ROLE PLAYED BY BRYN MAWR IN ACADEMIC CO-OPERATION

Anyone who in the last two years has been interested in watching for indications that academic co-operation is enriching various fields of life at Bryn Mawr, and that Bryn Mawr has been making her own not inconsiderable contributions to neighboring colleges and universities, can have detected a number of them. The thing has come about quietly, however, and almost unnoticed by the alumnae at large. President Park has spoken of it in various speeches and on her President's Page, but without undue emphasis. In the articles on the various departments, however, one grows increasingly conscious of what this inter-relationship can mean both for the faculty and the students. A variety and stimulus can be brought into their intellectual life that would be impossible in any other way. It is worth while to reread the articles by the departments of Art and of Archaeology and of Science in the January BULLETIN, and the *Notes from the Librarian's Report,* and the account of *New Developments in the Mathematics Department* in the February issue, to get an accurate picture of the stir and movement, the give and take, that is everywhere through the College. With that in mind, one finds the excerpts from the Minutes of the Committee on Co-operation exciting reading. The members of the committee represent Bryn Mawr (Dean Schenck), Swarthmore, Haverford, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Franklin Institute.

Dean Crosby, of Pennsylvania, in his notes on the November meeting, referred among other accomplishments of the committee for last year to some with which we are already familiar but which it is worth while citing again:

1. The exchange of instructional services in the field of Mathematics between Pennsylvania on the one hand and Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore on the other.

2. The admission of students from Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore to courses at Pennsylvania.

3. The appointment of a lecturer in Fine Arts to serve Bryn Mawr and Pennsylvania jointly.

4. Progress toward closer relations between the libraries of the co-operating institutions.

The following items were reported for the year now in progress:

1. The offering at Pennsylvania of a graduate course in Mathematics by Dr. Gustav A. Hedlund, of Bryn Mawr.

2. The admission to courses at Pennsylvania of two students each from Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore, and to a course at Bryn Mawr of a graduate student from Pennsylvania.

3. Further study of co-operation in library facilities.

With reference to further development of mutual benefits, serious consideration was devoted to the following matters:

1. Extension of the practice of securing distinguished scholars through joint appointment by two or more institutions.

2. Joint action with reference to visiting lecturers. Sharing financial responsibility might facilitate more attractive programs. In any case, lectures announced by one institution should be open to members of the others.

3. Promotion of the interchange of students and teachers, of the sharing of equipment, and of the joint planning of programs of study with a view to supplementing each other's capabilities. This seemed of greatest significance in the case of a field of study in which in any one institution students and teachers are likely to be few.

4. Allocation to individual institutions of primary responsibility for the development of certain special fields of learning.

5. In the case of a distinguished scholar whose students are few or wholly undergraduate, it seems mutually profitable to afford greater range for his scholarly ability through opening his classes to students of other institutions or providing a place for him in the graduate program of one or more co-operating members.

6. A notable collection owned by one member institution without facilities for its proper display might achieve its rightful purpose if housed at another.

7. The question of "applied" courses in Fine Arts. It seems possible that by combined action of the co-operating institutions applied courses suitable to college students in Fine Arts might be secured through some municipal art school.

8. Fuller utilization of the resources of the Franklin Institute.

9. The great importance of the union card catalogue of library materials. Every effort should be made to hasten its completion.

ALUMNAE OFFER 10% OF PROCEEDS FOR FUND

The following alumnae have offered 10% of the proceeds of all orders which come by or through alumnae:

Helen McKelvey, 1928, and Caroline Mason Smith, 1928, of
THE WEEK-END BOOK SERVICE
959 Madison Avenue, New York City
On orders placed from February 1st to February 16th

Elinor Amram Nahm, 1928, and Virginia Atmore, 1928, of
THE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE BOOK SHOP
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.
On all orders marked "Million Dollar Minimum," placed between now and June 1st

Ida W. Pritchett, 1914
PHOTOGRAPHS: PORTRAITS, HOUSES AND GARDENS
523 Old Buck Lane, Haverford, Penna.
On all orders placed between now and June 1st

Josephine Herrick, 1920
PHOTOGRAPHS: PORTRAITS OF CHILDREN AND DEBUTANTES
25 East 63rd Street, New York City
On all orders of six or more photographs, placed between March 1st and May 15th

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Friday, March 1st—4.30 p. m., The Deanery

Talk on "The Theatre Today," by Dame Sybil Thorndike.

Sunday, March 3rd—5 p. m., The Deanery

Seventh of the Series.
Talk on "The Mosaics of Santa Sophia," by Mr. Thomas Whittemore, Archaeologist and Author; Director of the Byzantine Institute.

Sunday, March 3rd—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Service conducted by the Reverend Frederick R. Griffin, Minister of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia.

Monday, March 4th—8.20 p. m., Goodhart Hall

Mallory Whiting Webster Memorial Lecture by Dr. Nellie Neilson, Professor of History and Political Science on the Nevins Rodman Foundation at Mount Holyoke College.

Sunday, March 10th—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Special service of music commemorating the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of Bach and Handel.

Monday, March 11th—8.20 p. m., Goodhart Hall

"Characters and Caricatures," by Helen Howe, presented under the auspices of the Undergraduate Committee on Entertainments.
Reserved seats, $1.00, from the Publication Office, Taylor Hall.

Friday, March 15th—8.50 a. m., Goodhart Hall

Announcement of Graduate European Fellowships.

Sunday, March 17th—7.30 p. m., Music Room of Goodhart Hall

Service conducted by Helen Flanders Dunbar, B.D., M.D., Ph.D., Instructor and Practising Physician in Medicine and Psychiatry at the Medical Center, New York.

Wednesday, March 20th—8.20 p. m., Goodhart Hall

Lecture by Mr. John Strachey, under the auspices of the Undergraduate Committee on Entertainments. Reserved seats, $1.00; general admission, 50 cents, from the Publication Office, Taylor Hall.

Friday, March 22nd—8.30 p. m., Goodhart Hall

Maurice Maeterlinck's "La Soeur Beatrice," directed by Mlle. Maud Rey, presented by the French Club. Admission, 75 cents.

Sunday, March 24th—5 p. m., The Deanery

Eighth of the Series.
Poetry Recital by Mrs. Henry P. Van Dusen.

A BOOK EXHIBITION IN LONDON

From the 12th to the 26th of November, nearly 20,000 people visited the *Sunday Times* Book Exhibition in London. They did so for three reasons: to buy for Christmas or choose for their library lists books displayed on seventy-three publishers' stalls, to hear talks by well-known writers, of which three were given each day, and to see the Loan Collection.

As the Loan Collection was got together and arranged by my husband with some help from me, and as it included many things which had never been seen by the public and may never be seen together again, I am writing this note about it, in the hope that it may be of some interest.

Three rooms were devoted to Music. The exhibits were drawn from many sources, the most important being the collections of Mrs. Edward Speyer and Mr. Newman Flower. There were autograph manuscripts and first editions of music which made an unbroken line from Monteverdi to Prokofieff. Unhappily, there was no Palestrina, but there was an exquisite 15th century Burgundian illuminated manuscript, the *Chanssonnier de Laborde,* with songs by Caron, Busnoys, Dufay, Okeghem, Tinctoris and Loyset Compère. The only musical autograph of Thomas Weelkes in the world was there, the Quintus part of *Sir Francis Steward His Canzonett.* There was John Dowland's *First Book of Songes or Ayres for fowre parts,* printed with the parts facing different ways, so that it could be read by singers sitting around a table. Orlando Gibbons' *First Set of Madrigals* was shown open at *The Silver Swan.* Morley, Byrd and Jenkins were also represented.

The important and interesting thing was to see how the handwriting of each composer expressed his personality. The page of Bach's *Greifet zu! Fasst das Heyl!* was filled with large, firm, black, determined notes. In the Overture to *Flavio,* the notes flowed in cursive handwriting as though Handel could not put them down fast enough. Mozart's *Veilchen* was a charming page with tiny writing and tiny notes. The manuscripts of the *Ninth Symphony* and *Sketches for the Moonlight* showed Beethoven's violent and erratic method of writing. And then, to mention only a few of the composers there, you looked at Berlioz's well-formed writing, Mendelssohn's copperplate hand, D'Indy's tiny sketch for the décor of *L'Étranger,* the round, solid writing of Hugo Wolf, the microscopic writing of Debussy, and came to Stravinsky's notebooks beautifully decorated in colors. Two interesting personal relics were Mozart's wedding contract with the signatures of bride and bridegroom above those of the witnesses, and Chopin's passport visaed for a visit to England.

A large room contained exhibits showing the history of Book Illustration from 1460-1900. It was possible to look down on the cases from a balcony, and the richness of color was dazzling. Starting with five 15th century block books, the cases were filled with the most beautiful books from the printing presses of England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. There was Stephan's *Schatzbehalter* (Nuremberg, 1491), with woodcuts by Wohlgemuth, Boccaccio's *Fall of Princes* (London, Pynson, 1494), and what is probably the most beautiful illustrated book that was ever made—Francesco Columna's *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* (Venice, Aldus, 1499), with its perfect bal-

ance between type and illustrations. There was Higden's *Polycronycon* (Southwark, 1527), with its magnificent title page, and Turberville's *Book of Faulconrie* (London, 1575), and the first edition of Gerarde's *Herball* (London, 1597). There were books of hours, atlases, anatomical text-books and picture books, such as Durer's *Life of the Virgin.* The glories of 18th century French engraving were assembled together in the middle of the room, and side by side were shown the La Fontaine, the Laborde, Morceau's miraculous costume plates and Prudhon's wonderful color. Near by were Piranesi's architectural drawings and Goya's two series, *Los Caprichos* and *Los Desastros de la Guerra.*

England was well represented by Hogarth, Stothard and Blake (*The Book of Job*) in the 18th century, and in the 19th, Bewick, Flaxman, Turner, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Alken, Doyle, Tenniel, Burne-Jones, Kate Greenaway and Beardsley. Doré, Gavarni, Johannot and Daumier represented 19th century France.

A small and interesting exhibit was Books of a Hundred Years Ago. 1834 was not one of the great years for books. Scott had died in 1832; Lamb and Coleridge both died in 1834; Wordsworth wrote nothing that year. But people are too likely to say that the years between the end of the Romantic Period and the beginning of the work of the Victorians produced nothing of value, and so I shall put down the most important books of 1834, and you can see that they were not so bad as they are said to be.

To begin with fiction, Marryat published two of his best books—*Peter Simple* and *Jacob Faithful.* Then we have one of the world's biggest sellers, *The Last Days of Pompeii.* Maria Edgeworth wrote *Helen,* her last full-length novel, and the popular poetess L. E. L. (Letitia Landon) wrote *Francesca Carrara.* There also appeared *The Hamiltons,* by Mrs. Gore, *Rookwood,* by Harrison Ainsworth, and *Tylney Hall,* by Thomas Hood.

In poetry we have the first complete *Crabbe,* and Allan Cunningham's *Burns.* The privately printed *Remains in Verse and Prose* of Arthur Hallam, in whose memory Tennyson wrote *In Memoriam,* appeared in 1834. There were Samuel Rogers' *Poems,* the last volume of Thomas Moore's *Irish Melodies,* Mrs. Hemans' *National Lyrics,* Mrs. Opie's *Lays of the Dead,* and Disraeli's *Revolutionary Epick.*

Landor's *Citation and Examination of Shakespeare* was the most important work in the field of Belles Lettres. Of reminiscences we have *Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington,* Galt's *Literary Life, Journal of a West India Proprietor,* by Matthew Gregory Lewis (author of *The Monk*), and Hogg's *Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott.* Two widely read travel books were Mrs. Trollope's *Belgium and Western Germany,* and Beckford's *Italy.* Finally, there is James Fenimore Cooper's *Letter to His Countrymen.*

Other interesting shows were Post-War English Bookplates, the *Jungle Books* translated into twelve languages, all the books that had won literary prizes, and finally, portraits of 100 great English writers hung in chronological order, from Chaucer to D. H. Lawrence.

This exhibition is the second that has been held under the auspices of the *Sunday Times*—the first was last autumn—and they are by far the most important book exhibitions that London has seen for many years.

Margaret Coss Flower, 1928.

THE BOOK SHELF

NATIONAL MUSIC, *by Ralph Vaughan Williams, D.Mus.* 146 pp. New York. Oxford University Press. $1.75.

At a time when one of the world's most acute problems is whether the nations shall accept nationalism or internationalism (in the ideal, not the political sense) as a basis for future living, this little book of Dr. Vaughan Williams, which treats of the same problem in regard to the Art of Music, is of particular interest and of distinct appositeness. While Dr. Williams in no sense attempts to solve the problem, he does present certain aspects of the case in a way which is both provocative and calculated to shake the confidence of the reader in the generally accepted clichés of long years.

The book, of course, gains immeasurably in authority through the fact that Dr. Williams is no mere theorist, but is a potent and convincing proof, in his own work, of the strength of undisputed national characteristics in the formation of an individual style. Probably he would be the first to disclaim any conscious attempt to found a School of English Music, but nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that he has exerted a very great influence on many of the young English composers of the present day and is himself probably the composer of all others whom one would select as being unquestionably representative of all that is best and most characteristic in English music.

Bryn Mawr College was indeed fortunate in having such an authority to deliver the lectures on music under the Flexner Foundation in 1932, and perhaps even more so in the stimulating influence he exerted by his informal talks to the students and by the intimate contact with him which they were privileged to enjoy during his stay of five weeks as a guest of the College. "National Music" is a publication in book form, with some slight modifications, of these lectures.

The idea of music as an universal language is shown to be one of those dangerous half-truths which the unthinking are so ready to accept. For music does not even have an universal vocabulary, "and even if it were so, it is the *use* of the vocabulary that counts, and no one supposes that French and English are the same language because they happen to use twenty-five out of twenty-six of the letters of their alphabet in common." The only sense in which music is an universal language is in the fact that it is the "only means of artistic expression which is natural to everybody."

The author doubts whether there is such a thing as absolute good music. Does it not take different forms for different hearers, distinguished by the occasion of performance, the period of its composition and the nationality of its hearers? What is necessarily good for one country may not be for another. But the one standard which can be applied to it is whether it is sincere and contains some expression of the *soul* of the nation which produces it. He inveighs forcefully against the musical snobbery of the young composer who wants to be sure that he is doing the latest thing, whether it be exploiting unusual instruments, wallowing in polytonality or atonality or clothing himself in the outward semblance of Strawinsky, Schönberg or Debussy, and of the listener who, in Ko-Ko's immortal phrase, "praises, with enthusiastic tone, all centuries but this, and every country but his own." Music must not only come *from* the people, it must also be *for* the

people. Was not Glinka's avowed object in his music to make his fellow-countrymen "feel at home"? As an example of this spirit he adduces that there is no work of art which represents the spirit of a nation more surely than Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*. "Here is no playing with local colour, but the raising to its highest power all that is best in the national consciousness of his own country. This is universal art in truth, universal because it is so intensely national." He believes that music will never be vital until it becomes a spontaneous expression of the composer himself, then of the community, then, and then only, of the world, until, in fact, it is "as unpremeditated as that of a folk-singer."

A thought which it is as well that we took unto ourselves is that a nation which is content to listen is not a musical nation. In these days of vicarious sport, of predigested culture and of short-cuts to everything, we are apt to look on music as a commodity, even a luxurious commodity. How often do we hear that appalling word "sell" used by Managers in speaking of artists or even of new musical works. The criterion of whether a nation has any real musical life is not found in its opera houses and concert halls, but in its homes. But even here, with modern invention bringing us our music with the turn of a switch, the temptation to become merely a listener is also great; if we have music in us it must manifest itself actively and creatively, not passively and receptively. "Be ye doers of the word, not hearers only."

The chapter on the evolution of folk-song will doubtless contain many surprises for those who seem to think that "national music" is that which is merely founded on national folk-song, and the most pungent sentence of his book, perhaps, is that in which he asserts that folk-song is not a *cause* of national music but a *manifestation* of it. Also, anent the often ridiculed idea of the "communal origin" of folk-song: the communal *authorship* of traditional music and poetry is of course obvious. Even the written book, according to Gilbert Murray, could be ascribed in primitive times to communal authorship, as witness the "Illiad" and the "Odyssey." But as to a possibility of communal *origin* even Cecil Sharp, in his book on English Folk-Song, says that "the folk-song must have had a beginning and that beginning must have been the work of an individual." This seems at first glance to be conclusive, but if we will examine almost any piece of jazz-music taken at random, we are at once struck by the fact that even if the tune as a whole is new, its composite sections certainly have a very familiar ring. This is the case because so much of the jazz which is flooding the country today is merely a piece of musical (?) ironmongery; certain well-tried phrases pieced together by the purveyors of "Tin-Pan Alley," and the more suggestive without actually infringing the copyright laws of other pieces which have already been "successful," the better. We see this even in the titles which seem to come in cycles and be as closely suggestive of some other "success" as possible. Can the welder of these bits of musical metal be really called the originator of the tune?

Is not this similar to the process by which a folk-song is "originated," by which certain stock phrases appear over and over again in folk-tunes, just as they do in traditional ballads? Wherein then lies the difference between the jazz-tune and the folk-tune? In the first place the jazz-tune is written down as soon as it is concocted, rushed into print, and then remains for its natural life (which, praise be, is generally of the briefest!) unaltered in its pristine nakedness. The primitive

folk-singer, on the other hand, had to sing his tune to make it known to another living soul, and therein lies the difference. When a song is transmitted by oral means it immediately becomes subject to the individual whim of each successive singer who "changes what he does not like" or modifies it to suit his own individual circumstances. We see a good example of this personal transformation in Lady Gregory's play "Spreading the News." So the jazz-tune remains in its first crude state, while the folk-song becomes transformed, purified and polished, which "must in course of time ultimately amount to the transference of the authorship from the individual to the community."

The successive stages of several folk-tunes are given in notation in the text and also the manner in which many folk-tune elements have insinuated their way into ecclesiastical music; this latter being the direct opposite viewpoint from the more generally accepted theory that ecclesiastical music has influenced folk-music, but so convincingly presented as to seem conclusive.

There are occasional delightful passages of sly humor, as for example when the author remarks "I remember one writer saying unctuously that Bach never needed to borrow from folk-song. He could have known very little about Bach. I think he was an organist, which may account for it." And again, "Of course in recommending the childlike mind I am not speaking to the extremely young. I do not expect boys and girls under twenty-five to be childlike."

This little volume is altogether a most stimulating and thought-provoking book and is a very valuable addition to the literature on the subject of nationalism in music, coming, as it does, from the pen of one who is not only a collector of and authority on folk-music, but also one of the foremost living composers and one whose music is above all distinctively national both in style and spirit.

HORACE ALWYNE,
Director of the Department of Music, Bryn Mawr College.

KENT KEEPERS OF THE PEACE, 1316-1317 (Kent Archaeological Society, 1933), *by Bertha Haven Putnam, Professor of History at Mount Holyoke.*

If Bryn Mawr alumnae are interested in a scholarly career marked by consistency, determination and achievement, they may well read the works of Professor Putnam, one of their number. They will discover that the goal tentatively set twenty-seven years ago in the publication of her doctoral thesis has been unflaggingly pursued since that time. This goal was the definitive description of the most important administrator of local justice in England as he was acquiring his powers during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. He was to become known as the justice of the peace. At the outset, however, he was only the keeper of the peace. In this capacity he received and recorded indictments presented by local juries, but he did not "determine" (try) cases. He acquired the added authority, tentatively after 1350, completely somewhat later. From the middle of the century he was likewise given authority to enforce new economic legislation, which looked to the fixing of wages and prices by the state. In her first book, Miss Putnam examined in the light of fresh documents the first ten years of this economic activity. In a second significant book she reviewed at length the activities of the justice of the peace as they had expanded by the end of the fifteenth century.

Later papers have studied the transformation of keepers into justices; and it is with this phase of the subject that the book before us has to do.

The Kent Archaeological Society was well advised to secure Miss Putnam to edit two Kentish rolls of 1316-1317, which "except for certain Oxford and certain Lincolnshire rolls of a far later date contain more material for a given number of sessions of the peace than do any rolls thus far discovered before the Tudor period." Earlier inquests before the keepers of the peace are recorded only twice in meagre fragments of 1277 and 1308. Along with the unique Kentish rolls there is now printed the pertinent part of a Gaol Delivery roll, i. e., the record of the hearing of indictments already made before the keepers by justices appointed to this task. The editing is learned and meticulous, the index a model for all time.

In a valuable introduction of 55 pp., Miss Putnam tells us what may be gleaned from the rolls. Most striking is the "astonishing fact" that the three Kentish keepers of the peace for 1316-1317 were the very men straightway appointed to be justices of Gaol Delivery in Kent, occasionally with another justice, often without. Hence they "were delivering gaols of prisoners who had been indicted before themselves . . . and thus for all practical purposes were acting as justices of the peace a number of years before the tentative experiments of the early years of Edward III. and half a century before the permanent transformation of the keepers into justices." (p. XXI) Next in interest to this discovery about origins are the nature of the presentments and the percentage of condemnations. Of the 365 indictments, three-fourths were for theft, robbery (theft with violence), and burglary (theft probably with house-breaking). If the theft was of 12d. or more, the crime was a felony, punishable with death; if less than 12d., it was petty larceny, not so punishable, and, in these records, seldom punished at all. In them, too, is early evidence of the intentional depreciation of the value of stolen property in order to minimize the risk to the accused.

On turning from the rolls of the keepers to the one recording gaol deliveries, we find also cases originating in indictments made before officials other than the keepers, although "appeals" (charges made by individuals) were few. Of the indictments which had been made before the keepers, sixty-four are traceable. What is surprising about these is that there were only seven convictions; and this despite the fact that keepers and gaol deliverers were practically the same men and that some presentment jurors were also trial jurors. "Are we to believe," asks Miss Putnam, "that in the short interval between presentment and delivery new evidence had been found; or that, as in one case of a thief caught red-handed, the delivering jury had been bribed?" At this she leaves the question, though it will some day have to have a more definite answer. There are observations on "important persons" involved in the indictments, on prices of livestock (sheep and poultry were most often stolen, the former worth 1s. to 2s. the head), and on the administrative significance of the royal hundred of Milton. As to the last, there was "no sharp antithesis between the 'feudal' and the 'official' type of administration," but rather co-operation. Crown-appointed officials were welcome as imposing fines which might eventually swell the revenues of the liberty. These illustrations should suffice to suggest the important contributions which Miss Putnam's latest book makes to our knowledge, but only perusal will demonstrate its scholarly character.

HOWARD L. GRAY, *Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College.*

LA PASSION D'AUTUN, *publiée par Grace Frank.* Paris, 1934. Société des Anciens Textes français.

"Pur remembrer des ancessurs
Les diz e les faiz e les murs."

These lines of the poet Wace are often quoted to express the spirit of filial piety which unites French Romance scholars in their studies of the origins and development of their literary patrimony. "La Société des Anciens Textes français a pour but de faire mieux connaître la vieille France," said Gaston Paris, one of the distinguished band of Romanists who, in 1875, founded the society for the publication of Old French literature, "voilà pourquoi notre société n'est pas seulement une entreprise intéressante au point de vue littéraire et philologique, voilà pourquoi elle est vraiment une oeuvre nationale." Bryn Mawr alumnae, even those whose study of mediaeval French has progressed no farther than the device over a Pembroke fireplace, will be proud to know that one of their number is the first American woman to take an active part in this work.

Many of Grace Frank's fellow-alumnae will remember her delightful talk before the Alumnae Book Club at a January meeting of the Association several years ago, "Some Notes About Book Reviewing," and will wonder whether the writer of literary reviews of modern English books can also be an editor of Old French texts, especially in this series that has such scrupulous standards of scientific excellence that less than eighty complete works have been published since 1875, and which includes such classics as Langlois' edition of the *Roman de la Rose,* and Bédier's of the Thomas *Tristan.*

The two fifteenth century dramatic poems of the so-called Autun Passion, which are now published for the first time, were particularly baffling to edit. They were first brought to general notice in 1903 by a French scholar who has since died without fulfilling his promise of giving the edition for which students of the mediaeval drama have been waiting. Closely allied to each other, the two poems have such divergences in detail that Mrs. Frank has been obliged virtually to give editions of two texts, each with a separate study of language and versification. And each text is a composite within itself, representing a reconstitution by successive redactors and scribes of a primitive poem which has been lost, but an earlier version of which Mrs. Frank had already published in the *Classiques français du Moyen Age.* The handwriting of both scribes is badly scrawled, the spellings quite individual, and the language marked by the characteristics of the Burgundian dialect. Mrs. Frank succeeds in showing us that in the apparent chaos of form and versification there is, after all, some method. Likewise, by a comparison of the two texts with each other and with their antecedents in the literary tradition, she establishes order where there is confusion of episodes and character, fills in omissions, and gives a new, more comprehensive vision of the hypothetical complete early passion play.

The problem evoked by the intercalation of narrative passages in the dialogue of *Ms. B.* had already aroused much critical discussion since the first reference to the manuscript in 1903, and Mrs. Frank's logical solution will probably be generally accepted. Students of the mediaeval drama of England and Germany as well as of France will find invaluable material not only in the texts, but also in her interpretations.

But underneath the specialized philological and literary interest there lies the more general one of "des ancessurs les murs." These two texts which have been qualified, the one, as "cette détestable copie," the other, as "d'une déplorable médiocrité," by their very weaknesses, their illiteracy and their naïveté, seem to bear witness to our forefathers' great and widespread love for their traditional religious drama. Apparently, in little provincial towns too poor or too remote to call in a professional *jongleur,* it was their custom to rely upon some native clerk to compose and *mener le jeu* which they could not do without.

WINIFRED STURDEVANT, 1905,
Lecturer in French, Barnard College.

WHAT MAD PURSUIT, *by Martha Gellhorn.* Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1934.

What men or gods are these? What maidens loth?
What mad pursuit? What struggle to escape?
What pipes and timbrels? What wild ecstasy?
Ode on a Grecian Urn, John Keats.

But it is quite a mistake to think of Keats' "leaf-fringed legend" in connection with Miss Gellhorn's tale of "maidens loth." For this little group of Marlborough College undergraduates, Charis, Judith and Sue, soon come in contact with men who are not gods, and by the end of Chapter II. are precipitated out of college,—"a stale performance on the whole." Sue, the bold and beautiful, was asked to leave college, after spending a night in a Kingston dormitory. But, as Charis put it, "It's absolutely stinking that Sue should get shoved out of college when Tommy Powers only gets a reputation for being successful with women." Charis, defender of lost causes, feels that she must withdraw from Marlborough in protest, though Sue is the sort of girl who "gripes" her, and though she is far more interested in Savanrola, Bruno, and Dreyfus. Judith, faithful friend, withdraws in sympathy, and disappears for a time in the arms of a mother who pushes her from one party to another, until she escapes to New York to the apartment of a fashionable and unobservant aunt.

"It's hell having to live up to your principles," Judith observes with some justice as far as the careers of Sue and Charis are concerned, though her own principles keep her safely in touch with her wealthy Main Line family, and at last settle her with Michael, who but a few days before had been in love with her best friend, Charis. Before Judith reaches this satisfactory end, however, she has been the mistress of Sue's husband, who could not love Judith very much, since he was still in love with the unfaithful Sue, murdered but a short time before by Ian, a particularly unpleasant representative of the "Lost Generation."

Charis, meanwhile—small, expensively dressed, serious—has pitched her adventures on a slightly higher plane. She works for a time on a Drayton (Trenton) newspaper, falls in and out of love with Mac, the city editor, then becomes involved in a local mill strike. She gives up her job on the paper in order to testify in court against a brutal policeman, and discovers that it is her pretty face and not her words which win the jury to the strikers' side. At that point Charis learns of the opportune death of her guardian in Kansas City, Aunt Grace, and moodily accepts an income of $8,000 a year. She packs her bag, and moves on to New York to talk it all over with Judith. They decide that they are not heroes, "only polliwogs, embryos that won't grow into anything . . . haven't got the guts," which

proves to be the case. Judith is content with New York society for a time, but Charis, in an effort to find "something to believe in," goes to California, calls on Tom Mooney in prison, and tries to work for the "cause." She finds it all "terribly grey," especially the patient men and women who really work for Mooney. "They've turned tragedy into stamps, envelopes, pamphlets on cheap paper. They've fought so long that it's just routine," Charis decides, as she hands the chairman a check for $4,000, and leaves for Paris.

But it is raining in Paris, and she realizes for the first time, as she throws her cigarette butt into the courtyard below her balcony, that "I am nothing and I've done nothing. I don't fit in anywhere; I'm not needed; I don't matter." The young Roumanian, Fene Janesçu, who picks her up in the Luxembourg Gardens one bright afternoon, seems to her "useful" since he is studying law. After several weeks of walking in the nearby forests and dining in Parisian cafés, Charis accompanies Fene to his hotel room because he says he needs her. "If he needs me, I must help him. It's all I can do." But helping Fene proves more unpleasant than she had expected, and she leaves for Southern France, never to see Fene again. After a few weeks of anxiety lest she should be pregnant, Charis meets the real hero, Michael, who promises to be the support and protection she has needed all along. But it soon appears that Charis has contracted a social disease in her effort to help Fene; Michael, full of concern for Charis, goes to Cannes to seek Judith, to whom he transfers his affection before they return to Charis several days later. After a few tactful conversations, Charis is deposited on the steps of a doctor's office, while Michael and Judith roll off in an expensive limousine to an agreeable future.

What is wrong with this picture of the present generation, and why does one find oneself reading the account of Charis' adventures with mingled eagerness and boredom? The writing is rapid, skillful and abbreviated; one's "mad pursuit" from cover to cover of this perverse little group suggests that Miss Gellhorn can tell a story to which we are glad to listen. It is perhaps the latent sentimentality behind the hard-boiled language which is at last boring. "Nothing ever happens to the brave," is the sentence from *A Farewell to Arms* which one ponders on the fly leaf of the book. One realizes that one is asked to look upon Charis, wealthy, pretty, intelligent, as "the brave." Yet is she? Or is she, as Michael tells her, simply "a dyed-in-the-wool romantic after all," who, having restlessly left college, wearies of the routine of any work, flees to Paris with no notion of what to do when she arrives, accepts a not very attractive student as a lover, and is doomed to bear the consequences. "Her mistakes—all of them—were in their own way beautiful," sighs Michael while he is still in love with her. Is it unkind to suggest that her mistakes were not beautiful at all, but only petulant, ignorant, and curiously egotistical, and that "bravery" is a word too large to use in connection with any of these characters? Miss Gellhorn has what one calls "power," but one can only hope that she will be able to use it in her next novel on characters who, to use her own expression, have more "guts" than have these three little soldiers of fortune.

Clara Marburg Kirk,
Associate Professor of English, Bryn Mawr College.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND, CLASS COLLECTIONS, REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Executive Board of the Alumnae Association has decided that only one appeal for money shall be made this spring, so that all efforts may be concentrated on the Million Dollar Drive; also that all Alumnae Fund contributions coming in after January 1st, 1935, shall be credited geographically and by classes to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund; also that each Regional Scholarship Committee shall be responsible for meeting its regular obligations for the coming year; but, in order to have only the one appeal, the Regional Committees will work with the Campaign District Committees, and funds designated for Regional Scholarships shall be included in each district's quota for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. If the designated contributions are not sufficient to meet the obligations of any Scholarship Committee, the sum lacking shall be furnished from the undesignated Fiftieth Anniversary Fund contributions collected from that district. All Regional and special scholarship funds coming to the Alumnae Office shall be reported for credit to the headquarters of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

PRESIDENT PARK'S PORTRAIT ON VIEW IN NEW YORK

President Park's portrait by Charles S. Hopkinson is in his exhibition which is on view at the Arden Galleries in New York. The exhibition is almost a Hall of Fame, with portraits of many of the leading educators and public men of the country. An excellent reproduction of President Park's picture appeared in the *Herald Tribune* on March 17th.

BRYN MAWR TO RECEIVE FRENCH MEDAL

Bryn Mawr College has been chosen by the *Comité France-Amérique* as the recipient of one of the medals which it awards annually to certain colleges and universities for competitions in public speaking. Harvard, Yale and the University of California were the first institutions to be chosen in the United States. This year Johns Hopkins and Bryn Mawr have been added to the list. The *Comité France-Amérique* is one of the most distinguished of the groups working for better understanding between France and the American continent.

A QUERY

The Department of Physical Education wonders if anyone of the alumnae has a *Mason and Hamlin* grand piano (the size just smaller than a concert grand) which she would like to donate or lend for use in the gymnasium.

CAMPUS NOTES

By Geraldine E. Rhoads, 1935

Says the *New York Times* at the date of writing: "College Men and Women Face New Term as Shadows of Mid-Year Exams Pass." And however much one may complain of journalistic inaccuracy, the *Times* has hit the proverbial nail on its head there! Neither exam spectres nor students walk the halls at midnight now. Those two weeks are past, and we keep rendezvous by the registrar's bulletin board and go regularly to classes, to our great relief.

However, we don't mean to tell you about our exams. They were divided, as usual, between the best, that—whether difficult or easy—kept our attention and interest, and the worst, that bored us as the morning lengthened into two and three hours and the ink supply got low in our pens. We do want you to stop and think for the moment that all over the country thousands of college students are making good resolutions and buying new notebooks. We think that this renewed activity augurs extremely well for education and we believe that the thought should prove a cheering one.

When we go back and consider how we spent the two weeks before exams, we find that we did nothing startling. We more or less sat back and let other people amuse us. We noted that Harvard psychologists had discovered that bright students don't like to laugh at puns, and, doubtless to spite the Harvard psychologists, we jammed the Deanery to hear Christopher Morley. The Vienna Choir Boys, brought this year to Goodhart at our clamorous demand, also succeeded in emptying the halls for the Friday evening directly preceding exams; they left us wanting them back again immediately.

The most exciting discussion on campus at present revolves around the giving of 1936 Big May Day. We are going to vote on May Day in a week or two, and meanwhile we are pondering the problem really seriously in view of the faculty's decision that we may give it provided we schedule rehearsals so that they will not interfere with regular classes and laboratories. Those of us who have seen May Day and have made paper flowers and learned "Peascods" take an equivocal position, for the most part, and tell alternately how we shall never forget early morning green rehearsals and how we shall always remember the last rainless May Day and the beautiful "My dears, the divine white oxen" that had been driven all the way up from Virginia to walk behind Robin Rood's merry men and make them step lively in the procession.

Seniors take up a reminiscent attitude in the smoking room (with singular pride that they are qualified to talk without interruption or correction), and warn their inferiors that Big May Day is a lot of work, and that they, as Freshmen, failed to get the point of *Mrs. Dalloway* because they made so many pink crepe paper roses for the oxen to wear. The moment, however, that a single underclassman suggests that it might not be a good idea to give May Day because she would like to take all heavy courses in '35-'36, the Seniors break down in a body and with tears in eyes and voice begin to sing May Day songs and speculate as to next year's May Queen.

We don't know as yet how the vote will turn out (under the influence of the Seniors, who, having seen a May Day, will probably vote solid for it because they found it one of their most valuable experiences in college, despite their vivid memory of how they failed to grasp Mrs. Woolf), but we are pretty sure that once the excess snow has melted off the campus we shan't have our present indisposition for sport on the green.

Another topic of conversation that we can't refrain from commenting on here, despite the fact that almost everybody else knows more about the subject than we do, concerns the splendid publicity for the Alumnae Drive. We have heard Mrs. Slade on the subject of the drive, and find that we agree with her heartily. While we are still amused at the idiosyncracies of Dalton's construction, we are not loth to do away with the stories of how the Chemistry Department deliberately makes hydrogen sulphide so that Biology will be annoyed. More than that, however, we have been highly impressed by mention of us in the *Herald Tribune* editorial page and in the *Daily Princetonian,* and feel all the more that we have a cause to work for. The only thing that need be feared from us at the present is an excess of pride in our College and ourselves (of course, we needn't mention the alumnae: we have seen more of them than usual this year—in connection with the Council and the drive meetings—and we find that we shall not be at all sorry if we grow up to be their sort).

We are not, however, just sitting around and waiting for a new science building to improve the curriculum and the academic standards of Bryn Mawr. This next semester we have two new courses in the Philosophy Department, one by Dr. Veltman on Problems in the Philosophy of Nature, and an Advanced Ethics course by Dr. Nahm. In addition, the Oral tradition is to change once more: this spring we shall give up the Rapid Reading and Comprehension passages in both orals, and will, instead, have two dictionary passages to accompany the sight translation. The change should eliminate the usual difficulty in making up an oral so that the scientists at Bryn Mawr have one dictionary passage, and that an archaeological one, to cope with, and the artists write on the nervous system from German into English. As we are apprehensive regarding the orals, so we are frightened at any change in them, but we should think that the new arrangement will prove a boon, in any event.

No, we are not sitting around. In a very short time now we'll be so busy, we shan't be visible for the dust. The Freshman Show and the freshman animal are upon us; French Club is starting work on Maeterlinck's *La Soeur Beatrice;* Players' Club is planning a series of one-acts the first two weeks in March; Varsity Players is torn between giving a Greek drama, a three-act modern play, or some special one-acts; and Glee Club is warbling Gilbert and Sullivan practically every night down in the Music Room. The Varsity basketball team has chalked up its first victory (a very close one against Ursinus) of the season, and the Varsity swimming squad is already working toward the Swarthmore meet. Finally—the College is discussing whether or not to give Garden Party. *Can* spring be far behind?

FACULTY NOTES

Reprinted from *The College News*

Dr. David and Miss Robbins attended the meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, and Dr. David read a paper on *American Historiography of the Middle Ages.*

* * * *

Dr. Turner has just completed a critical review of the literature of the last nine years on Color Blindness, which will appear in the *Psychological Bulletin.*

His article on *The First Visual Orientation of the Young Albino Rat* will appear in the January number of the *Journal of Genetic Psychology.*

An article written by Dr. Turner in collaboration with H. R. De Silva, of the Massachusetts State College, on *The Perception of Color and Contour, an unusual, abnormal case,* appeared in the October issue of the *American Journal of Psychology.*

* * * *

The *Collected Papers of C. S. Peirce,* particularly the volumes edited by Dr. Weiss, was the topic of one of the longest favorable reviews to appear in a philosophical journal in recent years. It was published in the last issue of *Mind,* the leading English philosophical periodical. A similar lengthy favorable review appears in the current issue of the *Scripta Mathematica,* written by Professor Cassius Keyser, Professor Emeritus of Columbia.

Dr. Weiss read a paper, *Time and the Absolute,* at the Christmas meeting of the American Philosophical Association.

At the last meeting of the American Philosophical Association in Christmas week, Dr. Weiss was appointed a member of a national board of philosophers and mathematicians. The board is engaged in organizing a society for logical studies and the launching of a new international periodical.

* * * *

Dr. Nahm and Miss Isabel Stearns, of the Philosophy Department, attended the Christmas meeting of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association.

The next meeting of the Fullerton Club, made up of the philosophical and psychological faculties of the colleges in the vicinity, will be held in the Deanery.

* * * *

Mrs. Kirk, as a member of a symposium on Literature and the Social Sciences, read a paper at a meeting of the College Conference on English of the Central Atlantic States at Atlantic City on December 1, 1934. The symposium will be published in a forthcoming issue of *The English Journal.*

Mrs. Kirk also read a paper at the Seventeenth Century section of the Modern Language Association meeting on The Pepys-Evelyn Correspondence.

Several other members of the Bryn Mawr Faculty took part in the Modern Languages Association meetings held at Philadelphia and Swarthmore on December 27, 28, and 29, in addition to those noted in the February BULLETIN.

Professor Gillet was Chairman of the Discussion Group on "Spanish Literature of the Renaissance and Golden Age"; Professor Frank read a paper on *The Beginnings of Comedy in France;* Professor Lograsso on *The Poetic Value of the "Paradiso" in the Judgment of Dante Critics.*

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: Mary Alice Hanna Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

Grace Frank is not Associate Professor, as was incorrectly stated last month, but *Professor* of Romance Philology at Bryn Mawr College.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

Helen Clements Kirk paid a short visit last summer to her daughter, Barbara Kirk Foster (B. M. '31) and her husband at Danzig. Recently Mr. Foster has been attached to the American Commission at the Saar.

Elizabeth Winsor Pearson and Professor Pearson visited your Class Editor during the Christmas holidays. The two grandmothers had a wonderful time exhibiting and inspecting the perfections of their new grandchildren, Virginia Evans Pearson, born July 16th, daughter of Louise Sanford Pearson (B. M. '24), and Chauncy Ives Bartholet, born November 27th, son of Betty Ives Bartholet (also B. M. '24).

Grace Pinney Stewart is permanently at the American Woman's Association, 353 West 57th Street, New York City.

Bessie Stephens Montgomery and her husband are, as usual, spending the winter in Florida.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

The Class of 1894 extends its sincere sympathy to Margaret Shearman, whose mother died in January. Emma Bailey Speer and Abby Brayton Durfee attended the funeral services in St. Luke's Church, Germantown.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
c/o The Brearley School
610 E. 83rd St., New York City.

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

The Class will be saddened to hear that Marion Whitehead Grafton died on January 20th after a short illness. We offer our sympathy to her husband, to her daughter, and to her two sons, and record a feeling of deep personal loss.

From Virginia Ragsdale: "As you may know, I gave up, several years ago, my position as head of the Department of Mathematics at what is now the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, in order to be with my mother in her failing years. We lived a quiet, uneventful life here in our old home until last June, when death came for her. I carried on the farm for the rest of the year, but am giving it up now. I have made no plans for the future, but I am still living in the old home."

Rufus and Elizabeth Cadbury Jones, with their daughter Mary and sister, Emma Cadbury, have spent December in Italy and Sicily. In Rome they were at the same pension as Abba Dimon and her party, and Evelyn Walker, '99. Mary has now gone to China to write the history of Lingnan University; Emma has gone back to her work for the Friends' Service Committee in Vienna, and Rufus and Elizabeth, after a short stay in Geneva, "will return to London about the middle of January and go on with the reading at the British Museum."

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

The many Bryn Mawr friends of Julia Streeter Gardner will be shocked to hear of

her death on January 26th. She had a stroke ten days before and never regained consciousness. To Mr. Gardner and to Julia's four children goes the heartfelt sympathy of 1900. Julia's daughters are both Bryn Mawrtyrs—Rosamond Gardner Schmidt, 1930, and Julia Gardner, 1934.

Ever since the birth of her little boy almost three years ago, Rosamond Schmidt has been ill in a sanitarium, and Julia assumed with her usual courage and serenity the care of this grandson, in addition to her own family.

Julia had made many friends in Boston, where she was very happy. She was one of the most faithful members of the New England Scholarship Committee, on which she will be greatly missed. Strangely shy and repressed herself, she had a very sweet and understanding way with the scholars, in whom she was greatly interested.

Brave, loyal, gentle Julia! We are happy to have had you as our friend.

Every once in a while a long silent member of the class is heard from and the Class Editor rejoices. The whole class will rejoice to hear from our European Fellow, Elizabeth Perkins Lyders. Modestly as always, Elizabeth hides her light under a bushel. This time she hides behind her daughters. She writes that Margaret graduated in 1933 from the University of California after specializing in Anthropology. Frances is in her second year at the university, specializing in History and Political Science. Both girls have studied Latin and Greek in school and college. Elizabeth says that Frances is a fair Latin scholar—judging by her standards that must mean a good scholar. She writes that she taught Francis Greek herself. Now that Elizabeth has broken the ice we hope to hear from her often.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

With the death of Ethel Wendell Trout, on January 16th, the class records the passing of a great soul. For years she had written for the Presbyterian Board of Education and the Board of Christian Education, among her many books being *Jesus, the Light of the World*, *Stories of Beginnings*, and *Bible Girls*. Last year she won a Club Poetry Prize. She was the only Atlantic City woman mentioned in Who's Who. She was an active member of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Association of University Women.

The class extends deep sympathy to Ethel's mother, Mrs. S. Edgar Trout.

The Class Editor is sorry to learn of the death of Mary Lee's mother, and sends its loving sympathy to Mary.

In the Plastic Club Annual Exhibition hangs a still life by Mary Allis, who is also giving an exhibition of her beautiful photographs at the Lantern and Lens Club of Philadelphia.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Eleanor Bliss Knopf has recently completed a course of six lectures on structural petrology at Yale University, and at the request of Harvard University the series was repeated at Harvard. In this course a new method of approach to the study of the structure and mode of formation of rocks is discussed. This method has been developed in Austria during the last twenty years, but it is still very little known or understood in this country.

Marjorie Sellers' daughter Marjorie was married on Saturday, February 2nd, to Mr. Henry Brunt Riepe. The wedding ceremony took place at the Overbrook Presbyterian Church. The bride was very dignified and handsome, and the bridesmaids were charming in dainty pink and blue organdie.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

1906

Class Editor: Helen Haughwout Putnam
(Mrs. William E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

1907

Class Editor pro tem: Cornelia Meigs
Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Nellie Seeds writes: "This winter I am doing a new and exceedingly interesting piece of

work. I have been appointed special supervisor for cultural subjects in the Adult Education Program of the State of New York. Although Albany is my official headquarters, I am there very little, but am on the wing most of the time from New York City, Nassau and Westchester counties to Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. I supervise all of the cultural classes, including in this classification, language, literature, composition, foreign languages, all of the social sciences, general science, art, and music appreciation and a general miscellany of courses including everything from travel talks to radio continuity.

"New York State is offering an excellent program of adult courses on the whole, and it is extremely interesting to go from one center to another and meet all of the various teachers and supervisors.

"My own family are scattered at the moment, so I am not being missed from the family fireside. My son John has been doing structural steel work in Magnetogorsk, Russia, for two and a half years. He is still thrilled with his job and has no intention of returning in the near future. My husband is in the West on a lecture trip, and my son Robert is preparing to enter college in the fall.

"I hope to reopen my summer camp for boys and girls at Willow Brook, Stanfordville, N. Y., next summer."

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

Barbara Spofford Morgan has an interesting article on Germany, called "Swastika," in the February *Atlantic*. While the Dawes Plan was in operation she spent six years in Germany; her husband handled the transfer of reparation payments and Barbara herself took a doctor's degree at the University of Berlin. Her interest in Germany has caused her to go back every year, and the article in the *Atlantic* is the result of her observations on a recent trip.

Dorothy North and her husband flew from Arizona recently to the Pacific coast on a two-day visit.

Katherine Ecob, with her two nephews, is planning to spend Washington's Birthday in the Poconos, skating, skiing and riding horseback.

Dorothy Smith Chamberlin's three daughters have Bryn Mawr tendencies. She hopes to bring them East next big May Day to look over the ground.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

Hilpa Schram Wood's new address is 181 de Windt Road, Winnetka, Ill.

Isobel Rogers Kruesi and her family had a very interesting motor trip last summer. They were caught in a dust storm in Huron, S. D., but nothing daunted, kept on to their former home in Evanston, Ill. They then made a circle back to Nebraska, going through most of the middle states.

Marion Carroll is studying French Literature and painting at the École du Louvre. She passed two stiff oral examinations in these subjects. Thus do we keep up the old traditions!

Olive Van Horn has been making an analysis of adult education and has written an interesting monograph on "The Individual and the Group" which appeared in the *Woman's Press Magazine* last fall.

A long letter from Margaret Prussing LeVino tells of her "swell job in the summer with Samuel Goldwyn, Inc., trying to find stories, plays or ideas that could be made into pictures for that pearl of Russian gals, Anna Sten." Since October Pruss has been sorting, discarding and cataloguing material for another company in an office "fitted up with more than oriental luxury." She says: "I will not speak except in passing of the rug into which one sank up to the hips, of the radio, the carved furniture, the couch and private bath. A boy came in every day, filled the box with cigarettes, the lighters with fluid, and changed the flowers." Since then she has been trying to make the life of Tschaikowsky into a "good gripping story with a poignant love." Incidentally 1911 will be interested to know that Pruss is the only one of us who lives in S. A. King's memory as probably the best Robin Hood he ever had.

1912

Class Editor: Gladys Spry Augur
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
P. O. Box 884, Santa Fé, N. M.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)

Theodore Cabot Osborne, Nancy Cabot's oldest son, Middlesex 1932, has been awarded the Jacob Wendell Scholarship, one of the

highest undergraduate honors at Harvard. In honor of this event, all of Middlesex School has been given an additional holiday at Washington's Birthday, which affects two other sons of the class, Charles Smith, Frank Capel's son; also John King, Jr., Helen Hinde's son, both Juniors. Nancy Osborne is President of the Parents' League in Boston and was last seen presiding with dignity at an enthusiastic meeting with John Erskine as speaker.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. J. Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Helen McFarland Woodbridge writes a letter that should spur on some of the rest of us who have large families and think we're pretty busy already! She says, "After six years working as assistant in the Anatomy Department of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, I have gone back to school, and am working toward that medical degree once more.

"I find the contacts of a great university very stimulating after a small institution, and am enjoying to the full every minute of school. It's splendid to feel that one's family and husband are solidly behind one's attempts! Possibly some day I shall be fitted for the teaching job that I so much covet."

Hezzie Irvin Boardman spent a couple of days with Merle Sampson Toll in Washington on her way to Baltimore for a visit in January. Florence Hatton Kelton had a gossip-and-tea party one of the two days, at which the following were present: Hezzie, Merle, Florence, Peggy Free Stone and Dorothy Hughes Herman, '14. Hezzie looked fine—a little plumper than she was in college, and very becoming, too! She had a snapshot of her two adorable children with her, Peggy exhibited pictures of her four, and Florence's three appeared in person and were much admired by the other mothers. Merle has five children; the oldest one, a girl, is now getting ready to enter Bryn Mawr. Neither Merle nor Dody had any snapshots, but the Class Editor can vouch for the attractiveness of both families!

Catharine Simpson Andrews is in the United States for a visit of several months, having come from her home in Spain.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Anna Sears Davis reports that her oldest son, Ronald, is now in high school and thrilled over being a day scholar at Worcester Academy, where his father prepared for Yale. Gilbert, the younger boy, is in public school and getting along with the greatest ease. Anna is in charge of a soup kitchen at her church, where soup for undernourished children is made for distribution by the district nurses. She also gives considerable time to Junior League activities.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha C. Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Helen Zimmerman wrote and enclosed a couple of cunning snapshots of Eleanor Dulles' baby.

The following information about Margaret Hoff Zimmerman was gleaned from Helen Zimmerman. Erika, our class baby, is a Sophomore at Chapel Hill and is enjoying college immensely. She likes to write, and rather expects to major in History and French or English. She is taking voice and piano lessons. Charles, who goes to high school next year, is an excellent scholar, particularly interested in Science. He also enjoys sports. Peggy, a "bright, mischievous child of seven and a half," is in the third grade. Professor Zimmerman received in December the Mayflower Cup awarded annually by the Mayflower Society to the author of the best book written by a resident of North Carolina for his book, *World Resources and Industries*, brought out over a year ago. He has recently been made a Kenan Professor—the highest honor obtainable there at the university.

Elizabeth Emerson Gardner and her husband spent a couple of weeks in Bermuda in January, enjoying the glorious sunshine and getting full of health.

1918

Class Editor: Mary Safford Hoogewerff
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

A piece of news, much belated, but of great interest to the class is the announcement of the marriage of Peg Bacon to Mr. C. Padgett Hodson. This item was contained in a note from Ruth Cheney Streeter, who says "things are fine with us." We hope they continue so, now that Ruth is serving on the board of the 50th Anniversary Drive.

Among those responding to my plea for news were Katherine Holliday Daniels, Judith Hemenway Webber and Louise Hodges Crenshaw. The first says: "We are about to move in town to a ravishingly furnished little house for two months, in lieu of a trip, and I certainly look forward to even this change, for I've been home since September 1st—a record for me."

Judith reports: "Things with me are in the same status quo as at reunion time, except that I personally feel much better and have taken a new lease on life."

Louise writes: "We spent the summer in Quebec at Les Eboulements, always a quiet place, but now that a local quarrel has closed the golf course, practically a non-existent one; we passed our month playing bridge and sleeping."

Mary Gardiner tells of life on the unknown plane inhabited by the faculty. "At this point I am weathering the mangling of sixty-five good lobsters, and to all who have taken Minor Biology this should bring a reminiscent thrill, or possibly shudder. I am facing the prospect of reading sixty-five mid-year examinations and consuming hours in doing it. I think perhaps I began to teach still more or less believing the good old tradition that professors threw their blue books down stairs to grade them, but I soon learned it was the merest myth. In addition to the Minors, I also teach an advanced course called Theories of Heredity, which aims to review ideas of inheritance from pre-Mendelian days down to the most immediate information about chromosomes and genes."

1919

Class Editor: Frances Clark Darling
(Mrs. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Zella Boynton Selden writes from Philadelphia, where her youngest son is in the hospital, that she has just made a flying trip to St. Louis and New Orleans, where she saw Marian Gregg King and Margaret Hutchins Bishop. Peg's address is 2105 State Street, New Orleans.

Millicent Carey McIntosh spoke at the luncheon at the Park Lane, January 23rd, for the Anniversary Fund.

Marian Gregg King is selling real estate in St. Louis in a firm founded by a woman four years ago. There are eight salesmen—seven of whom are women. Combined, they are the parents of twenty-five children! All of which should prove the Bryn Mawr theory that being a parent need not keep one from a career. Marian's three children are in progressive schools. Gregg, who is 12, is in his first year in the John Burroughs School; Lucia, aged 10, and Clacky, 5, are in the Community School. Lucia hopes to be in the Class of 1944 at Bryn Mawr.

Mary Hardy, Louise Sloan, and Janet Howell Clark (1910) motored to Washington early in December to hear Miriam O'Brien Underhill lecture to the National Geographic Society in the concert hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mary writes that Miriam spoke very well, easily, clearly, and with just the right sprinkling of humor. An article by Miriam on mountain climbing appeared in the August issue of the *National Geographic Magazine.*

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

A most interesting letter from Helen Hill Miller announced the birth, on October 22nd, of her second son, Robert Day Miller. In addition to this news she wrote: "Since last spring I have been one of Mr. Wallace's hired men, doing writing jobs in the Information Division of the A. A. A. One of those jobs was the preparation of a film strip showing the history of American agriculture since 1910, with pictures ranging from the western plains to the western front. The Foreign Policy Association and World Peace Foundation published a pamphlet of mine, *The Spirit of Modern France,* in the spring, and the W. P. F. has just brought out another, *Foreign Trade and the Worker's Job.*"

Among the items that Eleanor Erdman passed on to me was the fact that Clarissa Donnelley Hafner is President of the Lake Forest Garden Club and is a member of "numerous boards."

Mary Simpson Goggin has a secretarial job with a lawyer in New York. She writes that she saw Betty Kellogg at Christmas time. Betty is still teaching at Westover and likes it very much. She conducted a party of two or three girls abroad last summer. She also says that Margaret Morton Creese's daughter, Elizabeth, is perfectly beautiful, with dark red hair and brown eyes.

Katharine Woodward, who for several years practised pediatrics in New York, branched out into psychiatry about eighteen months ago. For a while she was at the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State Hospitals, but now is on the staff at Blythwood, a private hospital for mental cases in Greenwich.

Just after Christmas, when I was in Chicago for some bacteriological meetings, I spent a night with Nora Newell Burry in Lake Forest. I was much impressed by a still life over the Burry's drawing-room mantel—more impressed when I learned that it had been done by Nora. It struck me as definitely good. Nora

took me to see Frances Robbins Odell ('22), who had staying with her Ellen Jay Garrison. The Garrisons are back in Madison after several months in Washington when Mr. Garrison was with, I believe, the National Labor Relations Board. Ellen said that they thoroughly enjoyed life at Wisconsin and that, to round it out a little, they were taking lessons in the tango.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Rock,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

If your mid-winter urge to take a cruise or just Get Away From It All, has been thwarted, don't sit around feeling repressed. This June, 1923 has its twelfth reunion, which should give you all an excellent excuse to leave home or jobs and go to Bryn Mawr. And *mes petit choux,* if you send me news of yourselves and watch this column, you will be able to talk very brightly with one another about what you have been doing all these years.

News of the class continues to be mostly on the domestic side.

Louise Affelder Davidove has a small daughter, Virginia, born May 27th. "We would be glad to show her off to any of 1923 who ever get near Cleveland," Louise writes. In addition to Virginia, the Davidoves have acquired a new house with five acres of land in Chagrin Falls, a suburb of Cleveland.

Florence Martin Chase has a third child, John Hamilton Chase, born in October. The Chases are living in Waterbury, Conn.

Margaret Hussey was married on January 1st in Plymouth, Mass., to Mr. Charles Allen Smart. Mr. Smart taught English at the Choate School last year and is now writing. The Smarts live at Oak Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Harriet Price Phipps has a second child, Howard Phipps, Junior, born the latter part of the summer. The Phipps are in Bermuda at the moment.

Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt's latest book, *Growing Without Pains,* was published by Harcourt Brace just before Christmas. We recommend it as being painless to the intelligence of highly educated parents who read it aloud to their young.

Laura Crease Bunch, in addition to continuing her bridge instruction, is teaching Towie. You know, the form of contract nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. She is living at the Barbizon.

1924

Class Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallet Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

At the moment our gleanings are meagre, but we are expecting the mails next month to be fairly choked with homing postcards. (Does that sound like a mixed metaphor?)

Peggy Pierce Milholland went on a cruise with her father to the West Indies for two weeks in January.

"Kay McBride is now busy seeing the book on aphasia, on which she has been working for years, actually through the press. She is also assisting at Bryn Mawr some mornings and goes to clinics and sees patients in the afternoons." We quote this from Nancy Hough Smith's letter. It sounds as if some of the worst cases were at Bryn Mawr—personally we should have felt reassured and comforted at Freshman Show rehearsal week, Sophomore Play (Countess Kathleen, remember?) week, Big May Day, and all exam periods to know that there was a first-rate aphasia expert on the campus.

Chisy (Helen Chisolm Tomkins) is living at 270 Park Avenue this winter and has taken up squash rackets, just how earnestly we cannot say.

Emily Watts Tracy is again reading manuscripts for *Harper's Magazine.*

Peggy Stewardson Blake is at home in Washington now. She spent part of last summer in England at the Oxford House Parties, and her husband travelled in Norway for the Oxford Movement.

From Betty Smith Thompson we hear: "As a daily themer, would you enjoy the idea of my editing *Mental Hygiene News,* monthly publication of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, during the illness of the Editor? Also winning the second flight of the Northeastern New York Women's Golf Association Championships? Frankly, I should have been in the first flight and been beaten immediately, but with the true spirit of a mug hunter I started the qualifying round with a noble 10 on the first hole—a good beginning, even if you're trying to add up strokes, which I wasn't. From then on the opponent played just a little worse than I did."

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

1927

Class Editor: Eleanor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

Word has just been received from Maria Chamberlain Van Swearingen that her address is now c/o Lt. E. K. Van Swearingen, U. S. S. Macon, Moffet Field, Calif. Unfortunately this arrived too late to go into the new address book, where you will find Maria under just plain Swearingen in Washington, D. C. She writes that last summer she took a course in color and block printing at Stanford University, and hopes to go on with it some time soon.

Lu Austin very kindly passes on some news of Louise Blair de Daura. She, her husband Pierre, and little girl, Martha, now four years old, are apparently spending the winter in a log cabin in the Virginia mountains at a place called Rockbridge Baths. Martha speaks English as well as any one in spite of French nursery days, and displays unlimited poise, going to parties, where she remains "gracious and unmoved at meeting fifty people."

Louise also writes that last fall she ran into Jane Dunham in Chicago and that Jane had just announced her engagement to "the son of the man who designed the stage sets for the Chauve Souriss or for some such famous Russian play."

E. Norton Potter has moved to New York, where her address is 165 East 60th Street. Nortie and her husband had a grand time last summer, motoring around Europe in their own car and taking it over all the mountain passes they could find.

May we call to everybody's attention the swell new Alumnae Address Book. We had a two weeks' job helping with it ourselves. It was quite an experience, as we were working against time in order to get it out for the opening of the drive. We understand that Mrs. Collins ranks it several degrees worse than May Day, so draw your own conclusions.

Here are some items gathered from the book itself.

Doris Ames is a worker in the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City.

Ginny Capron is Librarian for the Winchell Library of Geology and a graduate student in Geology and Petrology at the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Freddie de Laguna is assistant in the American Section of the University Museum, Philadelphia.

Ellen Haines is the resident physician at the Delaware State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Marshallton, Delaware. A pretty impressive job, it seems to us.

And what are the rest of us doing from H on? Now that, my young friends, is just what is going to keep this department alive for the rest of the spring. But all the same, we never object to more specialized information from personal sources, as lots of people didn't answer their questionnaires at all. The question of the month in our mind is: is Jane Dunham married yet, and if so, to whom? Reliable replies requested.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Sorry to have failed you last month, but you know we can only repeat what we hear, and if we do not hear anything . . .

A letter from Florine Dana Kopper tells of her work doing professional photography. She specializes in children's pictures, which she enlarges from snapshots taken indoors in their homes. One would think her family of 4-year-old daughter and 8-month-old son would take up all her time.

Frances Bethel Rowan and her family are now back in this country and established at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

A check through the new address book revealed some addresses and occupations that were new to us and have not been mentioned in these notes. We discovered that three members of the class will be interning at various hospitals in New York when Mary Pettit gets to the Women's Hospital in April. The other two are Jean Huddleston and Margaret McKee at Bellevue, the latter in the Children's Medical Division.

Pam Burr is teaching English at Baldwin School and Sara Wall is a part-time teacher of dress design at the School of Design in Philadelphia. Marjorie Young Otto's occupation is given as Secretary and Vice-President of the Ardmore Bookshop, Inc., Ardmore. Philadelphians probably are quite aware of all this, but the news had not trickled south to Washington.

Elizabeth Moore O'Connor is now Mrs. Alister Cameron, living at 610 West 116th Street, New York City, and doing graduate work at Columbia University. We have at last learned Georgia Wilson's married name, which is Mrs. Werner B. Leitner, and her address is 2201 Hanover Avenue, Richmond, Va. May Jardella's new name is Mrs. Charles E. Bowerman and her address 785 Arnett Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y. For other new addresses, see the address book!

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 East 68th St., New York City.

It was with the greatest sorrow that we heard of the death of Peggy Jay Hughes on

December 27th in New York. The class sends its deepest sympathy to her husband and family.

Mary McDermott will be married on March 2nd to Mr. John F. Roche, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a graduate of Columbia University and is now with the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Alice Mercer Kirkham writes: "I'm still going to Medical School and finding it very interesting and, of course, requiring lots of work. We had a marvellous trip this summer, going to the coast by way of Denver, Silverton, Mesa Verde, Arizona (where we camped, both in the White Mountains and on the slope of the San Francisco Peaks), to Los Angeles. There we saw Bernice Wallace (Grad. 1928-29), and some time later we spent a few days with Margaret Pillsbury Baxter, '27, in Berkeley, California. From there we went on up to British Columbia where we joined my parents at a mining camp near Hedley for a few days. Then we started East again—coming partly through Canada and partly through northern United States. It was most interesting—though some of it very dreary—especially in eastern Montana and North Dakota, where the only green thing was Russian thistle, which was being gathered by hand and actually fed to cattle.

"I see Carla Swan every once in a while at tea in the common lounge for the Medical School and the Institute of Human Relations. I think she has some sort of fellowship this year and is doing research under Dr. Gesell."

Mary Lambert is doing social work in New York, and Frances Hand Ferguson is studying for a Ph.D. in Bacteriology at P. & S.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT
Fort duPont, Del.

1931

Class Editor: EVELYN WAPLES BAYLESS
(Mrs. Robert Nelson Bayless)
301 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

1932

Class Editors: MARGARET AND JANET WOODS
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

Half of your Class Editors (Margaret) just made a flying trip to New York City in a last attempt to get on the Bryn Mawr Expedition to Tarsus. I had a very delightful lunch with Miss Goldman, a nice visit, and am not going this winter. Probably next year I shall; the other half will not in any case. I spent a night with A. Lee Hardenbergh and Winnie McCully in their spacious and delightful establishment on Bleecker Street, and managed with some difficulty to extract a number of tidbits of news.

Marjorie Field Wilde's new baby is George William Wilde, known as Bill, born on November 27th. We get the belated news also of the birth of a girl, name unknown, about three months old to Elizabeth Gill Lathrop. Mig Waring Evans also has a son, Franklin, born in June, 1934.

Alice Yarnelle Hanna is still living in Indiana. Her husband, Bob Hanna, is an engineer in General Electric, and they have a son, Bobby, now about two years old, with whom they have recently moved into a nice big house in Fort Wayne.

Polly Huger is engaged to Ralph Snyder. We understand that he comes from Indiana and is in investment banking, but our informants were vague about such details.

The only news reported from Dolly Tyler came from Suez en route to China. A. Lee thought she was planning to spend Christmas with the Owen Lattimores in Siam or Tibet, but did not know which.

Rumor has it that Harriet Moore is returning to this country in April or June for an undivulged purpose. Gretchen Mueller is getting her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago this year. Lucy Sanborn is teaching English at a public school in Haverill, Mass.

Winnie McCully's job in the state employment service in New York City entails interviewing boys and girls of ages between 16 and 20, and giving them sage advice. Nancy Balis was living with A. Lee and Winnie for a while, but has just moved uptown to live at 124 East 65th Street with her sister-in-law's mother. We hear that she spends her time at Brearley baking bread for her children, and gives lectures on yeast. She teaches a certain age everything—the certain age varying from second to fourth grade.

A card came before Christmas from Rhoda Walker French, and was by accident omitted from the last BULLETIN—for which we humbly apologize. She tells of having gone abroad with her husband in the summer to go to Russia. She collapsed on a preliminary bicycle trip in England, so they dashed home again and rusticated in Vermont. They are living now at 1133 Park Avenue. Grace Dewes Oram, she says, is living in Morristown, and Flutie McCaw French is in Westchester. Kate Mitchell was leaving in the fall to go around the world again for the Institute of Pacific Relations, taking in Australia and New Zealand.

Greta Swenson Cheney announces the birth of Eric Swenson Cheney on November 17th. Weight 6 pounds 5 ounces. She was so afraid of being over-exuberant that all she would add

was that they were (naturally) very pleased with him.

Ellida Davison announces her engagement to John Morse Rea. A very delightful letter from her told of her activities since graduation. "The first winter I mostly took charge of the Reconstruction Hospital library (for ward patients) and had a good time generally. Then, last winter, I went ballet crazy. I knew two girls in the Metropolitan Opera ballet, and they got me into the opera ballet class, held there every morning for over an hour. It was fascinating! I ended up by being a super in two operas six times—*Merry Mount* the new American one with Tibbet and Göeta Ljüngberg, and three of *Lakmé*, and the rehearsals were grand. They were always directed by Gatti's wife, Rosina Galli, former premiere danseuse, and full rehearsal with all the stars and chorus and orchestra. . . . In *Merry Mount* I was a devil in the hell scene. . . . Then in May, '34, I got a serious job in the actuarial department of the New York Life Insurance Co., where I've worked steadily ever since. . . . I've been engaged in calculating rates for their new rate book. . . John is with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (Rival company!) We shall be married in June, when his parents come on from Santa Barbara, where his father is director of the museum. We shall live in New York, of course. John is 6 feet 5½ inches tall, and blonde." She adds that Margaret Fisher is visiting in New York and Boston, on her way to Europe with a party to ski and travel. Priscilla Rawson assists with music classes at Brearley two days a week. Sally Black is at home doing volunteer work for the Service League, and leading a gay life. Ann Weygandt is studying at Penn, attending lectures in English of the late 19th century—her field of especial interest. Edith Watts is taking the pre-Medical course at Penn. Clarissa Brown attends German lectures and tutors a girl in German in the Moorestown school.

Dolly Davis writes at last to say that she is still teaching art at the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr—which we have suspected for a long time. With that admission she modestly retires once more into semi-obscurity. We hope she will let us know something more about her activities.

We saw two of our erstwhile classmates at the Windsor School in Boston recently when Miss Swindler arrived to speak about the expedition to Tarsus. Alice Rider came in through a blinding snowstorm from Concord Academy, where she is teaching. Liz Livermore Forbes came also, looking even more charming than usual. She has two daughters now. Diana is 3 years old; the second is 16 months old, and Liz says she wanted to name her Pallas Athena, but her family wouldn't hear of it, so the child bears the name of Marjorie (spelling not guaranteed).

Mrs. Graton reports that Jo Graton Chase is planning to return in March from Sinaloa. Her passport has to be renewed, and she has to leave the country to do it, and intends to come all the way back to Boston. She has been having quite a time in Mexico. When she arrived in Sinaloa in the fall she found herself in charge, as the lady in the camp, of the camp lodge. Camp members include herself and Phil and two other men. The Chases have a sort of suite in the lodge, and the two other men eat in the dining room of the lodge with them. Jo has to supervise the activities of a Chinese cook, a 12-year-old Mexican chambermaid and a waitress, so her Spanish is getting quite a work-out. Jo had a touch of malaria before Christmas, and was flown over the mountains to Mazatlan to the hospital. Going by plane the journey requires only about twenty minutes, otherwise a burro trip takes three days. She got her quinine immediately, and is completely recovered, and has been feeling fine ever since.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET J. ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

Fritzi Oldach tells us that M. E. Grant is married to Claire Carter, a lawyer of Saginaw, her home town. Fritzi herself, like so many of the rest of us, is just existing and seems to be thriving on it.

Ruth Reuting is back in college again with intentions toward a diploma. She is living at the College Inn in great style, and seems to be enjoying her studies, as we overheard her the other day ordering a P. G. Wodehouse book from a lending library.

Rosemary Barnes, who is now Mrs. Allen Aitkens, has a daughter and is living in Oakland, California.

Not long ago we were both surprised and pleased to receive a postal card from Janet Marshall informing us that she is now a student at the Yale School of the Theatre and is living in the Y. W. C. A. in New Haven. "Life," she said, "is all that my little heart could ask"—a suggestive comment.

Our suspicions regarding Ruth Lyman Rigg's husband were correct. He is a Philadelphian as well as a graduate student in Ancient History at the University of Pennsylvania. They are living in an apartment in Haverford.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., Washington, D. C.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

April, 1935

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VOL. XV APRIL, 1935 No. 4

The by-products of any undertaking always have a significance and interest essentially their own. One such by-product, if it may so be termed, of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund drive is a fresh realization on the part of the alumnae of the friendliness of the faculty and their spirit of co-operation. This realization is also one of the many valuable things that resulted from the experiment of having the Council meet on the campus,—this and the pleasantness of the relationship between the alumnae and the undergraduates. Another factor, of course, in connection with both the faculty and the undergraduates, has been the friendly informality of the contacts that the Deanery has made possible. It is rather nice to think that all we needed, as groups, was to see more of each other and to know each other a little better. For the alumnae at a distance, however, this is impossible. President Park, on her western trip, accomplished what amounted to a miracle in renewing old ties and in making new ones between the alumnae and the College. Everyone who met her or who heard her speak has a quickened interest in all that concerns the College. And nothing is more essentially a part of the true college, of the college that we all of us think of as a personality in itself that is dependent on and yet that exists apart from its personnel, than the work of the various departments. For that reason the generous response on the part of the faculty to the request of the BULLETIN for a picture of the work going on in each department of the College is so opportune. No one can read month by month the accounts, very quietly phrased, without mounting enthusiasm for the steadiness and the vigor and clear-sightedness of the work that is going on. As the editor has discussed these articles with the various heads of departments, she has had to beg again and again that such and such a fact be included, to combat the plea: "Of course it is interesting, but that might look like boasting." No one who reads the article on the psychology department in this issue can fail to see how wisely the foundations were laid, or how strongly and steadily the building has gone on. A pragmatic test in these days of unemployment is the fact that every holder of a master's or of a doctor's degree in these past seven years has been placed, yet that really amazing statement, with all its implication, was written casually into the galley proof.

THE INCREASING SIGNIFICANCE OF LABORATORY METHODS IN THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The founding of the psychological laboratory in 1898 by Professor Leuba at Bryn Mawr made this College one of the pioneers in the recognition of psychology as a laboratory and scientific subject. It may be of interest to know that the four women's colleges, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar, were among the first thirty-three institutions in this country to begin laboratory psychology. The laboratory begun by Professor Leuba was directed by him until 1912, when it was taken over by Professor Ferree until his departure for the Wilmer Institute in 1927. Under these two men the department became known as one of the leading centers in both teaching and research in psychology. Having received an early start, and with a scientific tradition well established from the beginning, psychology at Bryn Mawr now has excellent facilities so far as apparatus and materials for laboratory work are concerned. The recent trend toward experimental psychology was long ago anticipated at Bryn Mawr, so that due to the foresight and sound practices of the first two directors of the laboratory we have been able to keep abreast of modern developments in the subject.

The department is at present staffed by Professors Helson and MacKinnon, and Dr. Turner. Professor Helson is director of the laboratory and concerned primarily with experimental psychology, Professor MacKinnon handles the social and abnormal courses, while Dr. Turner is concerned chiefly with animal psychology. All, however, co-operate in the first-year course and in the other work of the department requiring co-ordination and integration.

With changing times and personnel, teaching and research have undergone changes, chiefly in the greater emphasis on the laboratory approach to fields formerly regarded as "book" subjects. Although psychology dates back to 1879 as a laboratory science when Wundt founded his laboratory at Leipzig, it has been only recently that laymen and even many institutions of higher learning have appreciated the fact that psychology, not a whit less than biology and physics, can be properly taught only by and through laboratory methods. As a result, the rapid development of experimental methods in animal, child, educational, and even social and abnormal psychology have been truly remarkable. As new fields become amenable to scientific treatment and as the results of scientific investigation bear fruit scientifically, practically and culturally, it becomes necessary to include them in the psychology curriculum. This means that new courses must be added representing new fields, and that facilities for study in them must be provided to keep pace with the rapid growth of the subject.

Some of the changes made in the teaching of psychology in the past few years and some about to be made will show how the department is trying to meet the demands which progress in the science has necessitated. The first-year course, now no longer required, has been extended to a full unit so that laboratory work can be given at the very beginning of the student's acquaintance with the science. In this course the chief fields of psychology, social, animal, abnormal, psychology of learning, physiological psychology especially as it relates to the mechanisms of emotion and other forms of behavior, and the psychology of the special senses are treated. Every topic has its appropriate demonstration or experiment in the

laboratory, with the result that the student becomes familiar with the techniques developed by psychologists for the measurement of the human variable. Methods of measuring, and hence getting precise knowledge about social attitudes, opinions, suggestibility, emotivity, aesthetic preferences, musical ability, and the factors affecting memory, learning, and the sensory functions are stressed in the first-year course. It is interesting to note that every experiment at the elementary level either is or can very easily be quantified, showing that at least the beginnings of a scientific approach have been made to the many problems confronting the psychologist in his study of behavior.

The first-year course is designed not only to orient the student in the subject-matter of psychology, but also to give her as much insight into her own springs of action as possible. Emphasis is laid on best methods of learning and the mechanisms of conduct. In line with this policy of personal orientation the department added a course in abnormal psychology several years ago, with chief emphasis upon the maladjustments that do not usually reach the psychiatrist, but which nevertheless waste human energies and are sources of unhappiness. A new course will be offered next year for the first time in personality to acquaint students with the solid accomplishments in this rapidly growing field. Such topics will be discussed as the development and organization of personality, contributions of psychiatry and endocrinology to an understanding of personality, and the measurement, classification and diagnosis of personalities. Applications of the knowledge gained will be made to history and biography. It is hoped that laboratory work can be given next year in animal psychology, so that this field may no longer be a purely book subject. With several journals devoted exclusively to animal experimentation, Bryn Mawr should present a course dealing with animal behavior from the laboratory point of view.

Possibly the chief advantage of study at Bryn Mawr lies in the opportunity in both undergraduate and graduate work for individual work under the direction of members of the department intimately acquainted with the progress of the student at every stage. Emphasis upon individual instruction is possible because of the relatively small advanced classes, the introduction of honors work, wherein specially gifted students are singled out for advanced study, and because of the research interests of the graduate and faculty members of the departments which act as a stimulant to individual research. In the department of psychology, advanced undergraduates have completed minor pieces of research which have merited publication either as original contributions or as joint products with members of the staff. Publications by students alone or with members of the staff have appeared in the *American Journal of Psychology, Journal of General Psychology, Journal of Experimental Psychology* and *Journal of Educational Psychology.* Among the published researches the following may be taken to indicate the extent and diversity of undergraduate interests: studies in animal orientation, investigation of factors affecting visual sensitivity, experiments in memory and learning, and work in the field of the feelings and emotions.

While the department is primarily concerned with training students in psychology as a science, the fact is not lost sight of that the aim of the College is liberal as an undergraduate institution, and that psychology has an ever-growing part to play in the economy of modern living. So far as is consistent with sound

teaching, the content of the courses is therefore broadly conceived and an attempt is made to include all positive contributions in psychology, regardless of particular schools of thought, provided that the material meets the test of critical, scientific scrutiny. The diversity of training afforded by the department appears in the different uses made of their major subject by graduates with the degree of A.B.: one recent graduate became testing psychologist in a hospital immediately after leaving Bryn Mawr; another has worked with the Psychological Corporation and is now employed by an advertising firm; a third has taught school for children suffering from special defects; and a fourth has continued work in psychology at Bryn Mawr with the purpose of getting the Ph.D. degree in the near future. The records of these and many other graduates of the College bear out the assertion that training in psychology is excellent preparation for many careers and interests after college.

The character of the undergraduate work is possibly a reflection of the type of work done by the department in its graduate work and research, for the best teaching in a rapidly growing experimental subject is possible only where active research in it is going on. Graduate teaching and research occupy a fair proportion of the energies of the staff, in line with general college policy. Students working for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees have been encouraged to develop their own interests as far as possible with the facilities at our command. The aim is to allow a student to choose some problem or field that would interest her not only while at Bryn Mawr, but also after she has finished with her graduate work. As a result, the research interests of the department have been broadened. Of the graduate students who have taken their doctorates in the department in the last five years, one worked with patients suffering from aphasia and is co-author of a book on this subject with one of the leading neurologists in the country. She is now devoting her time to speech defects and is assisting in the department of education at the College. Another of our doctors, a major in educational psychology, but working on an experimental problem for her dissertation, made a study of eye-movements in the reading of Latin, with the purpose of diagnosing difficulties in learning to read that subject, and she is now teaching in a mid-western college. A third graduate, carrying on a problem begun as an undergraduate here, made a study of certain factors influencing the process of learning and now has a position with the government as a statistician, conducting a class in statistics for government workers. Finally, we may mention a fourth doctor, who worked on a problem concerning binocular vision, who is now in one of the largest and most modern eye clinics in New York, doing both clinical and research work in ophthalmology.

We find that although all of these graduates were technically specializing in psychology, they have been able to follow quite different careers in their post-doctoral work through the development of their special interests and abilities. In view of the fact that every graduate student with either the M.A. or Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr has found a position during the years of the depression, we are justified in believing that psychology is an exceptionally favorable field for women with good training and talent.

The work of the department is not, however, carried on without certain drawbacks and difficulties. The laboratories are housed in three different buildings on the campus, although the total amount of space occupied by the department is

inadequate, especially when it is remembered that owing to the nature of a psychological experiment not more than one experiment can be carried on in any one room. While the offices, seminary, and undergraduate laboratory are in the library, the advanced laboratory is in the old infirmary across the campus. A miniature animal laboratory has been started in the basement of Taylor Hall, in place of the room formerly used in Dalton. With such a scattering of laboratories, materials and apparatus have to be transported or duplicated from one laboratory to the other, and members of the staff are not as available to students as they would be if all were housed together. The lack of adequate heating, ventilating, and sound-proofing in the various laboratories has seriously interfered with the prosecution of research in both human and animal psychology. It has been impossible, for example, to make investigations in hearing on account of the extraneous noises both from within and without the laboratory, while the distracting effects of these unwanted sounds have been a source of trouble in experiments not concerned with audition.

It can be seen that the chief need of the department is adequate housing under a single roof. With enlarged and better laboratory quarters, the department would be able to utilize its facilities to better advantage and to integrate the various aspects of the work carried on in separate buildings at present. In view of the growing importance of psychology as a college subject and the prevailing tendency to develop its laboratory facilities, is it too much to hope that in the not-too-distant future this department may also find a good home for its work?

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION: MARY PAUL COLLINS

In memory of Mary Paul Collins (Mrs. Henry Hill Collins, Jr.), the Board of Directors has voted to award to a foreign research student in Biology a Graduate Scholarship of $1,000 for the year 1935-36, as was stated in the March Bulletin.

The loss of Mrs. Henry Hill Collins, Jr., to the Bryn Mawr community is mourned not least by the members of the Graduate School, to whom she was a constant friend. Even at my present distance from the campus I can realize to the full what her passing from it means. My acquaintance with her began shortly after Radnor's transformation to a graduate residence. In that year of adjustment, when Miss Schenck's regrettable long illness removed from us much of her wise and kindly counsel and prevented her from participating in many of our first eager experiments, Mrs. Collins' unfailing interest in our welfare was especially appreciated. Her generosity as the moving spirit behind the Neighbour's Fund provided material comforts for the hall in its new use, and gave spiritual refreshment to many students whose holidays were made complete by gifts from that fund.

In an even more directly personal way, too, Mrs. Collins' thoughtful consideration of individuals was evidenced. The door of her home was always open to us, and her hospitality was a warm and vital thing. My association with her continued throughout my Bryn Mawr days, and her friendship was a valued possession. I am sure it must be so to many former students who are now widely scattered, and I know that we are united in a happy memory of Mrs. Collins as we send sympathy to her family in their great loss.

Ruth Mulford Robbins, M.A. 1930.

THE JUNIOR YEAR IN FRANCE

As the precious hours of this year slip away all too quickly, I realize more and more what an exceptional opportunity Bryn Mawr offers in making possible the Junior year in France. While still an undergraduate, one comes into close contact with another manner of thinking—another manner of living. The activity and logic of the French mind developing in manifold directions, building so many semblances of the only true and vital interest in life, is stimulating, to say the least. It aids in a search to find our own great interest in living; to *prendre conscience* of ourselves as individuals and as a nationality. Studying the evolution of this age-old civilization amid the people to whom it belongs, reliving their history where history was made, becoming aware of the beauty of their art, with vestiges of its development all around us, we can not help feeling a profound respect for the traditions and aspirations of the French people. Such an experience tends to put an end to imperialism in thinking. It draws us more closely together in a consciousness of those infinite and universal values. We are learning the French language. We are giving a concrete quality to those pictures awakened in our minds by studies of years ago, Above all, we are returning with this "universal consciousness" to spend a last year in college, which will hold out to us so many more possibilities than before—a true equipment for life in the modern world.

We began our studies in Tours, September 3rd, 1934, at the "Institute de Touraine," an old white mansion with wrought iron balconies overlooking the green garden: thirty-six students, bringing to the Delaware Group representatives from many American colleges—among others Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Dartmouth and Cornell—all under the direction of Joseph C. Barber, professor of French at Sweetbriar College. Our first two months were spent in the soft Tourainian country with a view to easing us into a new way of living and of working. Lectures, delivered each morning at 9 o'clock, gave a survey of French literature; at 10 a grammar class strengthened our grasp of the rudiments of the language; two afternoons a week, exercises in phonetics—all prepared us for the more serious work to begin in November at the Sorbonne. Our group was separated by an examination into two divisions, so that those of nearly the same background in French could work together in greater harmony, and progress more rapidly. In both groups we prepared weekly dissertations on some literary topic—our introduction to French logic and lucidity. The *Groupe Supérieur* spent several additional hours during the week analyzing especially well-constructed passages in literature to see wherein lay their value. In this work we grew to know the professors well, and our discussions in those high-ceilinged, sunlit rooms helped us to understand the French character—to see our points in common deep below the superficial differences. The Tourainians themselves must have enjoyed this relationship, for after our departure a squib appeared in their local paper: "Les professeurs de notre Institute sont particulièrement attachés a un enseignement qui crée entre eux et leurs disciples étrangers une atmosphère singulièrement attrayante. L'intimité s'établit vite, et une sorte de camaraderie ne tarde pas à régner, comme aux États-Unis, entre professeurs et élèves,—camaraderie qui n'exclut nullement la déférance et la courtoisie."

Our life in Tours, however, had still another side: our activities during these hours spent away from the Institute. There was the old town to be visited—the town of which we caught glimpses that first evening, as we hurried down crooked little streets in a battered taxi, disputing the way continually with bicycles and dog-carts, and crossed the Loire to a little old *Chatelet* on *rue du Nouveau-Calvaire,* where I was to live with a friend from Vassar—a story-book dwelling, with balconies overlooking the roadway, a wooded garden behind, stretching up the hillside to a lovely view of the misty Loire, feathery trees drooping over the water; cathedral spires beyond. This lovely spot, with the two charming old ladies who live there, was our *point de depart* for morning courses at the Institute, for visits in a horse-drawn *fiacre* to such places as "La Béchellerie," summer home of Anatole France, for trips into town; above all, for Saturday excursions when the group, in a huge autocar, visited the *chateaux* of the Loire,—Chenanceau, Chaumont, Chambord, Ambois, Blois. Going back into the past so rich in tradition made history a vital, living world—often a spicy world, according to stories told by our twinkling guide.

In Paris, as in Tours, we are living in French families, taking part in their daily life. Here, where the unsettled political situation, the relationship with bordering countries, is vital, there is an opportunity of arriving at a truer understanding of France, of her people, and of the import of actual events. It makes us more tolerant. At home we observe and judge, yet our position is free from any personal anxiety. In Paris we study history with the monuments surrounding us, with museums full of old relics. We study art, and visit the Louvre, the gothic cathedrals. We discuss philosophy and literature over coffee cups, in *cafés* where many of those ideas came into being—the "Procope," where Voltaire and Rousseau spent much of their time. Those are ties with the past, but the very living present here has guarded that flavor of the past, whose traditions still tend to keep the people from oscillating to too great a degree in any one direction. In the Delaware group we are only too conscious of this present. Our theatre program, approaching ten plays a semester, contains not only plays of the *Comédie Française*—Molière, Racine, Musset—but those of the *théâtres de l'avant-garde,* with their ceaseless experimentation in art—the theatre of Lenormand, so deeply preoccupied with present-day problems. There is contagion in this activity—influences to which one can not remain insensitive.

In addition to the theatre and the opera, our group visits the nearby cathedrals of Chartres, Rheims, Notre-Dame, La Sainte Chapelle; the Chateau of Versailles, the Louvre; all of this supplementing an intensely interesting course in history of art given at the Sorbonne and keeping us alive to the beauty of the old monuments around us. Such excursions constitute our week-end activities.

At Christmas time we motored by autocar to Grenoble—snow in the Alps of Dauphiné on Christmas day; from there to the *côte d'azur,* forgetting for a brief ten days the bustle of life in Paris—nights spent at Nice, afternoons motoring along the coast; dreaming over the blue Mediterranean at Cannes one day, from the tropical gardens of Monaco another.

We are extending our acquaintance with France each day, and behind this there is always the rhythm of work at the Sorbonne. Our courses there, shared with strangers from many other countries, are given with the view of presenting a

picture of the formation and of the life of a nation; the evolution of the country, her contribution to human progress in all of the domains of action and of thought. Courses in history, politics, philosophy, art and literature are given according to the French method by professors at the Sorbonne. In our colleges in the States the teaching is often a continuation of that of our secondary schools; in France there is a complete break with the teaching that has gone before. Except for examinations given in February and June, at the end of the semesters, the students work in an entirely independent manner, attending conferences. Each hour of conference corresponds to four or five hours of independent work, according to very general indications on the part of the professor. There are two lectures a week on each course given in the *Cours de Civilisation.* In our group, each of us must choose one of the following courses—history, or literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or of the nineteenth century, as a "major," and write a dissertation every two weeks, to be corrected and discussed with us by a special *répétitrice,* a professor from one of the *lycées* in Paris. The *Groupe Superieur* follows one *Cours de Faculté* on the *théâtre romantique,* given for the regular French students at the Sorbonne, and writes a *thèse* each semester in connection with this course. The *Groupe Moyen* follows a *Cours Pratique,* offered this year by the Sorbonne for the first time: lectures on theory, and practical exercises in composition and grammar. Both groups take a Monday afternoon course at the "Institute de Phonétique."

This is the way we are spending our Junior year in France. We shall bring back to Bryn Mawr, to our own College, many pleasant memories, for the influences which we find around us cannot but have a continuing effect on our lives.

Althea B. Avery, 1936.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE JUNIOR YEAR IN FRANCE

From the day when we shyly answered the roll-call at "The New Yorker" to this moment when we face trembling the all-important mid-semester examinations, we have left behind us the accustomed life of the United States, have lived in a new manner, and seen new and strange sights. Thirty-four strong, we sailed out of New York harbor on August 25th. By the time we landed in Havre we were thoroughly acquainted and ready to start the new life, though a bit hesitant about facing work so soon.

We greeted Paris with shrieks of delight and Tours a little more uncertainly, as our home for the first two months. But once settled in our families, and with work immediately started, we soon gained confidence, especially in speaking French. Since the family situation depended on the amount of board we wanted to pay, the families varied a good deal from those who were very cultured and interesting, to the more or less *pension* atmosphere with which the boys who were on minimum contented themselves. We accustomed ourselves to French breakfasts, large meals in the middle of the day, late dinners, strong coffee and cigarettes, and soon became involved in long and endless discussions on Franco-American relations, marriage in France, war, armaments, theatre, music, and books. Incidentally, we still find ourselves handicapped in such discussions by the fact that we are trying to express general ideas in a foreign language and are often completely cornered by the lightening shifts of the French *esprit.* But it is one of the more profitable

ways to learn to speak a language. Otherwise our spare time was filled with walking, teaing in the *ville,* swimming and boating on the Loire or the Cher, organizing bridge-parties for the evening, with an occasional *soirée-dansante.*

For the benefit of the more serious-minded, I will hasten to say that we also had plenty of school. The classes I attended were held at the "Institute de Poitiers" in Tours, where there were many other foreign students, with whom we became acquainted, although we had our own classes by ourselves. Nearly every Saturday we piled into our large autobus and went merrily off to visit one of the numerous *chateaux* around Tours.

Aside from these trips and the regular routine at the Institute, which ended with a general examination, Tours offered no other excitement, being like any other provincial town. However, at the end of our sojourn there was a tea-dance at the Institute which was a pleasant diversion. We all enjoyed Tours, quiet as it was, but by the 1st of November and the cold weather, we were glad to change to the broader life of Paris.

The work of our group, the Delaware group, has already been described. Our outside activities here are many and varied. I am willing to guarantee that most of us can tell where the best *patisséries* and restaurants of Paris are to be found, that we have frequented an equal number of *cafés* from the "Coupole" on Montparnasse to the "Triumphe" on the Champs-Elysees. In principle we are supposed to live as the French girl does, and therefore we are not allowed to go unchaperoned to night clubs and the like, although the Directress is kind enough to allow us to go to the theatre, concerts and the movies at night unchaperoned, provided that we are in groups of two or more. There are monthly dances at Reid Hall which we may attend, and where we meet young polytechnicians and other French men; we had a wonderful Thanksgiving dinner and tea-dance, and a group of us (with chaperone) went dancing one night before Christmas.

But the way in which the Group has benefited us the most, to my mind, is to acquaint us with the French Theatre and Opera. Not only have we seen many interesting different plays and schools of theatre, from the classics to adaptions and translations of English plays, such as *As You Like It, Saint Joan,* and *Miss Ba,* but we have lectures on the various schools of contemporary French drama to supplement the presentations. Never have I been to the theatre so often as this year—on the average of once every two weeks—nor have I ever seen so many worth-while plays. The Group is also in the act of rehearsing *Cradle Song* (in French) under the direction of M. Rigoult, of the *Comédie Française.*

Without a doubt, what we have missed of the life at home we have gained in new experiences, new outlooks, new friends, and a new understanding of a foreign country. After all, we didn't come abroad merely to study French from books, and we shall not only each take back with us something which we shall always remember, but we are hoping also to leave behind us with the French a friendlier understanding of the American people.

Helen S. Kellogg, 1936.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

50TH ANNIVERSARY FUND; MILLION DOLLAR MINIMUM

THE DEANERY, MONDAY MORNING

The drive is really under way if we may judge by the morning mail.

Here is a letter from Altadena, California, enclosed in that of another alumna: "I want to tell you that an unexpected result of Miss Park's visit has been a gift of $1,000 from my father."

A letter from Washington, D. C., announces $700 raised from the opening night of the D'Oyly Carte opera which according to the newspapers was really an event in Washington society, when Mrs. Isabella Greenway, Representative from Arizona, spoke from the stage for five minutes on behalf of Bryn Mawr. The next envelope contains a copy of a report of this same Washington benefit—a most interesting document—and the next letter asks about the American Ballet, in which Washington is interested.

One envelope holds a pledge for $1,000 from a Trustee and Director of the College and his alumna wife, and another, two cheques for $1,000 each from another Trustee and Director of the College and his wife; in the next envelope a pledge for $5,000; in other letters pledges or cheques or banknotes of from $100 to $200. Two letters come from Chicago full of plans and hopes, and announcing that $27,000 has already been raised. (Chicago is so up and doing that there is a folder for letters just from there!)

Next is a letter from San Francisco: "The local alumnae were more than delighted with Miss Park's visit and are fired with a new energy and enthusiasm. We hope and feel certain we shall raise our $5,000 quota."

Then there is a letter from Baltimore, announcing $1,300 raised, and one from New Haven announcing $7,600; another from St. Louis, full of excitement about Miss Park's visit and announcing $3,000, and from Cincinnati a letter saying that they are bringing the Globe Theatre Players for performances on March 28th and 29th. "We hope to clear anywhere from $500 to $1,500, though we realize that we are undertaking a good deal and are taking a rather terrifying chance, but we mean to work and are hoping for the best."

Letters and telegrams from New York tell about marvelous plans for a gala day on April 16th at Rockefeller Centre, beginning with luncheon in the Cloisters and followed by a private view of the Gardens of the Nations and a large bridge party and a fashion show in the Rainbow Room not only for women but, if you please, for men too! In connection with this a National Broadcast is being arranged.

Before the mail is all opened, an alert secretary appears announcing that the photographer has come to take the photographs for *Fortune* for the article which is to appear on Bryn Mawr, and a student rushes in waving the current issue of *Town and Country* and asking, "Have you seen the pictures taken in the foyer of Goodhart Hall?" Mrs. Slade's letters are being typed asking a group of fathers of the members of the Undergraduate Committee to come to luncheon at the Deanery on April 15th to meet President Park and the Undergraduate Committee and advise them how they can raise their pledge of $20,000. In a corner a group of faculty are reading some of the material for the Faculty Show, organized by

Professor Chew and to be presented on April 15th—which promises even to surpass that of two years ago. Both telephones ring at once and a desperate effort is made to get everyone quiet as Mrs. Slade is calling—and Miss Kautz, calm and serene amidst the noise and bustle, is getting her reports ready for Mr. Scattergood, the Treasurer of the College.

Yes, the drive is under way. We try to add up the figures in these and other letters and we see over $200,000 pledged—and this includes the first alumna gift received:

$1,000 FROM PRESIDENT PARK

MEMORIALS TO BE PART OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND

ANNE HERVEY STRONG

The Class of 1898, through Josephine Goldmark and Elizabeth Bancroft, is planning a memorial for Anne Hervey Strong as a part of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. It has been suggested that the memorial be connected with the new Science Building, preferably with the Department of Biology. Anne's scientific training at Bryn Mawr bore fruit in her recognized contribution to the scientific development of public health nursing in this country. She was one of the leaders in working out educational standards and a balanced curriculum for the training of graduate nurses for public health work. Her influence and the inspiration of her teaching will live in the achievements of her former students who themselves hold positions of influence today.

A small nucleus for this memorial exists in the form of a legacy of $1,000 which was left to the College last winter by Christine Goldmark Openhym and which has been designated for this purpose. The exact object of the memorial will depend on the amount collected.

MARJORIE JEFFERIES WAGONER

As a memorial for Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner, A.B. Bryn Mawr College 1918, M.D. University of Pennsylvania 1922, who died in June, 1934, the Class of 1918 has chosen the scientific library which is to be in the new science building and plan to raise $50,000. A committee composed of Dr. Earl D. Bond, Mrs. James L. Clarenshaw, Mrs. Brinton Colfelt, Dr. Virginia K. Frantz, Professor Mary Gardiner, Dr. Marjorie S. Knauth, Dean Helen Taft Manning, Dr. Marion Rea, Dr. David Riesman, and Mrs. John Wallace has been appointed with Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter as Chairman. She is sending out a letter to Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner's classmates and friends which says in part:

"Several of us who knew and loved Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner have been anxious to see her memory perpetuated in some suitable way at the College from which she graduated and to which she returned in later years to place at its service her professional skill.

"Marjorie had rare qualities of devotion, patience, balanced judgment, professional enthusiasm and sympathy. Conscientious effort, unobtrusive thoroughness were so much a part of Marjorie's nature that they enabled her to carry on to the

end with a simple dignity and courage which we shall not often see again, because not many people are capable of it. She knew the gravity of her condition, but she said not a word to anyone. There was no whining or rebellion; she simply put her life in order. Every record at the infirmary was completed and in its proper place; she came with a smile to the reunion dinner of her class and no one of us suspected her condition; she took part for the last time in the Commencement exercises of the College she loved. And three weeks later the news of her death came as an utter surprise to us all. To so live and to so die is an achievement for us to dwell upon; and it is fitting that the memory of a person capable of such conduct should be kept green among new generations of Bryn Mawr students.

"In seeking a form of memorial which would be appropriate both to Marjorie's professional interest and skill and to her human touch, we finally agreed that the scientific library, which is to be an integral part of the physics and chemistry wing of the new science building, should be named after Marjorie. The plans make provision for two large stacks, with room for 21,000 books, and a fine big reading room 19 to 72 feet. In this room there could be a picture of Marjorie, and little personal touches could easily be arranged. The entire unit would be known as the Wagoner Scientific Library of Bryn Mawr College."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

In Chapel on March 15th President Park announced that the only Graduate European Fellowship to be given for next year was the Mary E. Garret Fellowship, which has been awarded to Isabel Scribner Stearns, Smith College A.B. 1931, Bryn Mawr A.M. 1933. During the past year she has been a graduate student and Reader in Philosophy at Bryn Mawr. She proposes to study at Oxford and at Edinburgh. In the article on the Philosophy Department she was spoken of as working on *The Metaphysics of the Individual* as her dissertation subject. Professor Whitehead said of her in his letter of commendation that she is "receptive, critical, and speculative, and a difficult philosophic adversary." Because of the drop in the income of the Fund, it is not possible to award the Fanny Bullock Workman Scholarship this year, although the three candidates were of unusual promise. No Bryn Mawr alumnae were named for resident fellowships for 1935-36, although the list of nominations is an interesting and distinguished one. The Helen Schaeffer Huff Memorial Fellowship for a student who wishes to do research in Physics and Chemistry only, has been awarded for next year to Melba Newell Philips, Oakland City College, A.B. 1926; University of California, Ph.D. 1933.

President Park as usual read the list of students who so far have a *cum laude* average. The Class of 1935 has the amazing record of 48.7% on this Honour Roll; the Class of 1936, 30.9%; the Class of 1937, 20.5%; the Class of 1938, 20.1%. In the Senior Class, four of the five Regional Scholars are graduating *cum laude*. In the other three classes, of the 28 Regional Scholars, 12 are in this upper group.

THE RELATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE BRYN MAWR SUMMER SCHOOL

I wish to give all the alumnae through the Bulletin a brief statement of the action of the Directors in regard to the Labor School. I was asked many questions about it during my western journey.

In 1921 President Thomas proposed the use of some of the Bryn Mawr buildings during the summers for the education of women industrial workers, and the Summer School of Women Workers was organized. It was an essential part of the plan that the responsibility for its direction should be assumed not by the College, but by its own Board, made up of a joint representation of Bryn Mawr and of labor. The Directors of the College voted at once the loan of the buildings for eight weeks each year, and the School, held annually on the campus and taking its name from the College, has naturally seemed to many people a college project and not as it is officially, a summer guest. While official responsibility has not existed and while the academic curriculum of the School has been entirely in the hands of the Summer School Board, the unofficial connections between College and School have been close and constant. Bryn Mawr has been represented in the School by a succession of Bryn Mawr alumnae on the joint Board of the Summer School, by the Director from 1921 to 1933, by alumnae who at different times have taught in the School, by undergraduates who have annually assisted the Summer School staff, by many alumnae through the country serving on the local admissions or finance committees, and by the contribution of many more to the annual expenses. The Directors of the College and in great part the alumnae have welcomed Bryn Mawr's connection with a pioneer attempt to give to young women in industry an opportunity for study and training,

In the last years the attention of the Directors of the College has been called to gradual changes in the educational policy of the School. These changes, coming about naturally enough and to be explained not only by the reflection of new economic conditions in the country but also by the development of methods of adult teaching, seemed marked enough by the spring of 1934 to make the Board of Directors believe that a statement of the present purposes of the School by the Board of the Summer School was necessary and, apart from necessity, would be valuable both to School and College. The Board of the School responded last April by a re-statement of the purposes. This statement was accepted by the Board of Directors of the College as a formal act on the part of those responsible for the Summer School in accordance with which the session of 1934 would be conducted.

The School had the six weeks' session which its reduced income made possible. After the session was completed the criticisms of it indicated that many thought that the statement made in the spring by the Summer School Board was not in all respects carried out in practice; in the first place, that a difference of opinion occurred as to the meaning of the statement, and second, that to some degree the objective approach to the subjects under discussion was disregarded, thus weakening the educational value of the school. The questions connected with the reorganization of the School seemed to the Directors of the College, though by no means impossible, complicated and difficult, and the answer made by the Summer School

Board to their letter proposing such reorganization seemed to them only one step in what would probably be a long discussion. The outcome of this discussion is important enough to both School and College to need every advantage of time and information. The Directors have therefore suggested an intermission of the School on the college campus in 1935. They propose a series of conferences concerning future plans of College and School. MARION EDWARDS PARK.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

CLEVELAND, DETROIT, CHICAGO, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, ROSS, BERKELEY, PALO ALTO, MILLS COLLEGE, PASADENA, LOS ANGELES, LA JOLLA, SANTA BARBARA, CLAREMONT, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, OKLAHOMA CITY, NORMAN, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS. *January 6th to March 3rd, 1935.*

On several of my long train days I tried to write something which would reflect the liveliness and interest of my journey. No use. Too many events. Hand-shaking with Bryn Mawr alumnae in cold stations in the dawn and the dark; hours, half-hours and quarter-hours by the library fires of hosts and hostesses; breakfasts, luncheons, teas and dinners, sometimes Bryn Mawr alone, sometimes distinguished and delightful friends, male and female, or potential friends of Bryn Mawr; visits to schools and clubs, to local colleges and universities. Too many events, and connected with them too many names which I must set down with a double star!

Everywhere Bryn Mawr was efficient, generous of time and thought, and charming. Every schedule, every invitation, every flower was waiting in my room; in a complex of intricate engagements I was never, I believe, brought in late for any one of them. Every local reporter presented himself already interested and already cowed! Headmistresses and college faculties saw not only the President of Bryn Mawr, but an admirable exhibition of alumnae. The bounty was pressed down and running over. Catching my sidelong glances at mountains, rivers, or the Pacific, I was often swept off between engagements for a spectacular drive, a visit to a museum, or a piece of expert-guided sightseeing. This was stretched to include two days between La Jolla and Los Angeles through the desert and a long half day at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Culver City.

I have come back with pictures in my mind of friends of my own time in college seen after many years, of graduates and students since 1922 establishing themselves competently in new homes and communities, and of many alumnae who up to this time have been only names in a catalog or on the lips of their friends. I met everywhere, especially, of course, in the colleges, women who had been graduate students at Bryn Mawr and who apparently set the College side by side in their memories with their own undergraduate colleges. And I saw in every city the families in which there were or are Bryn Mawr daughters taking a lively and friendly interest in the College of the moment. I have heard President Thomas say as she looked around a Bryn Mawr gathering that she saw nowhere else such intelligent and charming women. On this journey, which I made not as a modest alumna of the College, but as its anxious President, driven by her conscience to a more objective and critical estimate, I have come back saying the same thing!

THE PRO ARTE QUARTET AT BRYN MAWR

During the months of January and February the College has been the recipient of a most munificent gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, of Washington. Mrs. Coolidge has long been known as a great and generous patroness of music, particularly of chamber music; an accomplished musician herself, both as pianist and composer, Mrs. Coolidge has probably done more than any other person living to foster and promulgate this, in the view of most musicians, highest form of the art of music. Last year Mrs. Coolidge gave to the College three concerts by the Pro Arte String Quartet, of Brussels, and was so pleased with the enthusiasm and appreciation shown by the audiences at these concerts that this year she presented to the College *ten* concerts by the same artists. These were given on successive Sunday afternoons and Wednesday evenings for five weeks to audiences of constantly growing size and enthusiasm. As far as could be judged, between six and seven thousand people in the aggregate attended the concerts, and at one concert Goodhart Hall was not only filled to capacity, both on the main floor and in the gallery, but many people were obliged to stand or find seats on the window-sills. Mrs. Coolidge was able to attend three of the concerts personally and expressed herself as very delighted by the response shown to her gift on the part of the College and guests from Philadelphia and many surrounding places.

The programs which the Pro Arte Quartet presented embraced a wide range of the literature of chamber music in a combination that preserved a fine balance between the classical and the modern. One might perhaps draw an analogy between such a series of concerts and an exhibition of the art of painting. Imagine one of our great art galleries being presented with the loan of one or two of the greatest examples of every great painter in the field of, say, landscape or portraiture of practically every nation which has contributed to these fields, and this exposition presented under the best possible circumstances and thrown open to the public gratuitously. There we have a situation practically synonymous with the presentation of these concerts, in which one or two of the greatest and most representative chamber-music works of practically all of the greatest composers of the world were "exhibited," and "exhibited" under the finest possible conditions in that they were interpreted by a group of superb artists which certainly ranks as one of the best, if not *the* best, of such organizations existing in any country today. Imagine, then, the unexampled opportunity given to us at Bryn Mawr to realize and understand the gradual development and unfolding of this high form of art, the opportunity for comparison of national idioms employed, and the opportunity to familiarize oneself with the wealth of masterpieces which this form has ever evoked from the great masters since its inception as a medium for their finest thoughts.

The works presented ranged from the Quartets of Haydn, the real originator of the form, to those of the ultra-modernists, Schönberg and Bartok, and embraced the productions in this form of some ten nations, giving startling proof of the truth of the precept that art "cannot, at any period of its evolution, remain bound by unalterable and intangible rules." In the combined programs of this year and last over forty quartets have been presented in their entirety, and separate movements (as encores) of some thirteen or fourteen others.

The Quartet proved once again the never-to-be-sufficiently emphasized dictum that only through many years of co-operation and combined experience can such supreme heights of ensemble-playing be attained. One of the most remarkable features of their playing was their ability to so blend the tone of the different and basically widely differentiated instruments into such homogeneity of effect that it was as if one instrument, of a range equal to that of the combined four, were being played upon, and that by one player only. Another feature, one unfortunately all too rare, was the power to create a *pianissimo* of almost unbelievable fineness and yet of such carrying quality as to be heard perfectly in all parts of the large hall, a *pianissimo* which literally "trembled into silence" at its close.

The Quartet was founded in 1918 by General Buffin, himself a composer, with musicians who were all in the same regiment of the French Army, Messrs. Onnou, Halleux, Prevost and Quinet. Monsieur Maas joined the Quartet in 1923, replacing Quinet as 'cellist. Since its formation the Quartet has made many tours with triumphant success in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, England, and the United States. This season, alternating with the concerts at Bryn Mawr, they gave a series of concerts in the Library of Congress in Washington (in the hall donated by Mrs. Coolidge to the Library), at which they presented the entire series of Beethoven's Quartets. This spring Mrs. Coolidge is giving a series of Chamber Music Concerts by the Quartet in all the universities of Belgium.

The presence of a very large number of professional musicians and young music students from Philadelphia at each concert testified to the truth of the remark made by Mr. Laciar, musical critic of the *Philadelphia Ledger,* that this series of concerts was "the most important musical event of the season in Philadelphia," and the College, though perhaps unable adequately to express its gratitude to Mrs. Coolidge in words, will, I feel sure, prove by the intangible, but, none the less, lasting impression made upon all who heard these concerts, both students and faculty, that they have absorbed some ineffaceable experience of beauty which has sunk deep into the hearts of all of us.

Horace Alwyne,
Director of the Department of Music at Bryn Mawr College.

PERIODICALS NEEDED BY THE ART DEPARTMENT

A message has come from the Library saying that subscriptions, originally generously given, have expired on the following periodicals urgently needed by the Art Department:

L'Arte, Rome.
Gazette des beaux arts, Paris.
Revue de l'art ancien et moderne, Paris.
Zeitschrift für kunstgeschichte, Berlin.
Jahrbuch der preuss. Kunstsammlungen, Berlin.

BRYN MAWR EXPEDITION GRANTED COVETED SITE

At last the contemplated Cilician Excavation is under way. The Turkish Government has granted a three-year permit to Bryn Mawr College, the Fogg Museum and Harvard University, and the Archaeological Institute of America to excavate the site of Tarsus, together with a nearby mound supposed to be Homeric Anchiale. A permit to excavate this site was previously refused the British Museum. Most of the staff have already left for the field. Miss Goldman, Miss Hoskin and Mr. Erich, of last year's dig, with Dorothy Cox, 1914, architect of many well-known excavations, and Virginia Grace, 1922, a specialist in the Cypriote field, as new members.

In the BULLETIN for November, 1934, Miss Goldman described the two sites in some detail, but it is perhaps worth while quoting that earlier article in order to emphasize again the significance of the work which our expedition is about to undertake. On July 1st, 1934, soundings were started on the mound of Dua Tepe, situated at the southwest corner of the city of Tarsus.

"Dua Tepe is twice as big as any other mound in the Cilician plain, and the greater number of the mounds are less than one-third in size. The western end of the mound had been cut down to provide a level space for a modern school building, and in the cutting it is possible to see strata which date from Roman to early prehistoric times. Tarsus, we know from records, was the capital of ancient Cilicia already in the second millennium, and possibly much earlier. To excavate it thoroughly would be an expensive and prolonged undertaking. But undoubtedly if there were written records and government archives, they would have been located here.

"Dr. Emil Forrer joined the party for this last sounding. The trench on the summit was sunk in a disturbed area, but the general succession of ceramic styles could nevertheless be determined. For the first time we came upon Arabic material. Part of a villa was uncovered. The pottery consisted of thin-walled clay vessels with impressed designs and lead-glazed wares. A second trench was dug at the steepest point on the side of the hill, and here in a small but completely undisturbed area we were able to reach a depth of some 14 meters. The town of the Greek period produced pottery of the Cypriote Iron Age, and at the lowest level, that is, at about 14 meters, we came upon red polished ware with white-filled incision and black slipped ware both strongly reminiscent of the early and middle Bronze Ages of Cyprus. The Mycenaean period was again represented by a single vase and a fragment of another, this time the neck of a stirrup vase, but there was more sub-Mycenaean pottery than at other sites. Here, too, we found Hittite polished ware in greater quantity, though not particularly well preserved. It seems to me that one might expect a great variety of interesting finds at Tarsus in addition to the solution of important archaeological problems. Mention, too, should be made of rows of giant pithoi, which suggest analogies with the storerooms of Cretan and other palaces. The size of the mound, about 300 meters in length, more than triple that of any other in the Cilician plain, around Adana, the history of Tarsus in Hittite times and its importance during the Roman epoch, point to a

site of unusual interest and importance, the thorough investigation of which would do much to recover the early history of the region. The excavation of Dua Tepe at Tarsus, while it would be difficult on account of the depth at which the early material is found, would undoubtedly reward us with definite knowledge of the connection between Cilicia and the Aegean, and Cilicia and the Hittite country to the north. How much light it would throw upon the Achaean problem it is difficult to say, but it is not at all improbable that if there was a settlement of Mycenaean traders at Tarsus itself they had a quarter of their own.

"The site next in importance to Tarsus is Karaduvar, covering the town known as Anchiale in historic times. To judge by the height of the mound it must be as old as Tarsus, and its proximity to the sea and the harbor of Mersina makes it a more likely location for a Mycenaean or Achaean colony. This is borne out by the amount of Mycenaean surface material."

In a survey of Palestinian and Syrian Archaeology, by Professor Albright, of Johns Hopkins, in the March issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology,* he tells of other preliminary work already done for Bryn Mawr in Syria.

"During several months of 1934, Professor Emil Forrer undertook explorations and soundings in Syria, on behalf of the Bryn Mawr Expedition to Cilicia and Syria. Aside from many important observations and discoveries in different parts of Syria, which have been communicated to the writer, but which have not been published anywhere yet, soundings were made during a period of two and a half months in two mounds near Jebleh, south of Râs es-Shamrah: Qual'at er-Rûs and Tell Sukâs. The former site stands on the seacoast northwest of Jebleh, and is an impressive site with cyclopaean walls, measuring 300 metres by 300. In the sounding most interesting and instructive, pottery sequences were obtained, extending back from about 1000 B.C. over the second and third millennia into the Chalcolithic of second and third millennia into the Chalcolithic of the fourth. Tell Sukâs is a smaller mound, with a more or less continuous history of occupation from the fifth century B.C. back to the fourth millennium."

Several boxes of this important pottery, sent through the courtesy of the French government, have already reached Bryn Mawr and will, we hope, be studied and arranged by some of the students in the Department of Archaeology.

A. A. U. W. FELLOWSHIP AWARDED BRYN MAWR STUDENT IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Mary Z. Pease, A.B. 1927, Ph.D. 1933, has been awarded the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship, to write a monograph on Corinthian imitations of Attic pottery. She has spent three years with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, working on excavations at Athens and Corinth. She is publishing a catalogue of vases excavated from the North Slope of the Acropolis and has also catalogued the vases in the Gallatin Collection, New York City. Results of her study of Corinthian imitations of the black and red figured pottery of Athens will be embodied in the official publication of the American excavations at Corinth, and are expected to furnish a basis for identifying Corinthian ware and their later imitations,

BALLOT

The Nominating Committee has prepared the following ballot which is here presented for the consideration of the Association. According to the By-laws, additional nominations may be filed with the Alumnae Secretary before May 1st.

ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

(For term of office 1935-40)



MARY ALDEN MORGAN LEE, 1912
(Mrs. Wm. George Lee)
Chicago, Illinois

Bryn Mawr, A.B., 1912; Columbia, A.M., 1918; Teachers College Psychologist diploma, 1919; Rush Medical College, M.D., 1928, and University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1930. Research Associate of Institute of Juvenile Research, 1927-28. Instructor in Child Psychology at the University of Chicago, 1929- , Psychologist of the Girls' Latin School, 1930- , Trustee of the Girls' Latin School, 1932-3. Member of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Psychological Association, of Sigma Xi, and of the Chicago Psychological Club.

Nominated by the Nominating Committee.

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, 1898, *Chairman.*

Olga Kelly, 1913.
Evelyn Holt Lowry, 1909.
Katharine Walker Bradford, 1921.
Julia Lee McDill, 1927.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK-SHELF

BLIMPS AND SUCH, *by Dorothy Walter Baruch.* Harper & Co., New York, 1935.

A mother might easily leaf through *Blimps and Such* on the bookstore counter, decide that the verses were not on the whole, great literature, and go away, never realizing what she had missed. What the book really does is to share a method of watering the roots of creative expression in young children. From her years of experience as an educator, the author tells us how she has learned to record the rhythmic verbalizations with which little children often accompany their play, and how, gradually, the children come to "make stories" naturally and freely. In the process they grow to feel and enjoy more fully the experiences of this interesting world in which they find themselves.

In these days when adults are beginning in greater numbers to model, paint, or write poetry—just for fun—and when others wish they could but know they "just couldn't," it is worth considering how the feeling of freedom to create can be fostered as a part of life from the cradle up.

The verses at the beginning of the book are actually the "stories" of children under five. They are fresh, unself-conscious, and vivid. Some few show real poetic feeling. For example:

FAR OFF MOUNTAINS

See
All the white crinkles
With blue showing through
On the mountains
I think
It's snow.

And this, also by Nancy, age four:

SUNSHINE

I know
When I want to stay
In the sunshine
I just go
And sit down
On my shadow.

The verses can be used to read to little children, as a stimulus to their own story telling.

An added value of encouraging such spontaneous language expression from children is the revelation it gives parents and teachers of what children value and what they are thinking about. It should draw adults closer to an understanding of the inner forces of each child's personality.

MADELEINE N. APPEL, M. A. 1934.

MY BODY AND HOW IT WORKS, *by Dorothy Walter Baruch and Oscar Reiss, M.D.* Harper & Co., New York, 1935.

My Body and How It Works is an interesting book. As soon as my six-year-old daughter found it on the table she began looking it over, examining the pic-

tures and diagrams, and reading their explanatory captions. For several days the book went upstairs with her during her afternoon rest periods.

As a nursery-school teacher and a mother, I shall certainly give the book a warm welcome to my shelves. It explains not only authoritatively, but briefly and clearly, the things which children find interesting about their bodies. It fills in gaps in adult information which are often serious—and supplies the teacher and parent with simplified explanations of bodily structures and processes which would otherwise seem too complicated to make clear to a young child.

It is perhaps already evident that I am thinking of this book as a work of reference for adults, for therein lies its greatest value, I believe. It is addressed directly to children, and many children will enjoy reading it, but I think that youngsters beyond the lowest school grades may feel that the authors are talking down to them. This impression comes largely from the introduction of remarks and questions on the part of three children, named John, Jean, and Jerry, who pop up from time to time to ask what the authors would like to have them ask. The device is unnecessary and often seems artificial. Without it older children would read the book with as great interest as younger ones. The point is not worth dwelling upon unduly, for, in any event, adults will use the book gratefully.

It is remarkably comprehensive, in spite of covering only ninety-nine pages—among the chapter headings are *What Happens When Your Heart Beats, What Would Happen If You Had No Bones,* and *When You See Things.* The chapter *Before You Were as Big as You Are Now* covers briefly and well the story of how babies develop, are born and continue to grow. In a subsequent chapter the bodily changes in form and functioning which occur at puberty are explained. It is fine to have these two sections of "sex" information included here simply as a part of a book on the workings of the human body.

Madeleine N. Appel, M. A., 1934.

THE WIND IN THE CHIMNEY, *by Cornelia Lynde Meigs.* MacMillan, 1934. $2.00.

My niece and namesake, a careful child, arranges a good Christmas by suggestions about Miss Meigs' latest book, and a good future by electing Bryn Mawr as her college "if Miss Meigs will be teaching English to the Class of 1944." Beatrice Anne told me, when I borrowed for this review the copy of *The Wind in the Chimney* which I had given her for Christmas, that she liked best the race between the Conestoga wagon-teams, Debby's quilt, and the way the story comes out even.

And indeed, the book is constructed by a pattern as charming as that of the Wheel of Fortune quilt; it is woven as lovingly from strands of friendly Pennsylvania country, President Washington's stately appearances, historic recipes and gallant efforts, as was the rose and gold coverlet from far-sought Southdown fleeces.

The Moreland family's adventures carry the story easily and inevitably. Widowed Mrs. Moreland, coming from England with no fortune but her loom, her skill, and her three children, reaches the stone farm-house out in the Gulph, where the wind in the chimney welcomes her and stays her wanderings. But alack, although the farm belongs to a pleasant gentleman namel Allen Bayard, who would gladly let her stay there, it is coveted by his sister, Mrs. Bowley, as a country-

place for her daughter Elise. Only a Wheel of Fortune quilt, which Mrs. Bowley wants even more than she wants the farm, can keep the place for the Morelands. But nobody has the pattern for weaving it.

Fifteen-year-old Richard Moreland goes out to Pittsburgh to help a trader with his team of great, splendid gray horses. He has promised to fetch back Southern wool for his mother's loom. Already Mr. Bayard has commissioned Mrs. Moreland to make the linen for Elise's trousseau, and little Debby, as a reward for helping her mother weave, is allowed to drive into Philadelphia. There she sees President George Washington learn to dance the minuet to Mozart's new music, and hears of the Wheel of Fortune quilt pattern. By the next trader, she sends to Richard an entreaty to ask in every farmhouse for the pattern.

The boy's journey over rivers and mountains, the exciting race to Elizabethtown with a rival wagoner, the nights at roadside inns, the Gargantuan feasts and struggles, and the final happy discovery of the quilt pattern, are admirably told. However, not all of the glory is Richard's. Young Debby, "weaving all the happy wishes in the world in the whirring chariot-wheels," finishes the beautiful quilt only a few hours before Elise's wedding, and carries it proudly to the bride's mother. She achieved the double happiness of winning the farm and of being a guest with President and Mrs. Washington at the same wedding.

Beatrice MacGeorge, 1901.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Thursday, April 11th—8.20 p.m., Music Room

Lecture on "The Abbey of Montecassino and the Mediaeval Culture of Southern Italy," by Dr. Henry Willard, Mediaevelist and Vice-president of the University Travel Bureau, to be given under the auspices of the Departments of History, History of Art, and Italian.

Sunday, April 14th—5.00 p.m., The Deanery

Talk on "Bernard Shaw in Restrospect," by Mr. Austin K. Gray, Librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Sunday, April 14th—7.30 p.m., Music Room

Service conducted by the Reverend Henry P. Van Dusen, Dean of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Wednesday, April 15th—8.20 p.m., Goodhart Hall

"Much Ado But Not for Nothing," presented by the Faculty. Tickets $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50 from the Publication Office.

Saturday, April 27th—8.00 p.m., Gymnasium

Second of the Series of Square Dances for the benefit of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. Prices: $1.50 to dance, 50 cents to watch.

Sunday, April 28th—5.00 p.m., The Deanery

Talk on "When Verse Becomes Poetry," by Mr. Henry Goddard Leach, Editor of *The Forum*.

Sunday, April 28th—7.30 p.m., Music Room

Service conducted by the Reverend J. Gordon Gilkey, Minister of the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.

The dates for the presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pirates of Penzance* by the Glee Club are May 10th and 11th.

DEANERY NOTES

It is impossible even now to think how we managed before the Deanery became a center for all sorts of delightful lectures and gatherings, as well as a tranquil place to go for luncheon or tea, or a gay setting for a dinner party or an informal buffet supper for some distinguished College guest. Those of us who live near Bryn Mawr almost regret it because we cannot have the pleasure of coming from a distance, and instead of feeling like an unloved ghost in one of the halls, staying in our own Alumnae House to which we have a warm pride in inviting our guests.

However, our compensation is the series of entertainments that have taken place this winter, and to which a characteristic yellow card bids us come. Mr. Charles Bernheimer spoke on the Navajo country, with its amazing cliff dwellings and dinosaur tracks, and glorious rainbow bridge. Mr. Christopher Morley, beloved of the undergraduates, filled the great room to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. Another afternoon Mr. Desmond MacCarthy discussed the literary temper of contemporary England, and a week or so later Mr. A. Edward Newton talked about the English novel and confided to the audience his plan for a complete and miraculously inexpensive edition of Trollope. Dame Sybil Thorndike came out to say, as only she could, what she felt about Greek drama. Just a week ago the director of the Byzantine Institute, Mr. Thomas Whittemore, described the work of discovery and restoration of the mosaics of Santa Sophia. There has been music, too. Six lecture-recitals by Mr. Guy Marriner were arranged by the Entertainment Committee for the benefit of a scholarship, and early in the season there was a violin and piano sonata recital.

These Deanery entertainments have a quality all their own, and attract, because they themselves are so interesting, delightful and distinguished audiences of both men and women. One comes in, perhaps after a walk on Sunday afternoon—most of the lectures take place on Sunday—to find the big room full,—faculty and undergraduates, alumnae and neighbors and friends of the College, and on rare and delightful occasions, Miss Thomas herself. After the lecture groups linger to talk, or perhaps stay on for supper and more informal discussions. A whole new spirit has come into the life of the College, a new and stimulating friendliness, made possible by the pleasant, easy contacts in this place, dedicated from its beginning to good talk.

ARTICLES ON BRYN MAWR

Vogue is doing a group of articles on the colleges. The one on Bryn Mawr, which will appear May 1st, will lead off the series. It will be written by Marya Mannes, best known for her dramatic criticism, and will be illustrated with snapshots by Tony Frissell. In *Fortune* for June will appear another article, also illustrated, presenting the College from a rather different angle. It is hoped that *House and Garden,* later in the year, will have something about the Deanery garden, but that is still uncertain.

PAINTING BY MARION MacINTOSH GIFT TO THE COLLEGE

Georgiana King, commenting upon *The Fishing Boats in Gloucester Harbour,* which hangs in the drawing room of Pembroke East, said, "I always like Marion MacIntosh's things, and this is one of the best." Miss MacIntosh's paintings have the quality invaluable in landscape of leading the beholder straight out of dull winter into a shining summer day. Like the pictures preferred by Sebastian Van Stork, they push back the close walls of the rooms which they grace to show a delightful vista of green harbour and hill and flying clouds. Here the fishing-boats, their great sails still filled with the morning breeze, balance themselves on the aquamarine water. Over the sides of the sailboats, sailors in white shirt sleeves or gaily colored jackets are occupied in passing their cargo to other men in row-boats. The green waves double the brilliant sweaters and the white hills. Up the green hillside parade trees as dark as cypresses; and over the hill charge clouds like an army with banners, glowing against the sunrise.

Pleasant indeed is it to think that the generosity of one alumna and the skill of another have brought this lovely picture to the College.

BEATRICE MACGEORGE, 1901.

THE UNDERGRADUATE ART CLUB PLANS AN EXHIBIT

This year the Art Club has undergone what might be called a revival. We have been having a class in modelling which meets every Saturday morning and wrestles with the problem of modelling from life in plastaline. We are aided in our efforts by Miss Agnes Yarnall, who has the encouraging attitude that sculpture is not a completely unattainable art. We are not quite sure how much we have attained it, but we have found out how fascinating it is to try, and incidentally what a lot of work modelling is.

Having worked all year on the principle of tearing down a figure as soon as it was finished in order to start another, we have at present reached the ambitious stage of planning for an Exhibition. We are having some of the latest crop of figures cast, so that the plastaline can be used again to make more. Several portrait heads have been done, and there has been a group working on charcoal drawing all year, so we hope, some time before spring vacation, to make a showing that will be impressive, at least in attempt.

ELLEN STONE, 1937,
President of the Art Club.

News of the death of Dr. William Bashford Huff on March 12th will sadden all those generations of alumnae who worked with him during his thirty years of association with the College, 1902-32. A fuller notice will appear in the May BULLETIN.

CAMPUS NOTES

Geraldine E. Rhoads, 1935

February's tale is one of many good hours of beauty sleep lost forever. We didn't dare retire for fear that we might miss some controversial point in the discussion of a 1935 Big May Day and the production of Euripides' *Bacchai.* For two days everyone foregathered and yelled "Big fight! Big fight!" and the College divided into Elizabethan and Greek camps. Finally, after priming ourselves for all-night flower-making orgies by staying to talk about Big May Day, we went Greek. Now our Gothic stones resound with modal singing, vase-wise we tread a Greek measure about the gymnasium, and bathtub singing has gone classic. We are just in the stage of rehearsal where grim despair seizes us: we find that we have a highly individual sense of key, time, and tune, but we know we shall eventually attain to an impersonal art and agree on one tune.

February also brought on the Freshman Show. The Sophomores, following their usual custom, spent the month sleuthing for alien animal life on campus, and found none. They shadowed Freshmen, they hypnotized Freshmen, and they tried middle-of-the-night surprise tactics to learn the animal. After all that, 1938, glorious class, picked the amoeba for its mascot and mainstay. The College was surprised and pleased; the Sophomores more surprised than pleased. Undergraduate criticism of the show itself, *National Recovery Act*—a take-off of numerous institutions, including the National Administration, the Junior League, and the D. A. R.—resolves itself into a simple statement: "The best yet. Although, of course, ours was pretty good." The most valuable criticism, to be sure, came from the outside, from a small boy (who got in by pull, and at half price), who thought it was swell.

Goodhart and the Deanery buzzed with activity all through the month. The Pro Arte Quartet played to jammed audiences in Goodhart, and the pre-New York opening presentation of the American Ballet gave Goodhart a fair chance to blossom like the Diamond Horseshoe. The Facts About the Development of the Novel have been recently disseminated in lectures by Desmond MacCarthy, Sheila Kaye-Smith and A. E. Newton. All we have had in the way of lectures recently did not centre about the dance, music, or the novel, however. Dr. Neilson recently gave the history lecture of the year on *Mediaeval Forests;* Mrs. Piccard on her flight into the stratosphere, and a geology lecture on *The Age of the Earth* brought the scientists flocking; and patrons of the arts and sciences alike went to hear Sybil Thorndike in the Deanery and came away more enthusiastic than ever over the Greek play that we are doing. Now the Players' Club is doing Chekov's *The Boor* and Mukerji's *The Judgment of Indra;* and we are looking forward to an evening of monologues by Helen Howe.

More went on during the month than might be suspected, however, if one merely kept an eye on Goodhart. Varsity Basketball has won every game it has played so far, and the class teams are practicing for their intramural *mêlées.* An awful rumor is also spreading that the faculty athletes are getting much too much practice on the court and that they may even learn to play by girls' rules and defeat the undergraduates at their own game. Others among the Bryn Mawr

Amazons have taken to the water: and the two interclass swimming meets put the Juniors splashing in the lead. Finally, the more pugnacious among us are starting a series of fencing meets within this week.

Art and athletics flourish side by side. The Art Club is planning to emerge from the gymnasium and put its *chef d'oeuvres* on exhibit. Until we have our own Bryn Mawr art exhibition, however, we have a series of exhibits in the Common Room. During February a collection of oil paintings by Janice Thompson delighted the eye; now a series of photographs by Mrs. Helen Morrison is being hung. In fact, we have a definite turn toward the artistic at present: thirty water colors by Eliot O'Hara have just arrived on campus and will shortly decorate some other spot besides the Common Room.

The Seniors are beginning to see the end. After protracted debate, 1935 has decided to transfer Garden Party from Senior Row to Wyndham Gardens and thereby eliminate the perennial difficulties they have with twigs and leaves dropping from the trees into the refreshments. They also are struggling in the throes of a Year Book questionnaire and Bureau of Recommendations forms: and they are discovering that they are entirely unfitted for the simpler tasks of life. They are baffled by questions, and they cannot write straight on dotted lines: in fact, they are about now becoming worried lest they ever should make any money and have to cope with income tax blanks.

Now that March is here, and here with extraordinary lamb-like weather, we are engrossed in quizzes again. But at the same time we are still doing innumerable extra-curricular things and we are beginning to lose our pessimism about the semi-annual quiz. We are, in fact, hoping with good reason that quizzes may cease to trouble us in the future. The undergraduate curriculum committee is discussing the possibility of reducing the number of mid-semester quizzes. The giving of a quiz will be left to the professor's discretion and to the class' choice in all courses except first-year ones. The whole prospect is pleasing, we think, and the system should eliminate all of the unnecessary hysteria and overcrowding of work in the middle of each semester.

The faculty has decided to give the Show of All Shows this spring, but to tell us nothing about it. They go about with a happy "I have a secret" expression on the face and say they will answer no questions and tell no lies. This procedure naturally is highly aggravating to our inquisitive souls. But it is still not enough to keep us awake nights or to send us sleuthing. We have our own problem to ponder: the acquisition of our Drive quota of $20,000. The *College News* says gravely: "A large proportion of the quota will doubtless be pledged or be accumulated by gifts, but some money must be raised on campus. The undergraduates in the five halls have already voted to give up desserts for four weeks and to impose a 5 per cent. tax on Book Shop bills to raise money. In addition to these plans, a college bridge tournament is being organized, the first round of which will be played before Easter vacation, and which will finally determine the college championship after the hall champions have been discovered." We are fascinated by the idea that we may make some money. And we are beginning to round out our education by putting some arithmetic in with the ordinary reading and writing for courses. Like the faculty, however, we are not making any statements.

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: Mary Alice Hanna Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
c/o The Brearley School
610 East 83rd St., New York City.

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Blanche Harnish Stein's daughter, Dr. Eleanor Stein, now Assistant Resident Physician in the Cincinnati Children's Hospital, has been appointed Resident Physician in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Pediatrics for the year 1935-36.

The class will be sorry to learn that Anna Dean Wilbur's sister, Mrs. John Maitland Macdonald, of Cincinnati, died in January.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

All the members of the class will sympathize with Dorothea Farquhar Cross in the death of her mother. Mrs. Farquhar had lived with Dorothea for many years, and those of us who visited her on her lovely hilltop remember with pleasure and affection the spirited old lady who, among children and grandchildren, was always as young as the youngest and as gay as the gayest.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe)
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Adola Greely Adams and her sister-in-law sailed for Greece last January 9th.

Lucy Lombardi Barber wrote an excellent paper entitled "Sustenance Homesteads" which has been published in the January number of the A. A. U. W. Magazine. The material for the paper was obtained when Lucy and Isabel Peters motored through the South last spring.

Amy Clapp and her mother have moved into an apartment located at 3930 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Emma Fries has moved from the College Club to the Drake, 1512 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf's daughter, Theresa Anna, was married on March the second to Karl Peter Baldwin. They are living at 303 Holden Green, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Gertrude Klein has bought a car—she says "all my hundred years of saving have vanished away and these past two years I have been the proud possessor of 'Parby" and have been 'running about' during school vacations."

Eloise Tremain motored from Chicago to Philadelphia to attend the meetings of the National Association of Principals of Private

Schools held at Atlantic City. During her trip she visited the Eastern colleges where there are Ferry Hall alumnae. At Smith she was the guest of Edna Shearer and Margaret Scott—while in Philadelphia Gertrude Klein gave a supper party for her, entertaining a number of her Bryn Mawr friends.

Remember to get your motors tuned up for the trip to Bryn Mawr in June. Our class supper will be on Saturday, June 1st, and a combined Class picnic, June 2nd. Patty is planning to raffle a handsome kimona for the benefit of Michi's school in Tokyo.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Elsey Henry Redfield sailed on February 2nd for a sixty days' Mediterranean cruise. Just before she left, Avis Putnam Dethier gave a delightful 1905 luncheon for her in New York. Her guests were, besides Elsey, Helen Sturgis, Margaret Thurston Holt, Gladys King Johnston, Katharine Fowler Pettit, Edith Ashley and Helen Griffith, who was enjoying a brief period of post-midyear calm away from the academic setting. There was much talk of Class Reunion to be held in June and everyone present spoke hopefully of planning to attend. Classmates, take notice and do likewise!

1906

Class Editor: Helen Haughwout Putnam
(Mrs. William E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

1907

Class Editor: Alice M. Hawkins
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

Frances Ferris has most kindly and opportunely sent in the following news:

"Hono Goodale (Mrs. Reginald Carter) spent last summer in England with her husband's family near Wells Cathedral, of which her husband's father is Dean, and she is now on her way home to Honolulu, via Egypt and India, by slow stages. She was in Egypt for January and February, from whence I have just had an interesting letter.

"Carolyn Kamm McKinnon has gone on a three months' trip to the Orient also, but Japan and China, not India.

"Eugenia Miltenberger Ustick writes that they will be returning to Cambridge this summer, though they have been very happy and very well in southern California for these last two winters."

Eliot O'Hara, husband of Shirley Putnam, is holding an exhibition of water colors from North and South America and elsewhere, during part of March at Bryn Mawr. The collection is now being shown at the Yale Department of Fine Arts. Another group of Mr. O'Hara's water colors is now on exhibition at the University of Minnesota, while a third has been invited to the University of North Carolina, where he was to give a course of painting in March. His second book on water color, *Making the Brush Behave,* is being published this month by Minton, Balch and Company.

A letter has just come in from May Putnam in which she says that the Class Notes have given her address as Manursing Lodge, Greenwich, instead of Manursing Lodge, *Rye.* We hasten to correct the wrong address and apologize.

Gerry Watson has also moved to Rye, May writes, to Blind Brook Lodge, so that two of the four 1909 M.D.'s live in the same village. "Gerry has a Siamese cat that lights the light each morning when the alarm goes off, and adds her cries to those of Big Ben—so Gerry hasn't a chance of missing the 7.28!" Please note that this is quoted from May's letter.

1909 will be especially interested to know that Mary Herr is back in the East. Since the death of her stepmother last fall she has been keeping house for her father in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and expects to stay indefinitely.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

1910's most important news this month is that Janet Howell Clark, after eleven years as Associate Professor of Physiology in the School of Hygiene of the Johns Hopkins University, has just accepted the position of Headmistress of the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore. Her daughter is entering Bryn Mawr College next fall. Janet writes: "Scientists often have a tendency towards executive work as they grow older, and I am just the age to take it up. . . . I think it was the interest of a new adventure in life that appealed to me. But, however interesting and absorbing and different my new work may be, I think I shall probably continue to pursue obscure problems in biophysics whenever and wherever I have a chance."

Frances Hearne's daughter, Antoinette Brown, is a Senior at Bryn Mawr this year.

Her son, Harry, is a Sophomore at Kenyon College, Ohio, where he played quarterback all season on the football team. The other two children are at home.

Elizabeth Tenney's daughter, Eleanor Cheney, is also a Senior at Bryn Mawr this year. On New Year's Day she announced her engagement to Robert Baxter Graves, but no date is set for the wedding.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann spent the summer in Europe, shooting grouse in Scotland and later visiting a friend who is an expert on falconry on the island of Islay. "For two weeks every afternoon we flew falcons. The falcons, their hoods, the whole atmosphere was redolent of a Persian painting. We both found it most absorbing."

Mary Agnes Irvine has moved to 356 East 57th Street, New York City. She is tutoring this winter and has a job next winter at the Brearley School.

Constance Deming Lewis writes that her oldest son will graduate from Harvard in June and has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford from the Southeastern District of the United States. Her daughter, Hildegarde, is a Freshman at Wellesley. Constance is writing every day and selling poetry to nearly all the poetry journals. She is starting her third year as editor of the *Poetry Quarterly Shards*, which is publishing articles by some of the best-known poets and critics of the day, and poetry by them and by many unknown writers.

Mary Shipley Mills has been substituting in the Latin Department of the Shipley School since Thanksgiving.

REUNION IN 1937

With only 39 voting out of a total of 74 members, the class votes: 29 for Reunion in 1937; 6 for Reunion in 1935; 4, indeterminate. And so, after a month for voting, we close the polls, and 1937 has it.

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

Elsie Moore is teaching Latin in the high school at Danville.

Ruth Vickery Holmes has gone into business in Stonington, Conn. She is selling the A. G. A. Swedish stove, which is easy and economical to run. No home should be without one!

Mary Case Pevear has moved to 231 East 46th St., New York City.

Norvelle Browne has been broadcasting over WOR for the New Jersey Women's Clubs in conjunction with Frank Damrosch, Jr.'s program.

Notice in the *New York Sun*, February 16th: "Mrs. Kate Chambers Seelye, co-founder of the Syrian Women's Club in Beirut, will speak on 'The Outlook in the Near East' at the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club, 3 West 51st."

When Kate Seelye was in New York, Norvelle gave a most delightful supper for her. Margery Hoffman Smith, who is in New York on business, was also present.

Mollie Kilner Wheeler's children show varied talent; her older boy has been broadcasting in plays and her daughter, Kate, did a lovely mural painting of the Nativity at her school this Christmas.

1912

Class Editor: Gladys Spry Augur
(Mrs. Wheaton Augur)
P. O. Box 884, Santa Fé, N. M.

Gertrude Llewellyn Stone and her husband sailed for a West Indies cruise on March 11th, via the S.S. Reliance. They will be back in New York on the 31st. After that Gertrude promises to take on the job of Class Editor, succeeding Gladys Spry Augur, who has been trying to resign for some time.

The class extends its sympathy to Lorraine Mead Schwable, whose father died several months ago. Lorraine and her husband spent January and February with her mother in Florida. Polly Schwable is a Sophomore at Bryn Mawr.

A letter from Lorraine to Gertrude, dated January 2nd, reported that Mary Alden Lane has a son six weeks old.

Gladys Spry Augur went to Chicago last fall for a visit and stayed until the end of January, spending the major part of the time in the hospital. She had a serious operation, from which she has recovered and has gone back to Santa Fé.

Jean Stirling Gregory and her husband were called east in January by the serious illness of their second daughter, Alice, who is in school at Devon, Pa. Alice was so well on the road to recovery that they went back to Chicago the middle of February. Their oldest daughter, Janet, is at school in Virginia. With two daughters in the East, the prospects of Jean's eastern friends seeing her once in a while are excellent.

Mary Ellen Palmer, Scrib's oldest daughter is at Miss Madeira's School in Washington. Gertrude writes that "she is getting to look and act more like her mother all the time."

Maysie Morgan Lee has accepted the nomination for Alumnae Director. Congratulations to Bryn Mawr College!

Carmelita Chase Hinton is travelling about the country enchanting mothers and fathers and her old maid friends with accounts of her

new school, the Putney School. Two miles back from the Connecticut River, at Putney, Vermont, at an elevation of a thousand feet, the situation and buildings are most alluring. She has secured a remarkable faculty, each one of whom, besides being proficient in his or her chosen field, speaks numerous languages, plays a flute, a violin, a piano or some other musical instrument, paints or carves wood, and is an adept at skiing or some other sport. The school will open next fall with twenty girls and thirty boys. This summer Carmelita is planning a preliminary work camp for adults to put the final touches on the almost perfectly equipped plant which Carmelita has had bestowed upon her. All this information was gained at a meeting at the Deanery which Marjorie Thompson, Elizabeth Pinney Hunt and Mary Peirce helped some progressive mothers organize. The party was a great success. Carmelita writes that she has several prospective pupils as a result.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Mary Haines was married in Moorestown, N. J., to Robert Bowne Haines, 3rd, on February 26th. Their address after May 1st will be "Skyline Orchards," Hereford, Berks County, Pa.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. J. Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Note from the New York *Herald-Tribune:* "Susan Brandeis, lawyer, daughter of Associate Justice Louis Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, was inducted yesterday as a member of the State Board of Regents at the board's monthly meeting.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mary Lee Hickman Blakeley and her family have been at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for a year and a half and are very happy there. They live in an old stone house with walls twenty inches thick. It was built in 1869 by the soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry when that was Indian territory, and many traditions and stories are woven around it. It is credited with having more than one ghost, but Mary Lee says that no self-respecting ghost would have a chance in a house with three such lively girls romping through it. Stannye, aged fourteen, is now in high school. Mary Lee and Rose, who are nine and seven respectively, go to the Post School. Mary Lee says that her life could not be busier or more satisfactory, but that so far there has been nothing to make headlines. She goes to Kentucky twice a year and every summer takes her family to Coburg, Ontario, where they have a cottage. She was looking forward to a Bryn Mawr meeting in Oklahoma City on February 14th in honor of Miss Park. She says she regrets that she has seen so few of her classmates since commencement and wishes them to know that any travelling near will find a very cordial welcome in her home, winter or summer.

We are indebted to Constance Dowd Grant for a report on two of our New England classmates. Cedy went to New York in February for Camp Runoia's annual mid-winter reunion. This year it was held on the *Monarch of Bermuda* and was as successful as the setting was unique. After that she went to Hingham, Massachusetts, for a short visit with Constance Kellen Branham. One afternoon Con gathered together in her attractive basement playroom forty children to whom Cedy showed her really beautiful camp movies. According to Cedy, Con manages her house and family in the same easy and efficient way in which she steered us through two of our undergraduate years. Each day from eleven until three she spends at the school her daughters attend. She assists in the lunch room which has come to be the most popular place in the school. One of the many talents in the family is her husband's skill at photography.

Margaret Russell Kellen, who lives in Plymouth, joined Con and Cedy one day. Cedy's report on Russ' health and spirits was very favorable. Her three children are quite musical and for the boy her husband is making a violin, perfect in every detail, with the many intricate pieces measured by a special caliper.

Elizabeth Washburn spent the winter at home for a change but expected to sail the first of March for two months abroad. On her way to New York she planned to visit friends at St. Sauveur, in the Laurentian Mountains, where the winter sports would still be in full swing. And next summer she may go back to Labrador.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha C. Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Louise Collins Davis and her husband expected, when last heard from, to leave Washington in February for a three months' tour of the Con-

sulates of Mexico. Mr. Davis is now in the Foreign Service Personnel Department, which involves fairly constant travelling with no permanent abode apparently. This news came through Anne Davis Swift who writes that her family are all thriving and manage to keep her pretty busy. She has three children ranging in age from four and a half to eleven.

Hildegarde Kendig Simboli went abroad with the Bureau of University Travel last summer and had a glorious time. They landed in England, had a motor trip through rural England, spent some time in London, then crossed over to Belgium, Paris, Holland, down the Rhine to Germany and Oberammergau. From there they went to the Tyrol, Switzerland and Italy for the last month, returning home in September to the children and "early schooling problems," as Ken puts it. Barbara, who is headed for Bryn Mawr, has just had her sixth birthday, and Paul, her "younger but larger brother, was four in December."

Helen Harris is still working very hard at the Union Settlement in New York, and as fine as ever according to Ken. The depression and all the tragedies it brings to settlement workers' ears and hearts have not shaken her courage and belief in a bright future.

1918

Class Editor: Mary-Safford Hoogewerff
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

The *Times* of recent date reports the birth of a son on January 25th to Marjorie Strauss Knauth, of 37 Washington Square, New York.

Betty Houghton Wharton has left Owings Mills, Cornwall, N. Y., where she was frozen in most of last winter and has taken an apartment at 232 East 58th St., New York, for several months.

On February 19th, at a meeting of the National Aeronautic Association, certificates of reward and performance were presented to four aviators, the champion parachute jumper of 1934, and Jeanette Ridlon Piccard, woman balloonist, for record-breaking feats in the air. The Piccards ascended 57,559 feet into the stratosphere from Detroit some months ago. Jeannette's daring flight was listed by the Association as one of the outstanding feats of 1934. She recently spoke under the joint auspices of the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund, to a large meeting in Goodhart Hall, about her stratosphere ascent. Her husband was taken ill at the last moment, so she delivered the entire lecture.

Ruth Cheney Streeter has been nominated a member of the State Relief Council of New Jersey.

1919

Class Editor: Frances Clarke Darling
(Mrs. H. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

Dorothea Chambers Blaisdell, we are told by an aunt, packed up her family the end of January and moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where her husband is to teach for the second semester.

Betty Dabney Baker's husband, John Baker, is now devoting all his time to the National Audubon Societies, of which he has been made executive director.

Beatrice Sorchan Binger, back from a delightful cruise to Nassau, is plunging into the spring problems of an active family and the activities of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund drive by way of the New York City Executive Committee of which she is a member.

Anna Reubenia Dubach writes she is living at 715 Madison St., Denver, Colorado, and is very much engrossed with her work at the medical school.

Virginia Coombs Evans is busy with two children of school age and a secretarial job in New York City to which she commutes from Scarsdale.

Marguerite Krantz Iwersen and the Class Editor met unexpectedly one day doing their marketing. Marguerite says she is no longer doing any professional dancing but is working hard at home in pottery. She has a class of children in modeling and pottery.

Not a whisper has been heard from any 1919 through the winter. The Class Editor begs for news before spring fever has us in its grip.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Margaret Ladd is social worker for the Main Line Federation of Churches, a family welfare agency.

Rosalie Florance Henderson is living in Charlottesville, Va. She has three children, Charles (Jr.), Lydia and Lucy, aged eleven, eight and three respectively. Her husband is professor of Experimental Engineering at the University of Virginia.

Last fall Harvey Stevenson, Biffy Worcester's husband, won the prize offered by *The House Beautiful* for the best small house under a certain size. It is the second time in succession that he has won this prize. Biffy writes that they are "very well, healthy and cheerful,

though occasionally overcome by two hell-raising boys and a new scotty pup."

Dorothy Klenke Nash wrote a nice long, long letter in reply to my card soliciting news. She says, to quote in part, "The practice of medicine is busy, for I'm Assistant Visiting Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, 2nd or Cornell Division, Department of Neurosurgery, where for six months each year I'm second in command of the brain and spinal cord operations.

"Tuesday nights from 7 to 10 I instruct in Neuroanatomy in the Extension Department of Columbia University at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"I'm Assistant Visiting Surgeon at the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville and attending physician, Division of Neurologic Surgery, at Grasslands Hospital (Westchester County).

"The work is fascinating and some of the results are grand, but all this leads to no income. (Ed.: We suspect this of being an exaggeration.)

"My husband is NOT a doctor—he's vice-president of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company and Director of Publicity for the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company — at present doing some most interesting work. I've four most interesting and different stepchildren and a boy of my own, now 2½ years. So, you see, there's quite a household to run.

"Spent six weeks in Germany in the summer of 1922 when the mark was falling by leaps and bounds. Took the North Cape cruise during the sumer of 1929 and thought that was one of the loveliest things I'd ever done. Went to Havana one winter and to Porto Rico another. We motored to Florida on our wedding trip.

"I go marketing and play with the baby in the mornings, go to Bellevue in the afternoon, get home by 5 if I don't operate, otherwise quite a bit later. Play bridge several evenings a week. Am on call for emergencies at Bellevue week-ends, but except for those do not have to go to town."

That's what one calls a full life.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Rock,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

The class extends its sincere sympathy to Katharine Strauss Mali whose mother died very suddenly last month.

Frieda Selligman Yoelson has a daughter, Barbara S. (which we think is probably for Selligman), who was born on February 18th and weighed 5 lbs. 6 oz. Frieda and Dr. Yoelson are living in Derbyshire Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Blandina Wooster and Julia Henning are living together in New York. Julia is going to art school and Blandina is a doctor of medicine.

Helen Van Pelt Wilson (Mrs. Arthur Collins, Jr.) has an article, "The Victorians Had a Word for It," in the February issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. We recommend it to you whether or not you are faced, as we are, with the daughter problem.

The following is also of general interest. Please note it carefully:

1923 has a Reunion this spring. We are planning to have it as informal as possible. But the Reunion Manager must have prompt information in order to secure accommodations. Please return her postal card as soon as you can. Our headquarters will be in Pembroke West, and Merion Hall has been reserved for our Class Supper, which will take place on Saturday, June 1st.

We should like to make up some statistics for the amusement of members who attend the Class Supper. So if you will be good enough to send a brief account of what have been your interests and achievements since College days to Miss Julia Henning, 178 East 70th Street, New York, she will compute how many professions, hobbies, and children we represent.

Plans for Reunion are now under weigh. We shall welcome all suggestions.

Julia Henning (*Reunion Manager*)
Katharine Strauss Mali

1924

Class Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Hearty, though belated, greetings to our new class babies:

Lou Sanford Pearson's daughter, Victoria Evans Pearson, born last July 16th.

Buck Buchanan Bassett's twin daughters, Constance and Agnes Jane Bassett, born on August 2nd.

This winter two of our doctors found their way to New York. Betty Howe is at St. Luke's Hospital doing research in cancer, and Felice Begg is at the Cornell Medical Centre working in psychiatry.

Ellie Requa has returned to College. During the first semester she was assistant warden of "Rock," but after Christmas she gave up that job to arrange Miss Park's western tour. And now she is at headquarters toiling for the Million Dollar Drive.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York.

"The years like great black oxen tread the world
And we are crushed beneath their passing feet!"

(Climax of Sophomore play—Dorothy Tinker Swartz, in a red wig, lying unconscious in the foreground.)

With this cheery little foreword we print our activities of a decade from reports sent in by the most co-operative, group conscious and best adjusted of our classmates. If you don't want an editor's curse upon your head and a blank space in the Bulletin and "D" in your homework, you had better, all of you, answer our cards. Perhaps for stubborn cases we shall resort to telegrams collect.

Marion Eberbach (Ebbie) writes: "Having sworn I would never teach I made a beginning in the spring of 1926 by taking on a class of three little girls in a school in Chestnut Hill. The little girls eventually all came down with chicken pox, mumps, and such, and passed out of my ken, but they were nice while they lasted.

"The next two years I was the Latin and French Department of the Wheeler School, in North Stonington, Conn. I introduced hockey there, and still have a most amazing and characteristic letter from the Apple, who very kindly furnished us with some old sticks. Then I had a year in Paris with Merle Whitcomb, some not too serious studying with travel in vacations. Came back to a job in the Norwich Free Academy (I'm quite sold on Connecticut) where I've been until this year. I have acquired a farm outside of Norwich—eighty acres of woods, rocks, overgrown pasture, an old orchard, and a 150-year-old house with great possibilities, mostly as yet undeveloped. I have raised nothing on it so far but an Irish setter, which, my friends and family agree, has no manners. A couple years ago I entertained two fresh air children there for two eventful weeks.

"This year I have a leave of absence and am at home, working for a Master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania."

From Allegra Woodworth we hear: "The career is as follows: 1925-27 Teacher (History) at the Ethel Walker School. 1926-1935 Teacher (History) at Shipley School. In the meantime I have been working very mildly for a Ph.D. but I shall probably not be able to report that until our 50th reunion!"

Dorothy Fiske (Dorry) writes: "As for what I have done in the past ten years—what a facer just now when I am trying to hold down a job, find and furnish an apartment, buy a trousseau and be married all by the first week or ten days of April! Briefly; the last six and a half years with Harper and Brothers, first as Secretary to the Religious Book Department and then as Secretary to the Chairman of the Board. Before Harpers, a winter in Paris supposedly studying at the Sorbonne but actually just living in Paris, etc. Before that two years doing publicity and literary work. Now being married very quietly in April and continuing at Harpers. Fiancé a journalist and author. There!"

Dot Sollers writes: "Your inquisitive little card arrived last week and in the same spirit of optimism in which you ask for a 'note' telling all that I've done in the past ten years, I shall undertake just that.

"It is easier to say what I haven't done than what I have done. No M.A.'s, Ph.D.'s, M.D.'s, Mrs. or babies, but I have had a job for the past nine years, a name for which has never been discovered. Perhaps aide-de-camp comes closest to describing it, or perhaps 'Controller (or Comptroller) of the Budget.' At any rate, I live with my cousin, Mrs. Fahnstock. We spend our time between Washington, Newport and various places in Europe. Last year I crossed the Atlantic five times. I do all the business, charitable and social correspondence, go to interesting places, do interesting things and meet interesting people. As a shining example of academic success, I am a failure, but I think I've learned what colors and materials are becoming to me, and that's no mean accomplishment in these days of a bi-monthly 'Vogue'."

The class sends deep sympathy to Becky Morton, who lost her father shortly after Christmas.

Note: As the Bulletin was going to press a post-card dated March 5th, came from the class editor: "If it is possible will you please squeeze the notice in 1925's Class Notes that Blit Mallett Conger's third son arrived on March 3rd. (He narrowly missed his brother George's first birthday.) I feel fine,—like Lamb in His Bosom and The Good Earth combined."

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

Molly Parker was married to Mr. George Parsons Milmine on Saturday, March 23rd, at the First Church of Christ, Lancaster, Mass.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

By the time you read this your editor will have quit the country, temporarily. After long years of saving the pennies she has managed to buy a passage to England, where she will

be until said pennies give out, probably some time in May. In the meanwhile Mad Pierce Lemmon has kindly consented to look after this column. So please send your news to Mrs. William T. Lemmon, Ardmore Avenue and Turnbridge Road, Ardmore, Pa., until June 1st.

And now to return to the address book for more of the information we started recording last month.

Eleanor Henschen is Personnel Assistant on the State Emergency Relief Board at Harrisburg. Helen Klopfer is Research Assistant in the Department of Industrial Research at the University of Pennsylvania.

And again in the research field—Dot Meeker is Research Assistant in Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Also please don't forget the fact that she is Class Collector, and is waiting to hear from you.

Agnes Mongan is working in the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard. Her official title you could never guess. Do I hear a murmur? Yes, that is quite correct. Agnes is also a Research Assistant.

Agnes Newhall Stillwell is an excavator in the Potters' Quarter of Corinth, Greece. Her address remains c/o The American School of Classical Studies, Athens.

Elinor Parker runs a book shop in Morristown. And Harriet Parker is secretary to the Assistant Dean at Radcliffe. Agnes Pearce is a Secretary of the Clima Medical Board, New York City. Mary Zelia Pease is studying at Yale, and has been awarded one of the A.A. U.W. Fellowships.

Sally Peet is Secretary to the Dean of Cornell University Medical School.

We understand that Lucy Shoe is at home this winter in Texas and writing on some archaeological subject preparatory to further work in that field.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The class wishes to extend its sympathy to Ruth Creighton Webster, whose mother died in January after a brief illness.

Our latest research effort has unearthed two children of whom we previously had no knowledge. Mary Okie Metcalf writes that she lives in the rectory of Holy Trinity Church, in Southbridge, Mass., with her husband and her "three-year-old daughter, Margaret," and two cats. She is enjoying her life there but believes others might find it dull. Allie Barbour Brown has a daughter, Alice, old enough to go to school for part-time, and her five-year-old son goes, too. Allie may move from West Orange to Philadelphia, where her husband is now working with Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.

Georgia Wilson is married to one George Gaines Leckie, of Lynchburg, Va. (not to Mr. Leitner as given in the Address Book), and her address is 80 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Her husband teaches philosophy at the University of Virginia, but this year has a Sterling Fellowship at Yale. Georgia herself is working on a translation of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas. Nancy Wilson Nathan is continuing to play and teach the 'cello. Her husband's latest book, *Road of Ages*, is the Book-of-the-Month-Club selection, and his previous, *One More Spring*, has just been released in movie form.

Nancy Mitchell, whose address is now 100 West University Parkway, Baltimore, Md., is an assistant investment advisor with the Equitable Trust Co. in that city. Her grave responsibilities do not seem to have quenched her high spirits in the least. Nancy Pritchett, after leaving the Girard Trust Co. in Philadelphia, went to the Peirce School last year. Her work there was interrupted by the serious illness of her mother. Nancy reports that she finds nursing, cooking and housekeeping surprisingly agreeable. She has a chance, in the midst of her domestic activities, to go to concerts and get out to College once in a while. In what spare moments there are, she takes orders for handmade silver jewelry. Nancy reports that Peggy Hulse keeps herself busy in Bedford, "working at a thankless and rather ridiculous job that has something to do with dead soldiers."

We heard more of that from Peggy herself. It seems the local CWA project was to print a list of all dead war veterans of Bedford County, Pa., with their service records and place of burial. After the CWA was discontinued (just as the material was ready for the press) Peggy carried it through by herself. She warns us away from cemeteries in the winter time, since they are "all on hill-tops where there are as few trees as possible" and very cold. Peggy carries on domestically at home and goes hunting and fishing with her father Sometime we will pass on the forest lore Peggy has collected in the process of mastering woodcock shooting.

Caroline Asplund Ruch achieved an M. S. in Physiological Chemistry at the University of Chicago in December, 1934. At the same time her husband received a certificate of medicine at the same place. He is now interning in Los Angeles where Caroline, now in Santa Fé, hopes to join him in the fall. In the meantime her address is 217 Marcy St., Santa Fé, N. M.

Peggy Haley has been spending her time painting and writing and summering in Maine. Missy Dyer Flint is still assistant to the curator in the Print Department of the Art Institute in

Chicago and finds herself as busy as the proverbial paperhanger with that job and Clarissa, Jr., whom she describes as most beguiling with platinum hair and green eyes.

Julia Altheimer Stein's address is now 212 Captain's Lane, Greenhaven, Rye, N. Y., where she has a new house and two children (Charlotte, 7, and Michael, 5) in school. Yvonne, 3, is still at home.

1929

Class Editor: MARY L. WILLIAMS
210 East 68th St., New York City.

Martha Pettus writes that Frances Blayney is in St. Louis in charge of the workshop bureau which sells, through a shop called "The Open Door"—articles made by shut-ins and cripples. Martha herself runs a lecture course for the Junior League besides which she is studying dancing, working on the United Relief, keeping house for two brothers and a sister, and enjoying life thoroughly.

Victoria Buel Thompson has been living for a little over a year in Albany, N. Y., where her husband practices medicine. She writes of her own activities: "I am practicing housewifery with occasional excursions into business, of very brief duration. There are not many Bryn Mawrtyrs here, but the six or eight of us that are here each represent one class, the earliest being the class of ninety-eight moving on up to girls who are now at College. As a matter of fact, Miss Kirkbride, the member of the Class of '98, is most active in college women's affairs and is Northeast Chairman for the American Association of University Women. The rest of us merely try to make a busy sound in the background."

Claire Parker has been working in Paris for the last two and a half years on an invention for making animated engravings for the cinema in collaboration with the inventor, Mr. Alexander Alexeieff. After completing the invention they started work on a first short film, based on Moussorgsky's music, *Night on the Bare Mountain*, which they finished last spring. One film is to be shown in Paris and in London this autumn.

Ella Campbell Horton was married last summer to Lynn Howell; he is a Ph.D. in physics and is in the art business and is a geophysicist. Ella herself is trying to fit in housekeeping with her other numerous occupations; she says her calendar for the day often sounds like a combination journalist and social service worker.

Barbara Channing Birch has a daughter, Anne Campaspe, born January 29. Barbara and her husband are spending the winter in Cambridge, Mass., where he is Research Associate in Geophysics at Harvard, but they plan to return to Kensington, N. H., as soon as it's warm enough.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT
Fort DuPont, Del.

Ruth Lawrence Wittmer has a daughter, Marjorie Lawrence, born on the 12th of January.

Peggy Martin Harwood also has a daughter.

Betty Wilson was married in Washington at Christmas time, the only detail that has come to our notice is that she will live in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sylvia Knox Bingham is now settled at 234 E. 15th Street in New York City after a wedding trip to England and Germany.

Hannah Ban Matsumiya has a son, born last March, which makes us look rather behind the times, even with the excuse that it takes a long time to get from Japan to Delaware. Hannah's husband is connected with the School of Japanese Language and Culture, and is doing some research work for the Institute of Pacific Relations. They live in Tokyo and Hannah says she has given up teaching in favor of a domestic life.

Exilona Hamilton's engagement has been announced. She will be married in June to Mr. Januarius Arthur Mullen, of Omaha, Neb. He is now working in Washington as legal adviser in the office of George Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade.

Among Olivia Stokes's activities is being president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

Ida Louise Raymond works in the children's book department at Harper's in New York.

Beanie Barker has had a leading role this winter in a Group Theatre production, "Gold Eagle Guy."

Martha Gelhorn deJouvenal's book, *What Mad Pursuit*, was reviewed in the March BULLETIN.

1931

Class Editor: EVELYN WAPLES BAYLESS
(Mrs. Robert Nelson Bayless)
301 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

1932

Class Editors: JANET AND MARGARET WOODS
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

Margaret Bradley turned up in Cambridge recently for a week of meetings of the Oxford Group. In the short visits we had with each other we learned that she had been down south for the first part of the winter, working for the Group. She expects now to be in Washington for a while. Migs brought to our attention an error in the earlier number of the BULLETIN, in which her engagement was announced to Van Buren Rickert. The name of

the gentleman in question is Van Dusen Rickert. He teaches French in a school in Washington. Their wedding date has not yet been set.

No further information forthcoming this month.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET J. ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

Our job at College, thanks to Mrs. Collins, lasted for a month, but now that the drive is well under way we are out in the cold world again. However, soon we make a new start as secretary to a family friend who is working for the Fashion Congress in April. As far as we know, this will probably entail attending fashion shows in New York, which to us seems an exciting and enticing prospect.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., Washington, D. C.

We are unexpectedly compelled to assemble our news this month with New York as a base, and unfortunately this will mean a delay in printing certain items we had accumulated in Washington.

There was an informal, spontaneous reunion of about twenty members of the class at the Freshman Show.

A telephone call to Carmen Duany's apartment in New York happened to coincide with another 1934 gathering—Frances Pleasonton, Sara Suppes, and Jane Parsons were all assembled. Sara has charge of a group of sixty Girl Reserves in Johnstown. They reported that Dorothy Townsend Burr, ex-'34, has a baby named Peter.

Another phone call revealed Molly Nichols, Catharine Bredt, Carrie Schwab, and Nancy Stevenson poring over a map of Europe, trying to decide which parts they will favor with their presence next summer. They really are contemplating a trip, though not necessarily together. Betty Fain sailed for Greece early in March. C. F. Grant comes to New York for week-ends when she can be persuaded to desert the army, and doesn't know when the wedding will be. Libby Hannon has been seen in New York over week-ends. Bunny Marsh Luce dashes off to New England quite frequently.

Gabriel Church was married quietly the day after Christmas to Mr. Max Roesler, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, and a geologist by profession. This explains a great deal which was rather puzzling last year. The engagement of B. Butler to Walter Randolph Grant, of Montclair, N. J., was announced late in January at an informal tea. Her fiancé graduated in June from the University of Pennsylvania. There are no immediate plans for the wedding.

Among those who have new jobs, Terry Smith has been working in the Cataloguing Division of the Library of Congress since the end of January. It is rumored that Cathie Bredt has some kind of a position connected with books, perhaps reading manuscripts, but we do not know just what. Gertie Parnell is working for the Provident Trust Company in Philadelphia. Frances Pleasonton is leaving Winsor School to go to New York as an apprentice at Brearley. She will find two classmates there—Sarah Fraser and Connie Coleman, who in addition to her apprenticeship also acts as a governess and has a swell time. Evelyn Patterson is coming, or has come, East for a visit. Frannie Carter is considering taking a business course.

Barbara Bishop finds her work congenial. To quote: "The museum (University of Pennsylvania) is swell. I lecture to school children, catalogue, mend broken pottery, research, etc. . . . If you hear of an expedition that needs me, let me know."

Esther Jane Parsons has been accepted at P. and S.

Margie Haskell writes of her work as an apprentice at the Park School: "I teach eighth grade French, assist in 4-7 French, and like Poo-bah in 'The Mikado,' am Lord-High-Everything-Else, meaning that I work in the office, tend to the library, tutor in English, arithmetic, and geography, and try to be as generally useful as possible. Most of it is good fun, not taxing to the intellect, so I am taking two University Extension Courses, though not for credit, one in French, the other in International Affairs, with a different speaker every week and no home work. . . ."

Sallie Jones writes: "My one really good achievement has been being made Treasurer of the local B. M. Club."

As secretary to Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, widow of the authority on history of art, Anita de Varon's work consists in helping to edit the professor's unfinished book and rearrange his collection. She writes: "I am at present very happy with my job, and am also having a good time, both at work and outside. I am kept very busy with the usual social mail of invitations and regrets, and also with my bookkeeping, in which I am becoming quite proficient, and I even found where the brokers had made a mistake the other day as to the dividends of a certain security—was I thrilled? Then I am cataloguing the library of Professor Porter—by inches. I have so far done only about two feet, but it takes forever, this making of cards, and I have so very little time for it out of a very busy day with all the things that come first." Anita and Ruth Bertolet went to the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan together in Boston.

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VOL. XV MAY, 1935 No. 5

EDITORIAL

The formulated policy of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN has always been, if possible, to give the alumnae accurate and specific facts about any change of policy on the part of the College, so that alumnae opinion may be based upon genuine information and not upon conflicting rumours, coloured by personal opinion that is presented as fact. It has never regarded it as its function to present merely one side of a question, or to champion one alumnae point of view as opposed to another. It is the official organ of all the alumnae who are members of the Association. That the College had decided on an intermission of the Summer School on the campus for the summer of 1935 was known to most of the alumnae before President Park's statement indicating in general the reasons for such action appeared in the April BULLETIN. The Board of Directors of the College had not felt earlier that the time had arrived to make a statement. President Park was on her western tour and could herself say nothing until she returned.

When President Thomas planned the school she stated that its aims were:

"To offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; to stimulate an active and continued interest in the problems of our economic order; to develop a desire for study as a means for understanding and of enjoyment of life. The School is not committed to any theory or dogma. It is conducted in a spirit of impartial inquiry, with freedom of discussion and teaching. Thus the students should gain a truer insight into the problems of industry and feel a more vital responsibility for their solution."

As the Summer School Board pointed out a year ago, because of changing conditions in the world and of greater actual experience in teaching, the emphasis in the curriculum and in the teaching has shifted. The very philosophy of Labour itself has changed since that statement was written in 1921. With the sharpening of every issue, we need to stop and take stock of our opinions, and redefine terms that we have been using loosely, taking for granted that our interpretation of them is the accepted interpretation. Last spring the College began to realize that its

conception of the Summer School, based on this original statement, was not that of the School itself and asked the Board for a re-statement of aims, but not even then for a definition of terms.

The Summer School Board stated its policies as follows:

1. *Freedom of teaching and discussion*
 The expression of opinions from all points of view and the right of every student to draw her own conclusions as to what line of action she will take in a given situation.

2. *The study of the social sciences as the core of the teaching program*
 The school tries to give an understanding of current economic and industrial problems. This enables the student to take a more active and responsible part in various organizations which enlist the support of workers—the labor movement, legislative committees, industrial clubs, civic and educational organizations concerned with the problems of workers in their industries and in community life. In the classroom the problems of trade unions are discussed and analyzed, and it is taken for granted that workers' organizations are a legitimate and necessary part of workers' efforts to gain security and to take responsible action in community affairs.

3. *Participation of the workers in the control of the school*
 In the case of the Bryn Mawr School, the experiment initiated in the second year of co-operative control by college women and industrial workers proved successful and has been accepted by the workers' education movement as an effective form of organization for other schools and classes. This joint control has meant that the students of the school and their representatives have a voice in all policies of the school and that the policies reflect the workers' opinions as to the kind of education which is of value to them. A plan of complete self-government in the school itself is another feature of the Bryn Mawr School which has given it a recognized place in the larger movement of workers' education.

4. *Wider opportunities for leisure-time activities*
 The shorter work day in industry allows time for workers to participate in the creative arts. The school provides opportunities and encourages participation in music, drama and poetry. These activities allow self-expression and enable workers to interpret to fellow-workers and others their own problems in terms of art.

Further, they voted as follows concerning off-campus activities:

1. The major educational value of the Summer School lies primarily in the work on the campus.
2. A limited time, however, may successfully be given to field work, for we recognize the principle that students learn by experience.
3. Such field work should be supervised by teachers and be undertaken only as part of the regular work of the school or class. Such field work may include trips to museums, factories, union meetings, strikes, legislative hearings, etc.
4. The faculty shall consider and act on all requests for supervised field work. and the Council and Director should approve such requests.

The session for the summer of 1934 was held on the campus, but in view of some significant criticism the College, in the autumn, again opened up the discussion. After some correspondence, Mr. White, Chairman of the Executive Board of the College Board of Directors, wrote that the College felt that in view

of the lateness of the season, and the fact that "further thought and discussion would be necessary in relation to certain phases of the matter," it would be wise to omit the Summer School for the following year. The lack of definition of terms, and of agreement as to the implication of phrases, as well as certain structural faults in the organization of the School itself and a vagueness in the minds of both Boards as to the functions of those actively concerned with the running of the School, prevented a clear understanding of the situation.

That the conferences asked for by the Summer School Board had to be delayed until President Park's return was unavoidable. In her Open Letter, President Park says: "I think that the only course that can result in a genuine understanding between the College and the School is a series of conferences between the two Boards, and the failure to have such discussion in the past is in part at least responsible for the situation."

The questions which now have to be decided are things that it is vital for both the Summer School and the College to think out and to express: what the relation of each of them is to the Labour movement as it has now developed, and whether they both mean the same thing by "workers' education." Until these points of view are clarified, the discussion of the relation between the College and the School cannot profitably proceed. President Park makes this clear when she wisely stresses not the problem of organization, but the more significant one of spirit. Just as important as the relation to labour is the whole educational concept. The College states as its theory of education that the aim of teaching should be an attempt to reach conclusions by way of an objective approach: that way it feels true intellectual freedom lies. The Summer School Board has the right to accept or reject that theory. Its acceptance or rejection is, of course, one of the turning points of the conference. Should it accept this theory, the question of organization immediately comes up. Its action is meaningless, unless it works out its relation to the Summer School itself, and convinces the College Board that it is in genuine control during the summer as well as the winter. This control does not imply curtailment of freedom, but the authority on the part of the Summer School Board to see that its commitments are carried out in letter and in spirit.

These conferences can only work out to a genuine understanding of points of agreement or of difference if they are conducted in an atmosphere that is not clouded by the element of emotion. If definitions can be arrived at, and complex relations thought out dispassionately, a real contribution will have been made toward better economic understanding on both sides, whatever the final outcome may be. A hope that the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry might increase such understanding for everyone connected with it was certainly one of the reasons for which it was founded.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT CAMP MT. IVY

The Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, conducted by the Bryn Mawr Summer School, will hold an eight weeks' session at Camp Mt. Ivy, Pomona, New York, beginning June 7th. Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1900, is Director of the School. Camp Mt. Ivy was formerly conducted by the New York College Settlement. At present the Camp is under the auspices of the Art Work Shop, a co-operative undertaking, shared in by college women and women in industry.

OPEN LETTERS ABOUT THE SUMMER SCHOOL

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

March 11th, 1935.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

The Bryn Mawr Summer School has since 1921 been associated with Bryn Mawr College. Founded in that year, it has each summer occupied one or more of the college dormitories, used the library, gymnasium and other campus facilities during the eight weeks' course of study which it has offered to women workers in industry. Bryn Mawr alumnae have played an important part in raising funds for the fellowships which enabled workers to attend the school. Bryn Mawr undergraduates have assisted with the work of the school during the summer. The Alumnae Bulletin has on various occasions printed articles concerning the school. The Bryn Mawr Summer School has been an institution of which the College has been proud. It has gained wide recognition both as an experiment in workers' education and as a notable project to be launched by a woman's college. Following Bryn Mawr's example, other colleges and universities—Barnard, Sweet Briar, the University of Wisconsin, have housed similar workers' summer schools.

Now this long and fruitful association appears to be on the point of breaking up. The Summer School Board of Directors have been informed by the College that the latter cannot grant the use of the buildings and grounds for the school during the summer of 1935. No announcement on this point has been made by the College,* and there is much speculation rife concerning the reasons for this break with tradition. We understand that correspondence had been in progress for some time between the directors of the College and the directors of the Summer School concerning the reorganization of the Board and other matters of administration. Certain definite recommendations had been made by the College. On December 26th the Summer School Board was informed that at a meeting of the College Board of Directors it had been decided not to offer the usual facilities to the Summer School this year. The way was left open by the College for future conferences, but the Summer School Board was informed that the decision for the summer of 1935 was final.

The Bryn Mawr Summer School, realizing that a school is important to industrial workers all through the country and should not be stopped for a year, on being denied quarters at Bryn Mawr College, is now considering ways and means of holding the school elsewhere this summer. Several other institutions are conferring with the Summer School Board on the use of their buildings.

These developments, including the decision not to permit the school to reopen at Bryn Mawr, are known to but few alumnae, and to those few mainly because of their close interest in the Summer School. Yet the fact that many alumnae throughout the country have shown a long-standing interest in the school, and have served on many joint committees to raise the funds for the School, surely entitles them to information upon the affairs of the school, especially when these have reached such a critical stage as to involve a temporary or lasting suspension of the relationship between the two institutions.

As a preliminary to intelligent discussion, may we not have printed in the Alumnae Bulletin, along with this communication, a statement by the College authorities explaining their action in refusing the use of the campus to the Bryn Mawr Summer School for the coming summer?

Helen Hill Miller, 1921
Jean A. Flexner, 1921
Ethel C. Dunham, 1914
Ella Oppenheimer, 1914
Margaret Scattergood, 1917
Nancy P. Strauss, 1921
Elizabeth Eastman, 1903
Helen Howell Moorhead, 1904

*The original statement about the Summer School was already in proof when this letter was received, but it did not cover all the questions raised in the letter.

PRESIDENT PARK REPLIES

To the Alumnae:

As you know, it was not last year's session of the Summer School which first raised matters for discussion between the College and the school. Causes of friction and criticism have existed before, particularly in regard to the educational trend of the school, which seemed to many persons, as well as to the Board of Directors of the College, to be diverging from the purpose of the school as originally conceived and carried out, and to be impairing its educational value. We must, I think, confess that the fourteen-year relationship between the two has gone on without real understanding of its implications on the part of many persons. In the earlier years, when extremes of opinion were not so far apart, this was not evident and up to last Summer the school had in Miss Smith a director whose unique personality was such a force and who as a Bryn Mawr alumna so served to unify the opinions of the College and the school, that the causes of difference did not come to a head. The discussions of last spring and this fall have, however, made it clear to the College, and I think to the Board of the School, that not merely a surface agreement as to their relationship must be reached, but that a genuine understanding is necessary if the relation is to be continued.

I think that the only course that can bring this about is a conference or a series of conferences between the two Boards, or representatives of the Boards. Perhaps a failure to have such discussions in the past is in part at least responsible for the situation in which we find ourselves. If the two Boards can find a common basis of agreement, as I hope they can, then their agreement will be sound and not merely superficial.

These conferences indicated in the letter of the Directors to the School Board were deferred until my return from the West, but arrangements for them are now being made. The six representatives of the College are to be Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Frances Fincke Hand, and myself. The representatives of the Summer School Board are: Hilda W. Smith, Mathilda Lindsay, Alma Herbst, Theresa Gold, Mabel Leslie and Eleanor Dulles. Elizabeth Lewis Otey, the new director of the school, is invited by both Boards to be a member of the conference committee. The first conference will be held in Philadelphia on April 27th. Tentative agenda which attempt to include all points at issue have been prepared: the possible reorganization of the Summer School Board, in any case the relation of the School Board to the College Board and to the organization of the school during the summer; the maintenance of the unbiased point of view in teaching; the relation of the school to the Labor movement; and to workers' education in general; harmful publicity. The findings of the conferences will be referred back to the two Boards for final action.

Implicit in the agenda is the fundamental question of the conference; whether a sound relationship can be established between the two co-operating parties. From the College's side, two questions are of special concern, one of outer organization, and one of inner spirit. The College Board deals directly with the Summer School Board and not with the Director or faculty of the school, who are the appointees of the Summer School Board. The organization and powers of the Board are consequently of great importance to the College. And second, can the two agree that the theory of teaching in both is the attempt to reach conclusions by way of an objective approach and that this is the reason for their co-operation in the same place and under the same name.

MARION EDWARDS PARK.

AN OPEN LETTER ON WORKERS' EDUCATION

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

In the discussion of the relationship of the Summer School to the College we submit the following analysis for the consideration of the alumnae:

The rights of the College

We recognize certain rights of the College. The College started the school, gave it auspices that brought the school valuable support, and has consistently contributed "moral support." The College must be concerned with the kind of educational enterprise carried on by any organization using the College property and name. It must have some regard for the publicity with which its name is associated. The College, therefore, has a right to know what is done at the Summer School. And it has a right to some voice in the management of the school. For the College's opinion that reorganization is needed in the school there is some evidence. About the School of 1934 there has been significant criticism not only by persons associated with the College, but also by former students at the school, who visited it often in 1934.

All the questions of degrees of control and co-operation are important and must be thoroughly considered. The crucial question that must be asked now is: Will Bryn Mawr have a summer school that provides Workers' Education?

What is workers' education?

In the immediate situation of the closing of the campus to the Summer School this year, the possibilities of never re-opening it at Bryn Mawr or of reorganizing it, are obvious. What kind of school should there be at Bryn Mawr?

Workers' Education emphasizes Economics in the curriculum rather than more "cultural" subjects. The teacher of Workers' Education directly tries to help the student get information on her economic problems and on organizations concerned with assisting workers in these, and to develop in the student an understanding that her own economic problems are not merely personal problems, but the problems common to millions of wage-earners in the United States. From this point of view it follows that the worker student cannot regard her earning a living, comfortable or poor, in good conditions or in a sweatshop, or her unemployment, as only her individual concern, but must rather see these conditions as related to the living of other workers, and their continuation, improvement, or degradation, as involving action with other workers. This action may be economic, in unions for collective bargaining; or political, in parties; or educational, in continued study and discussion of problems and proposed solutions, and the statement of these in the labor press.

This kind of educational process is purposeful. It is associated with interest and activity in the American labor movement. This purpose gives a special character to Workers' Education, as distinguished from Vocational Education training for occupations, and from general Adult Education giving adults knowledge of any subject from a foreign language to mathematics. The Bryn Mawr Summer School has been a school of Workers' Education.

The method of teaching is important. Beginning with the student's experience, the teaching method associates this experience with large questions of economic development, frequently illustrated in literature, history, or other work in a flexible and changing curriculum. The teaching is not propaganda in the full meaning of that word.

The word Propaganda implies the doctrine and program of a well-organized body with members giving allegiance to its dogma and submitting to the discipline of the group, the propaganda of political parties and religious bodies, for example. The Summer School is not signed up with any party or any particular group of unions. The word Propaganda, moreover, is often used to imply the deliberate and systematic suppression of facts relevant to any subject that comes under discussion, when the statement of these facts would weaken or falsify the teacher's case. This is not characteristic of the Summer School. A few propagandists of this type may be teaching in summer schools at Bryn Mawr and elsewhere, but to pin the label on everybody is wrong.

The belief that all activity in the labor movement and all emphasis on the value of trade unionism, labor parties and legislation, etc., is revolutionary, is erroneous. Much of the history of labor activity, the legal status of unionism, and many important attitudes of trade union members, are evidence to the contrary. The nature of Workers' Education is admittedly purposeful, hopeful, aggressive. But the Summer Schools are not training schools for revolutionary tactics and leadership. The Summer Schools lie between the academic education of the school and college type and the technical schools for agitators or for leaders under the banner of a political organization with a comprehensive platform.

Workers' Education needs dormitories and libraries and class-rooms. Most industrial wage-earners cannot afford to support their schools entirely. Many labor leaders are too busy to undertake educational enterprise. Workers' Education needs what Bryn Mawr can contribute. The College gets in return the reward of contributing to the study of economic problems by persons vitally concerned with them, and the increased interest in many kinds of reading and writing that can be developed in summer school students. It increases its reputation for being liberal and active in educational experiment and for having an interest in other classes of women besides the students of the winter. Also, a few undergraduates and alumnae have opportunity for an inestimably valuable understanding of the ideas and experience of the group in society whom the students at the Summer School represent. What has been learned by those on the college side who are associated with the school is by no means negligible.

The issue

The situation of the Summer School raises questions that we must consider.

We are living in a society suffering from profound economic and political disturbances, and from intellectual doubt concerning many opinions and policies that once seemed valid and practicable. There is a short-sightedness in the minds of some that fails to see the inevitability, and the possible value, of large social changes. There is also a far-sightedness that extends even to seeing visions, sometimes of perfection, which will not all come true exactly as expected. The first is Conservative, the second is Radical. This division is too clear and sharp to be ignored. What we do will be measured and marked with some reference to this division and these terms—whether we like it or not. Those of us who are not entirely committed to either of these views must be careful lest our efforts to be rational and just lead us into a detachment so complete as to be sterile and futile. We must be willing to suffer the pangs of our Liberalism (and they are painful) without recourse to the soothing intellectual aspirin of an "impartiality" so pure as to be paralyzing. We must be willing to work with those whose far-sighted social philosophy we do not entirely believe, and be glad that they will in some degree work with us; we must accept the intolerance and propagandist vehemence of some of them, even though at moments they remind us of the same qualities, focused on different ideas, that we shrank from in the Conservatives. We must do this because the conditions of our society force us to see the issues plainly, and assure us that changes come to opinions and institutions. And there is need for change and no escape from some responsibility for its direction and quality.

We believe that the College would do well to have some concern for the world in which it lives and to which its students go out, not merely in the negative way of being cautious of its educational theory and its prestige, but in some association with educational enterprise dealing with fundamental social problems.

We were proud that Bryn Mawr was the first college to open its doors to a workers' summer school. This venture was to us one manifestation of that thinking and planning mind of Bryn Mawr, whose characteristic independence, vigor, and originality, have given the College, young and small as it is, a great tradition. This quality of mind has expressed itself in the pioneering efforts to give women more opportunities for graduate study and to bring together American and European

women for this purpose, in the attitude of the College toward the teaching of German during the World War, in the freedom from stereotyped restrictions on the self-government of its undergraduates. To us the Summer School was another expression of this quality of vision and independence. And the continuation of the School, developed to meet the needs of our times, will be the carrying on of this tradition.

We ask that other Alumnae, when they look forward to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the College, will think clearly about the questions raised by the relationship of the Summer School to the College. Bryn Mawr is in a different position from the colleges that have never had any Workers' Education. The lack of it in those colleges is not a fault; for Workers' Education is not necessarily and always a part of the business of a college. But the disappearance of it in the immediate future from the Bryn Mawr campus will not mean that Bryn Mawr has merely joined the majority ranks, on the same footing with colleges that have always been without summer schools for workers. Because Bryn Mawr has been long associated with Workers' Education, the choice for or against continuing it may mark the College in terms of interest, indifference, or hostility, to American workers.

What kind of school does Bryn Mawr want? Will Bryn Mawr choose Adult Education with a good deal of Economics? Or will Bryn Mawr choose Workers' Education: to give economic information and interpretation, and English, useful to workers as workers, whether they are leaders or followers, unionists or non-unionists, right-wingers or left-wingers, Democrats or Communists, but all to be helped with their problems as workers and their need for collective action? That is the choice. Under all discussion of reorganization of the School and re-statement of its relationship to the College, this must be clear.

If Bryn Mawr must decide against Workers' Education, will it be justified in continuing to call itself liberal and pioneering? In terms of the issues and attitudes of our time, the answer is No. We may, perhaps, forgive ourselves for becoming cautious and narrowly conservative, because we live in a difficult world. We cannot forgive ourselves for becoming these things and calling ourselves "Liberal" and "Pioneer," and we cannot expect the world to believe us. It won't. Let us be straight-thinking and plain-speaking about what we are or may become.

Gertrude Bancroft, 1930.
Bettina Linn, 1926.

PRESIDENT-EMERITUS THOMAS SPEAKS OF THE DEANERY BOOKS

President-Emeritus Thomas asks us to say that the author of the article on the Deanery Library in the last Alumnae Bulletin was correct in assuming that she took from the Library three bibles, *Alice in Wonderland, Alice in the Looking Glass,* and a few other favorite books. She wishes to explain that there are no books on economics because they were found to be heavy reading for the hours between 10 and 12 after a long day in the office, but that she read them in Europe, including Marx, during the summer vacations, and as she travels light she left them behind.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

The work of a Department of English must, in the nature of things, be manifold, including on the one hand the fields of language and literature, in the study of which both graduate and undergraduate schools are engaged, and on the other, composition and rhetoric and also spoken English, the concern chiefly of the undergraduate school. The key to the whole at Bryn Mawr, it is not unfair to say, is "General English," so called. It dates back to the original college curriculum and the institution in 1885 by President Thomas, then Dean of the College and Professor of English, of one of the first survey courses to be given in America. Through its discipline all students of the College passed until, four years ago, changes in the curriculum toward greater flexibility offered the alternative of Latin; and, again, developments in certain secondary schools made it desirable that students who had already largely covered the field of the survey course should enter instead a more specialized course in English. But the tradition for a foundation in humane letters holds firm in the College and "General English" is still ninety strong.

In the half century of college history, changes in methods of teaching have, of course, naturally occurred, the most important being the break with the complete lecture-system ten years ago when "General English" was divided into sections for weekly discussions and written reports under individual instructors working with the lecturer to the class. The lectures that were first given by President Thomas, then by Professor Neilson, now President of Smith College, and from 1909-1933 by Professor Donnelly, are now in charge of Professor S. J. Herben.

"General English" apart, the preference of the students under the general direction of Professor Donnelly makes itself felt in the choice of courses and the fields elected for honours work. The undergraduate world follows fashions in literature like the world at large, sometimes, though not invariably, reflecting the contemporary point of view. In general it may be said that poetry is preferred to prose, that Chaucer casts his spell upon most generations of students, and that interest in the Elizabethan drama is perennial. The study of language, of Old and Middle English, attracts only the born philologue or the convinced mediaevalist; the literature of the Eighteenth Century, whatever revivals occur in the world outside, rarely catches the imagination of youth unless it be in connection with the novel, always a favourite subject. Interest in the Victorian Period is rising, but the Romantic Movement, long the most popular of all fields, is today losing its magic to Seventeenth Century literature. A course in the literary history of the Bible given by Professor Chew for the first time in the present year adds a new serious interest to the curriculum.

In the field of honours specially qualified students are engaged in studies, often taking the character of research, on chosen subjects: in the present year in Shakespeare, Spenser, Blake, and Nineteenth Century Criticism. Following close on the introduction of honours work for individual students was the introduction five years ago of a final general examination for all Seniors concentrating on English. The department regards this examination as important not so much in itself as for its influence on the work of the students. In preparation they are led to study their subject for its own sake and apart from course limitations, to correlate their fields of study, and to do independent reading and discussion under

individual instructors. The result of the experiment of the English department has been the vote of the faculty to put in force a general final examination in 1936-1937 for other departments of the College.

The English Graduate School that made its reputation in the field of mediaeval studies under Professor Carleton Brown, now of New York University, is continuing its distinguished tradition under the general direction of Professor Samuel C. Chew. Professor Chew, who is internationally known for his work on Byron and Swinburne, has just completed a study of the oriental influence upon Elizabethan literature, which he hopes to follow with a similar volume dealing with the Romantic period.

The following dissertations are in course of writing or have recently been completed under Professor Chew's direction: Dr. M. K. Woodworth's monograph on *The Literary Career of Sir Samuel Edgerton Brydges* is being published this spring by Basil Blackwell, of Oxford. Miss K. M. Peek's study of *Wordsworth's Reputation* is completed and has been accepted by her supervising committee. Miss Honor McCusker has completed her *John Bale, Controversialist, Antiquarian, Dramatist,* the expansion of a monograph begun at the University of London. Miss Helen Muchnic is continuing her study of the influence of the Russian novel on the English. Mrs. Ruth Collins Robbins is at work on the manuscript notes and memoranda of Charles Montague Doughty, which are to form the basis of a study of Doughty's poetic theory and style. Miss Dorothy Buchanan is engaged upon a study of the tradition of the *Love Complaint.* Miss C. M. Brock has begun work upon an edition of *The Knight of Malta.* This will be the first volume of a series of Fletcher-Massinger plays intended to supplement the editions of dramas by Massinger alone prepared as theses for the doctorate in various graduate schools. Two of these plays have been edited by Bryn Mawr scholars, Dr. E. A. W. Bryne and Professor Johanne Stochholm. Under the direction of Professor Herben, Miss Katherine Garvin is editing a Fifteenth Century translation of Vegetius for the Early English Text Society.

The English department notes with pride that its Doctors of Philosophy are members of the faculties of Connecticut College, Hunter, Mt. Holyoke, Randolph Macon, Rosemont, Smith, Stephens, Sweet Briar, Vassar, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr itself. Three of its present graduate students have obtained positions in colleges for the coming year. The department counts its former students also among the head-mistresses and teachers of schools, on the staffs of the Folger Library and of editorial offices, and as journalists, novelists, writers of children's books, and poets.

In June, 1934, Miss Cornelia Meigs, Associate in English, was awarded the Newberry Medal, given by the American Library Association for the most distinguished piece of work of the year in the field of children's literature, for her life of Louisa Alcott, entitled *Invincible Louisa.* At the midwinter meetings of the Modern Language Association, Professor Clara Marburg Kirk read a paper on "The Pepys and Evelyn Correspondence"; Professor Herben a paper on "Beowulf, Hrothgar and Grendel." Professor Herben also had a paper on "The Vercelli Book: A New Hypothesis" in the January issue of *Speculum,* and another, "Heorot," is about to appear in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association.* A monograph by Professor Kirk, *Mr. Pepys and Mr. Evelyn,* is immediately

to be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Dr. Enid Glen has contributed a study of Ben Jonson to *The Great Tudors,* edited by Miss Katherine Garvin, a former lecturer at the College and at present a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Kathrine Koller has recently published an article on "Identifications in *Collin Clout's Come Home Againe*" in *Modern Language Notes* and has other articles accepted for publication. Miss Edith Finch is engaged on a biographical and critical study of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

In the second division of the English work, composition and rhetoric, the course which is required of all Freshmen save those exempted on the ground of proficiency, corresponds in purpose to "General English." The survey course gives the student a background of knowledge to which she may relate her later reading and by which she may train her judgment and form her taste in accordance with the best traditions. The required composition in turn aims not only to lay the foundation for future work by teaching the student to express herself clearly and logically, and to command her material for college reports and other studies, but also to give to those interested in writing as an art, of whom there are always many, practice in the various forms of writing. The basis of the course is the best modern literature—articles and essays on literary and other subjects of contemporary interest, notably in connection with American civilization, poems, stories and plays which supply at one and the same time subject matter for discussion and models of form and composition. Such a course must be ever growing and adapting itself to changing needs and demands while holding fast to high standards; at present the equilibrium between discipline and pleasure for which generations of instructors have striven and which their experience has enriched seems to have been established. Recently the course has owed much to members who are no longer on the staff: to Mrs. Louise Brownell Saunders, Miss Ruth George, Dr. Millicent Carey McIntosh and Miss Edith Finch. For the last two years it has been under the direction of Professor Clara Marburg Kirk.

All students are required also to attend classes in articulation. The standard of spoken English at Bryn Mawr has been high and owes much to the personal interest of President Thomas and the appointment by her in 1902 of Mr. Samuel Arthur King as lecturer in English diction. Alike in his classes, in the college plays, and the May Day performances, Mr. King's influence has made itself felt.

The retirement of Professor R. K. Crandall, Margaret Kingsland Haskell Professor of Composition, 1918-1933, was an especially serious loss to the elective courses in composition, as the students of today are more eagerly interested in writing than at any former time in college history. Group after group of poets are writing delightful verse under the guidance of Mrs. Hortense Flexner King; the enthusiasm for experimenting in different forms of prose and for writing fiction has risen high since Miss Cornelia Meigs joined the staff in 1932. The course in criticism formerly conducted by Professor Crandall was inherited by Professor Kirk; in the present year a number of Juniors and Seniors interested in problems of style are doing excellent work under Professor Donnelly.

The paramount interest of the students for a decade and more in drama, especially in the writing and acting of plays, it has been possible to meet only half-way for financial reasons. A part-time salary, the gift of alumnae and friends, has for three years provided an elective in play-writing given by a non-resident

lecturer, Professor M. W. Latham, of Barnard College. The class is remarkable in college annals for the vigour and originality of its instruction and the hard work and interest of its students. Unfortunately, in 1935-1936 the college is financially unable to renew Miss Latham's appointment and is in immediate need of a salary for an instructor in dramatics. It should be, when it comes, a salary not for a part-time but for a full-time instructor, who could supplement the courses in play-writing with one in the history of modern drama, and have a margin of time to advise and guide the students in the production of plays.

Only less essential for teaching the technique of play-writing than a full-time instructor is a hall equipped with a stage and its accessories, or a small theatre. The class has been permitted to meet in Goodhart Hall for the sake of the stage, but it is often in the way there and often interrupted. A small auditorium provided with rooms for painting and storing scenery, for experimenting with costumes and the like, might do double service for the classes in Drama and for Varsity Dramatics. The English department joins with the students in a strong plea for such a building, or for a share in the proposed building to be used as a work-shop for the arts in general.

Other needs of the department are, of course, the eternal ones of books and scholarships, and of a fund for lecturers. The department is especially fortunate in having four undergraduate prizes at its disposal, the M. Carey Thomas Essay Prize, awarded in each year to "the best writer" in the senior class, and the three Sheila Kilroy Memorial Prizes, awarded annually to the students who have done the best work in freshman composition, the survey course, and second-year English. It also has the privilege each year of naming a scholar or writer in the field of English to deliver the Mary Elizabeth Sheble Memorial Lecture. Mr. Archibald MacLeish gives the lecture of this year on May 1st. In 1933, Professor R. W. Chambers, of the University of London, lectured on Old English Poetry; in 1932, Mr. T. S. Eliot, on Modern Poetry. But had the department or the College a fund on which it could draw when, as so frequently happens, a speaker appears who should be invited to the College, or to pay the expenses of a person of distinction coming to talk informally, both students and professors would profit very greatly. Our only means to this end at present, as for example in the case of Miss Gertrude Stein last autumn, is to tax the audience, which inevitably excludes persons who should not be left out.

The illness of Professor Lowes that prevented his lecturing in the field of English on the Mary Flexner Foundation in February of this year was a matter of grave regret and disappointment. In his stead, in February, 1936, Professor I. A. Richards, of the University of Cambridge, comes to the College to give a series of lectures on the Philosophy of Style. In connection with these lectures, a graduate seminary in criticism and an undergraduate elective course in the study of prose style will be given by Professor Donnelly. The Department of English looks forward in 1935-1936 to a very full and interesting fiftieth year.

BRYN MAWR GLEE CLUB

The Bryn Mawr Glee Club is giving *Pirates of Penzance* on May 10th and 11th, at 8:20, in Goodhart Hall. Tickets are on sale now at the Publications Office. Proceeds are to go to the Million Dollar Drive.

IN MEMORIAM

THE COLLEGE PAYS ITS TRIBUTE TO DR. HUFF

William Bashford Huff (A.B. University of Wisconsin, A.M. Chicago University, and Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University) spent thirty of the thirty-two years of his college teaching at Bryn Mawr, retiring as Professor Emeritus in June, 1932. He was a memorable teacher, clear and accurate, but also brilliant, checking his science with its scientific neighbors and with Philosophy and Music as well. He was a generous working member of the College, giving his time, his experience and his thought to the questions—important but often tedious—of admissions, curriculum and faculty government, or whatever else might be at issue. He was faculty representative for three years on the Board of Directors. He was a man whom no one could ignore or forget, of strong feelings, definite opinions and a passion for justice. These qualities and his great kindliness made his contribution to the College an invaluable one.

WILLIAM BASHFORD HUFF: AN APPRECIATION

The very Bulletin which brings to alumnae reports of the campaign for a new Science Building carries also this record of our sorrow at the death of Professor William Bashford Huff, whose name for many of us is a keyword to all the best that old Dalton Hall meant. The administration and the faculty know better than we how his keen perception and wise tolerance served unfailingly in all the ramified committee activity that goes on behind a successful handling of students. His own students have memories of a different kind—of classes where they learned grave scorn for shoddy work, where they were subtly prodded to honest individual conclusions. Often Dr. Huff repeated some penetrating student comment with the gentle reminder to his hearer, "A discovery just as much her own as if Newton hadn't made it before her!"

We remember also the long, narrow office at the end of that first corridor, from which came often of an afternoon enticing aroma of coffee, boiling (we guessed) in a beaker on a tripod. Problems a-plenty were talked out there—not only ones of acceleration and galvanometers and electrons, but others of how best to meet the demands that life was making, whether in the narrow sense of the immediate college demand or the far-seeing sense of where hopes and plans might lead. Dr. Huff combined in rare proportion an impatience with insincerity and shallow values, and a true patience with failures and shortcomings where he discovered even a flash of what he used to call an "edge" to a mind. Many a stumbling Freshman owed her chance to go ahead to his steady insistence that another little while of probation might mean to her just the difference between failure and definite success. More than one puzzled graduate student, bewildered by the gap between the planned life of the college and the unmapped years ahead, found her balance again in a conference that apparently just happened at the right time.

Bryn Mawr College looks forward all the more certainly because her future rests on a past integrated from just such years of kindly and unstinted interest as those given to it by William Bashford Huff.

Marguerite Lehr, Ph.D., 1925.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Executive Board of the Alumnae Association at its meeting on Saturday, April 13th, passed the following resolution:

That the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College expresses on behalf of the Alumnae Association its grief and sense of loss in the death of William B. Huff, Professor-emeritus of Physics at Bryn Mawr College.

That it records its appreciation of his thirty years of service to the College not only as a teacher but also as a member of the Admissions, Curriculum, and Faculty Government Committees, and

That a copy of this resolution be printed in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN and a copy be sent to Professor Huff's son.

EMMY NOETHER: DISTINGUISHED MATHEMATICIAN

Dr. Emmy Noether, one of the most noted of women mathematicians and Visiting Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, died, after a brief illness, on April 14th. She was born in Erlangen, Germany, in 1882, the daughter of a well-known mathematician, Professor Max Noether, of the University of Erlangen. She was educated at Erlangen and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at that university in 1907. In 1918 she was called to the University of Göttingen and held a professorship there from 1922 to 1933, coming to the United States in 1933 as Visiting Professor at Bryn Mawr College, under grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars. In addition to her work at Bryn Mawr College she has in 1934-35 been lecturing at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton. She was an authority on the subject of Modern Algebra, having been a leader in the development of this subject. Her numerous publications in this field have appeared in the *Mathematische Annalen,* the *Mathematische Zeitschrift,* and the *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik.* She has had among her students a large number of the prominent young German mathematicians. She was a member of the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung and the American Mathematical Society, and was one of the most eminent of the present-day mathematicians.

One of the members of her department said: "Professor Brauer, in speaking recently of Miss Noether's powerful influence professionally and personally among the young scholars who surrounded her in Göttingen, said that they were called the Noether family, and that when she had to leave Göttingen, she dreamed of building again somewhere what was destroyed then. We realize now with pride and thankfulness that we saw the beginning of a new 'Noether family' here. To Miss Noether her work was as inevitable and natural as breathing, a background for living taken for granted; but that work was only the core of her relation to students. She lived with them and for them in a perfectly unselfconscious way. She looked on the world with direct friendliness and unfeigned interest, and she wanted them to do the same. Mathematical meetings at the University of Pennsylvania, at Princeton, at New York, began to watch for the little group, slowly growing, which always brought something of the freshness and buoyance of its leader." Her death is a bitter loss to every one associated with her.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

A GLIMPSE AT HISTORY AND A PERSONAL RETROSPECT

By Martha Tracy, 1898
Dean of the Woman's Medical College

The creation of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania by act of the State Legislature on March 11th, 1850, marked a significant step in the history of "widening horizons" for women.

Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive the degree of doctor of medicine in the United States, had in 1847, after long and persistent effort, secured admission to the Geneva Medical Institution, at Geneva, New York, and had graduated there with distinction in 1849. But the doors promptly swung shut again, and her sister, Emily, was denied admission. Emily secured one year of training at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, which school was severely censured by the State Medical Society for admitting a woman, and her final year was completed at the Cleveland Medical College, where she won her degree in 1852. This school, however, after graduating six women, closed its doors to them in 1856, and did not admit women students again until 1879.

A group of women in Boston were "reading medicine" and practicing as midwives under the influence and encouragement of the New England Female Medical Education Society, but at this time the medical school organizing there was not authorized to grant degrees.

The Philadelphia school, the first such institution to be legally constituted for this purpose, bore much of the brunt of controversy over the movement to admit women to the study of medicine, and there must have been sturdy stuff indeed in the quality of its founders and the policies they so early established, for it is the only one of the American medical colleges for women that has survived to the present time.

The men who initiated the hazardous undertaking were for the most part members of the Society of Friends, a group always sympathetic with the cause of freedom in any direction.

Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, is said to have first conceived the idea of the Female Medical College, but according to the records on file, it was Dr. Joseph S. Longshore who called together a small group of men favorable to the project, which was promptly launched.

The first years of the institution's history were precarious indeed. Few medical men of high standing would risk their reputations by association with such an "irregular" undertaking, and no professional journal would print its announcements. But women were everywhere moving for educational and civic freedom, and the very uniqueness of the idea resulted in widespread popular interest. In modern parlance, it was "news."

In far-away Germany Dr. Joseph Herman Schmidt, Professor of Midwifery at the University of Berlin, receiving in 1851 a copy of the first announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, spoke of it to his colleagues, advocating the justice of the reform and saying: "In America women will now become

physicians like men; this shows that only in a republic can it be proven that science has no sex."

Throughout the first twenty-five years of its history mighty obstacles to the continued existence of the little college were repeatedly met and overcome. The story of effort to secure equipment, in particular Professor Elwood Harvey's adventure in rescuing a runaway slave girl and restoring her to friends, thereby winning an award of $300, which purchased a much-needed manikin, reads like an episode in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

To provide the essential clinical facilities for the students, the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia was established in 1861 under the college auspices, though unfortunately as later events proved, under a separate charter and board of management, and finally in 1869 the teaching clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital were opened to them. And though the "young gentlemen" from the university and the Jefferson medical colleges subjected the women to the most atrocious insults and indignities, and the faculties of those schools united in protesting against the presence of women in their classes, the Board of Contributors to the hospital maintained its position in the matter, and the women courageously and with dignified demeanor held their ground.

There followed in the next decade the struggle for recognition and eligibility of women physicians to membership in the County Medical Societies and in the American Medical Association. It was a hard fight and at times a bitter one. The Philadelphia County Medical Society had passed resolutions urging "members of the regular profession to withhold from the faculties and graduates of female medical colleges all countenance and support"; and in protesting this action Dr. Washington L. Atlee, who with Dr. Hiram Corson and Dr. Alfred Stillé, took up the cudgels for the women doctors, is quoted as saying: "By the rules of our medical association I dare not consult with the most highly educated female physicians, and yet I may consult with the most ignorant masculine ass in the medical profession."

In due time, however, the recognition came, first in Montgomery County in 1870, and finally, but not until 1888, in that last stronghold of conservatism, the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The name of the college was changed to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867, and the permanence of the institution may be said to have been recognized when in 1875 the college building on North College Avenue was completed and dedicated. On March 12th of that year the following editorial comment appeared in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*:

> "The faculty of the Woman's Medical College includes physicians of both sexes who have won much distinction in their several specialties, and it possesses the rare virtue of having persevered in dignified silence, year after year, conquering prejudice and winning confidence not by assertion, but by achievement. We congratulate these earnest women and men on their great success. The finishing of their handsome college building is in one sense the crown, and in another the beginning of their great work;"

Much more might be said of the struggles and achievements of that first quarter century. There was courage and vision indeed, which no adversity could extinguish.

Out to the Orient went Clara Swain, of the Class of 1869, the first woman medical missionary. In 1885, fifty years ago this year, Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder founded the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai; and Drs. Anna Kugler, Lydia Woerner, Pauline Root, Alice Ernst, and a host of others have built their hospitals and made their impress on India; while from India and China came Anandabai Joshee, Gurubai Karmarkar, Hu King Eng, and others to secure the medical training nowhere else available to them, and to return to serve their own people.

And at home after the great pioneers, Ann Preston, Emeline Cleveland, Hannah Longshore and their generation, there followed Mary Putnam Jacobi, Frances Emily White, Hannah T. Croasdale, Anna E. Broomall, and scores of other able women, beloved by their patients for their medical skill as for their personal qualities, and increasingly respected by the medical profession and the public.

Medical schools for women sprang up in many places, in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Atlanta, Baltimore and elsewhere, but one after another these institutions closed their doors or merged with schools for men, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania alone survived to take part in the "reformation" of American medical education in the first decade of this century.

The college had steadily expanded its curriculum year by year, and indeed organized and required a graded course of study before Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania had ventured to do so. It was abreast, or in advance of the majority of medical schools, and one is amazed to note that in 1893 it had the largest endowment of any medical school in the United States.

In the period 1905-1910, an intensive survey of medical schools was initiated and carried through under the joint influence of the American Medical Association and the Carnegie Foundation, and a standard was set by which schools might be measured and rated with respect to the adequacy of the medical training offered by them. As a result of this survey some seventy medical schools closed their doors or merged with stronger institutions.

Just prior to this program of standardization, in 1903, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had sustained a heavy blow when the last member of its faculty to hold a position on the staff of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, its own child, was denied reappointment by the Hospital Board. This occurred during my senior year in the medical school and I well remember the consternation that resulted.

Efforts at renewal of co-operative relations adequate to the needs of the teaching institution failed of accomplishment, and the college faced the most serious crisis since its early days; it must retire from the teaching field or establish a new hospital under its own auspices and management. The American Medical Association was insistent in its requirement that an acceptable medical school must own or control an adequate hospital, general in scope, caring for men, women and children, in which the professional care of the patients was in the hands of the college faculty, and these conditions the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia found it impossible to accept.

The spirit of the founders flamed anew, and the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College was created as an integral part of the institution. Through a

series of years, in accordance with the new standards, requirements for admission to the school were stepped up, first to one year and then to two years of pre-medical work of acceptable grade; and the faculty was enlarged to include teachers who gave full time to the basic sciences constituting the first two years of the medical school course.

Thus it was that when the pronouncement of the classification of medical schools was issued the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was accorded a "Class A" ranking.

In 1907 I joined the college teaching staff as Associate Professor of Chemistry, under that great scientist and cultured gentleman, Professor Henry Leffmann. In 1910, when he wished to retire, I succeeded him as Professor of Chemistry, and became one of the first full-time teachers on the college staff.

In the twenty-five years which have since passed, the institution has been making steady progress, both in financial stability and in academic prestige.

Membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges, which had been allowed to lapse, was regained in 1918.

The American Association of University Women accepted the college as qualifying for institutional membership, and its graduates for individual membership, in 1922.

Its graduates are now numbered among the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Physicians; they are directing the child health programs in many places; they are busy in general and special practice in forty-three states. Only twelve of the university medical schools of the country have sent up more graduates to win the diploma of the National Board of Medical Examiners than has this little college; no small achievement when one considers the total number of doctors graduated from those great schools.

On the retirement of Dr. Clara Marshall from the Deanship in 1917, I was asked to serve as Acting Dean for a year, and in 1918 my appointment to the Deanship was made.

In 1920, new members on the Board of Corporators, alert to the needs and opportunities for women in the medical field, began to exert a profound influence on the activities and progress of the institution.

A careful survey was made as to professional and public opinion of the merits of continuing to develop the school on its traditional platform, as a school for women; or on the contrary of accepting proposals of merger with another institution, in a program of co-education.

The consensus of opinion was definitely for maintenance of the separate status, the continuance of one medical school in which the interests of women students were paramount, and in which privileges of study and of teaching appointments could not be withdrawn or curtailed by any wave of adverse viewpoint in a board of management made up entirely or preponderantly of men.

Funds were raised, coördination of college and hospital activities was improved, a new and modern building, housing both college and hospital, was planned, and has since been occupied.

During this period it was my great privilege to organize in the college a Department of Preventive Medicine which is acknowledged to have few equals in the undergraduate medical schools of this country. The Anna Howard Shaw

Foundation gave substance and spiritual support to this project, and we are justly proud of the work done in it. A graduate of the Woman's Medical College, we believe, has a clearer picture and a broader conception of the significance of health than have the majority of the physicians of our generation.

The requirement for admission to the school has now been advanced to three years of academic work, and constant efforts are made to improve the quality of faculty and of student body.

Already at the new plant, occupied in 1930, there is desperate need of more space for hospital wards and dispensaries, and more funds to apply on teaching salaries.

And though women are now admitted to sixty-eight of the seventy-six "acceptable" medical schools in the United States, with few exceptions the number of women admitted is definitely limited, and after the designated quota is reached, admission or denial is predicated on sex and not on scholastic ability. The situation does not yet seem quite safe for women in the university medical schools. Furthermore, and of far greater significance, it continues to be exceptionally difficult for women to win faculty advancement on merit, or to obtain opportunity for graduate experience in special, and particularly in surgical, fields.

All medical schools are this year subject to re-survey by the Council on Medical Education, and revision of ratings is in order.

Larger and stronger faculties in the pre-clinical subjects, higher academic and personality qualifications of students are the inevitable result of the advance in medical science, and the economic necessity of turning out fewer but better doctors.

If, as the years pass, this combination of circumstances makes it seem wise for the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania to change its program and no longer accept students for the two pre-clinical years of the medical course, it is possible that again a unique opportunity is before us, as it was long ago before the founders of this pioneer institution.

A medical school for women concentrating its attention upon clinical training and experience, and upon that laboratory research which should go hand in hand with bedside practice and study, could offer to students completing their pre-clinical studies elsewhere and transferring to enter our school at the beginning of their third year, an exceptional program for the two clinical years of the undergraduate course; and opportunity for advanced work and practical experience in special medical and surgical fields could be made available to women physicians in a program of graduate study now nowhere available to them.

Alertness to a changing need, and courage to alter its course accordingly, would evidence the institution's continuing vitality which has thus far been unquenchable, and which has been a striking characteristic of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania as I have lived and worked in it and for it during twenty-five years.

JOSEPHINE CASE APPOINTED AS ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

Josephine Young Case, 1928, Secretary of the Alumnae Association, has been named by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association to fill the unexpired term, 1935-38, of Gertrude Dietrich Smith, 1903, as an Alumnae Director. She was listed among the Alumnae Directors in the last BULLETIN.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

The twenty-first annual national convention of the American Alumni Council was held in Washington from April 3rd to 6th and was attended by 275 people. This organization, formed in 1927, represents a union of three groups which had been in existence earlier—the Association of Alumni and Alumnae Secretaries, the Alumni Magazines Associated, and the Association of Alumni Funds. The general objects of the Council have been defined as: "The furthering of friendly relations between its members; the interchange of ideas on alumnal and educational problems; the encouraging of a spirit of professional pride in alumni work; and the stimulating of the individual alumni association." Various round-table discussions were held at which the large meeting broke up into its natural homogeneous units.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the convention was the innovation of inviting the Presidents of the Alumni and Alumnae Associations to be present. They were the guests of honor at one of the luncheons where the Presidents of Sweet Briar, Smith, University of Pennsylvania and University of Michigan Associations spoke briefly. Mrs. Herbert Lincoln Clark was present at this luncheon.

At the other luncheons and dinners also a galaxy of orators had been collected. Five college Presidents, two United States Senators, several department chiefs, and His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador honored the Council by addressing them. During the course of the convention the delegates were received at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND

CLASS COLLECTIONS AND REUNION GIFTS

The Executive Board of the Alumnae Association has decided that only one appeal for money shall be made this spring. All efforts must be concentrated on the Million Dollar Drive. All Alumnae Fund contributions coming in after January 1st, 1935, will be credited geographically and by classes to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund for the duration of the Drive. Reunion Gifts and all other Alumnae Fund contributions may be made through the Alumnae Fund or direct to the Anniversary Fund, but in either case all gifts will be credited to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Each Regional Scholarships Committee will be responsible for meeting its regular obligations for the coming year, but in order to have only the one appeal the Regional Committees will work with the Campaign District Committees. Funds designated for Regional Scholarships will be included in each District's quota for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. If the contributions designated for scholarships are not sufficient to meet the obligations of any scholarships committee, the sum lacking will be furnished from the undesignated Fiftieth Anniversary Fund contributions collected from that District. All Regional and Special Scholarships Funds coming through the Alumnae Office will be reported for credit to the Headquarters of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND HEADQUARTERS

The Deanery, Wednesday, April 24th.

Headquarters is full of shouting undergraduates all back from their Easter week-end full of reports of what father or mother or Bill have said, full of ideas which if they materialized would certainly mean not $20,000 but $200,000, all pushing and shoving to see the chart showing how their quota of $20,000 is being taken care of. The chart is a marvel, each hall with a quota of its own, each little square place on the chart equalling $5.00. Two or three from Pembroke West are trying to fill in ten little squares, bringing the amount promised by Pembroke West up to nearly $3,000. Another group, from Merion, is explaining that while their line is at the $1,100 mark it will soon be over the top. Wonderful work!

There is nothing more stimulating in connection with the drive today than the enthusiasm of the undergraduates. The proceeds from Mr. Alwyne's recital last night are being divided dollar by dollar between each of the halls, and everywhere students are expressing their appreciation of his kindness in giving the recital for them. Screams of laughter greet one of the potential donor cards handed in by an undergraduate which says, under chief interests, "home for cats and dogs."

The most exciting thing in the mail this morning is a $5,000 cheque clipped to a coupon from the Million Dollar Minimum of January 7th which was sent in answer to a request for information about the Science Building, and the nicest thing a cheque for $100 with this note: "From a neighbor of the College who wishes to show his appreciation of what Goodhart Hall means to the community."

Madame Sikelianos and her assistant, Mrs. Bush, pass the door and the undergraduates begin talking with enthusiasm about the production of "The Bacchae of Euripides" on June 1st and 3rd, which is to be produced by Madame Sikelianos (Eva Palmer, 1900), who organized the famous festivals at Delphi. Her production promises to be very distinguished; of special interest are her own treatment of the chorus and the use of a scheme of musical modes belonging to the ancient tradition of the Greek Orthodox Church. One of the students describes how fifty undergraduates are taking part in the choruses divided into groups of ten each with a leader; another exclaims that a separate pattern is being used for each of the choruses which sets the tone for the action of the tragedy. Another tells of the four men who will play the male parts, one a professor from Swarthmore, another from the Haverford faculty, the third and fourth professional actors—one a Russian from Canada and the other from Boston, a delightful young man with whom some of the Seniors went to dancing class! Everyone feels how fortunate they are to have a lovely young flutist who graduated last year from the Curtis Institute, to play with the chorus.

The undergraduates believe it will be a great production. It will be given below the "Old Wives Tale Hollow" with the grandstands on the hockey field at 5 o'clock, D. S. T. The prices of seats (all reserved in the grandstand) range from $2.50 to $2.00 with a 50 cent reduction to all students and are obtainable at the Publication Office. They hope all the alumnae will come to one or both performances, not only to help the undergraduate quota of the Million Dollar Fund, but to see an interesting and exciting spectacle.

COLLEGE CALENDAR

Wednesday, May 1st—8.20 p. m., Goodhart Hall

The Ann Elizabeth Sheble Memorial Lecture in English Literature to be given by Mr. Archibald MacLeish, winner of the Pulitzer Prize, 1932, author of "Panic, a Modern American Tragedy," "Union Pacific," "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City," "Conquistador." Subject: Modern Poetry with Illustrative Readings from Mr. MacLeish's Poetry.

Thursday, May 2nd—7.45 a. m., Merion Green; 8.30 a. m., Goodhart Hall

Little May Day.

Tuesday, May 7th—5 p. m., The Deanery

First of a series of Three Lecture-Recitals by Mr. Guy Marriner: French—Impressionism and Its Methods, Pentatonic Scale—Debussy, Ravel.
Benefit Philadelphia Quota of the Fiftieth Anniversary Million Dollar Fund.
Prices: For the Series, $4; for single Recitals, $1.50.

Friday and Saturday, May 10th and 11th—8.20 p. m., Goodhart Hall

"The Pirates of Penzance," presented by the Bryn Mawr College Glee Club.
Benefit Undergraduate Quota of the Fiftieth Anniversary Million Dollar Fund.
Prices: Friday, $1.75 and $1.50; Saturday, $2.00 and $1.75.

Sunday, May 12th—5 p. m., The Deanery

"Music Without a Ticket," by Catherine Drinker Bowen, assisted by a String Quartet, under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Deanery.

Tuesday, May 14th—5 p. m., The Deanery

Second of the Lecture-Recitals by Mr. Marriner: English—Dawn and Renaissance Individualism—Elgar, Holst, Ireland, Bax, Vaughn-Williams, Grainger, Goossens, Scott.
Price: $1.50.

Sunday, May 19th—7.30 p. m.—Out of doors, below the Music Walk.

(The Music Room, in case of rain)

Service conducted by the Reverend W. Brooke Stabler,
Chaplain of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Tuesday, May 21st—5 p. m., The Deanery

Last of the Lecture-Recitals by Mr. Marriner: Russian—Scriabin's Mystic Chord, Neoclassicism, Quarter-tones, Atonality, Innovations, Music of the Future—Medtner, Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Scriabin. Price: $1.50.

Saturday and Monday, June 1st and 3rd—5 p. m., "Old Wives' Tale Hollow"

(Goodhart Hall, in case of rain)

"The Bacchae of Euripides," under the direction of Madame Eva Sikelianos.
All seats reserved on the grandstand; Prices: $2.50 and $2.00 to all students.

Sunday, June 2nd—8 p. m., Goodhart Hall

Baccalaureate Sermon by the Reverend Donald B. Aldrich,
Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City.

Tuesday, June 4th—4 until 7, Wyndham

Senior Garden Party.

Wednesday, June 5th—11.00 a. m., Goodhart Hall

Conferring of degrees at the close of the fiftieth academic year.
Address by James Rowland Angell, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., President of Yale University.

CAMPUS NOTES

By Geraldine E. Rhoads, 1935

"Spring Vacation Begins, Friday, March 29 . . . Spring Vacation Ends, Monday, April 8." Looking back past our one week's escape from college routine, we think that March of the calendar year 1934-35 was an extraordinarily mad March. We did a great deal, and when we didn't do anything in particular we sat alone or in committee planning a surfeit of things to do in April and May.

The French Club play, *La Soeur Beatrice,* was a huge success. Our panegyrics are a trifle bald, and must be so here, because we know no one could believe a Goodhart stage production of Maeterlinck could be so perfect unless he saw *La Soeur Beatrice* for himself on the 23rd of March. For the linguists, as for the poor, poor undergraduates who are conning French word lists this time of year, the tableau and pantomime conveyed plot and idea extremely well. The Deanery dance, which followed the play, was a successful close to the evening.

Within the month two new clubs, or at least movements for two new clubs, started on campus. The idea of a Film Club to be formed with Haverford next year is being hatched to show motion pictures now available in the film library of the Museum of Modern Art that will supplement the local movies to real purpose and demonstrate the development of cinema technique from 1900 to the present year. Pictures, however, are not only to be seen, but to be taken and made in College. Impressed by the recent Common Room exhibition of photographs, a large number of us are rushing out to buy cameras and films and form a Camera Club.

It is no wonder that Bryn Mawr suddenly took to the camera when it did. The motive is undoubtedly sheer desire for compensation after the wholesale picture-taking that went on here during the *Fortune* investigation of Bryn Mawr. With strict intention of forewarning *Fortune* subscribers, we must say that we were in no cases given any chance to "smile at the camera," but that we were snapped while thinking about everything but the libel that pictures can do our beauty. We do not know whether Bryn Mawr or *Fortune* got the most out of the visit. But as for us, at the end of the invasion we settled down, laughed heartily at all mishaps, and wondered what *Fortune* could possibly find to interest it in an album of snaps of us—eating spinach, taking lecture notes, and playing basketball.

Our athletic program was as full as it was exciting recently. Fencing, swimming, and basketball filled the gym with cheering sections that naturally precluded a Quiet Life for Radnor and Merion. The varsity basketball season would lead us to take undue pride in ourselves were it not that the last week charted up a victory to Rosemont and humiliating defeat before the faculty. Our swimming season, if such it may be called, was not so brilliant: in our one outside meet we bowed to Swarthmore this year, for the first time in several springs.

Slightly apart from these displays of strength and skill lies another athletic performance of the month that needs loud mention, for aesthetic reasons if none other. The college dance group, under Miss Petts, gave a recital in Goodhart. We feel as if the performance justified all of the sights of Bryn Mawr in scanty China silks hurrying down to the gym on cold winter afternoons. The progress that has been made in dancing at Bryn Mawr is amazing.

The Athletic Association brought its activities into the proper limelight by circulating a questionnaire to find out what kinds of sports Bryn Mawr would take to most kindly, and how it would like them conducted. Judging from the results, apparently we want golf and squash, and we want more emphasis placed on competitive sport, interclass as well as varsity, and on social games.

Other suggestions for change and reform that have come to light include a change in library regulatings to encourage us to make our own lives happier and to make us all as peaceful as possible with the limited number of Reserve Room books, and a movement for a political union at Bryn Mawr whereby we may escape from the world of books into the excitements of current political controversy.

This last does not mean, however, that we think the undergraduate's place is not in Bryn Mawr. We count the weeks in which we are going to raise $20,000 for a new science building. At the moment it does not press us too hard: we are staging a bridge tournament for the drive and modelling our bidding after that in the Culbertson-Sims tournament (thus preparing for the worst, when we shall come up in final competition against the faculty fans); we are running a series of square dances and are taking morning exercises to fit us for the rigorous reels that the fire house orchestra features in its repertoire, and we are spreading news far and wide of Mrs. Watson's dance recital, that is being given for the Drive a few weeks hence. We feel, really, that the faculty is at the moment outdoing us. Not only are they joining us in bridge, but they have been playing basketball valiantly—with Haverford and Swarthmore as well as with the brawniest of us—to bring joy to our hearts and money to the Drive; and they are putting the last and best touches to their Faculty Show, *Much Ado But Not For Nothing.*

Any mention we might make of our trivial rehearsals for the Greek play and *Pirates of Penzance* or our ballotting for 1935-36 officers, or, even, our usual surfeit of work, would be an anticlimax after our notice of the Faculty Show.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO 50TH ANNIVERSARY FUND

Helen Shaw Crosby, 1914, is selling various toilet and laundry soaps for the benefit of the Fund. Anyone who is interested should communicate directly with her. Her address is 12 Water Street, Hingham, Mass.

BRYN MAWR ROOM AT THE CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE

Applications for the Bryn Mawr room at the Cité Universitaire in Paris for the French academic year, November 15th, 1935-July 1st, 1936, should be made before June 1st to President Park. The following classes of applicants will be considered: (1) Holders of Bryn Mawr degrees (A.B., A.M., Ph.D.). (2) Other present and former students of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School. (3) Seniors.

A careful plan for the year's work should be submitted, and if the candidate is not at the time of application a student at Bryn Mawr College, at least three people competent to estimate her work should be referred to. Application may also be made before June 1st to President Park for the use of the Bryn Mawr room for a period of not less than two months during the summer. This application should be accompanied by a plan of work and academic references.

PLANS FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK

Class	*Headquarters*	*Class Suppers, Sat., June 1*	*Reunion Manager*
1902	Pembroke East	7:30 P. M. College Inn Terrace	Marion Haines Emlen
1903	Denbigh	8:00 P. M. Denbigh	Caroline Wagner
1904	Rockefeller	8:00 P. M. Rockefeller	Martha Rockwell Moorhouse
1905	Pembroke East	8:00 P. M. Pembroke East	Mabel Austin Converse
1921	Pembroke West	7:30 P. M. Wyndham (Music Room)	M. Taylor MacIntosh
1922	Denbigh	7:30 P. M. Common Room	Alice Nicoll
1923	Pembroke West	8:00 P. M. Merion	Julia Henning
1924	Wyndham	7:30 P. M. Wyndham (Dining Room)	K. Gallwey Holt
1933	Merion	6:30 P. M. Picnic, Wyndham Garden	Evelyn Remington
1934	Merion	6:30 P. M. Picnic, Wyndham Garden	Mary B. Nichols

Among the events of Commencement Week will be the regular Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association, which will be held Saturday afternoon, June 1st. In the latter part of that same afternoon there will be a performance of Euripides' *The Bacchae,* acted by the undergraduates under the direction of Eva Palmer Sikelianos, 1900. This will be repeated Monday afternoon. All Class Reunion Suppers will be held Saturday evening. On Sunday, members of the Classes of 1923, 1924, 1933, 1934, will be President Park's guests at breakfast. The Alumnae Luncheon will be held in the Deanery at 1:30. President Park and representatives of the reuning classes will speak. Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Donald D. Aldrich, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City.

Joint picnics have been planned for 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905; for 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924. The members of the Class of 1895 will be the guests of Julia Langdon Loomis at luncheon on Wyndham Porch, on Monday, June 3rd, to celebrate the 40th Reunion of the Class. On Monday afternoon the Alumnae Association will give a tea in the Deanery to meet the Senior Class. On Tuesday afternoon the Senior Garden Party will be held at Wyndham.

President James Rowland Angell, of Yale University, will deliver the Commencement Address on Wednesday morning, June 5th.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held in the Auditorium, Goodhart Hall, on Saturday, June 1st, at 2 p. m. The regular reports of the Executive Board, of the Treasurer, of the Standing Committees, of the Alumnae Directors, and of the Council will be presented.

Caroline McCormick Slade, 1896, National Chairman for the Drive, will speak on the progress of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: Mary Alice Hanna Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

Word has just come of the death of Gertrude Longbottom, a graduate student at Bryn Mawr, '97-'98; Warden, Louth Grammar Schools Foundation. Her American friends and college associates will be grieved by this sad news which was sent by Miss Hart, Wood Hill, Middle Rasen, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England.

Catherine Palmer Robinson, 1920, Senior Resident of Radnor Hall, Secretary to the Dean of the Graduate School, and graduate student in French, has been awarded a Franco-American Exchange Fellowship by the Institute of International Education for study in Paris next year.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Within six months we have had news of the death of four members of '93, although in two cases the word was slow in reaching us. Camilla Leach died in the spring of 1930 in Michigan but we have no further information.

Frances Atkins Kackley died on February 22, 1934, and a note from her daughter, Sarah Frances, expresses her warm interest in Bryn Mawr on her mother's account.

Henrietta Palmer died after several years of invalidism, throughout which she continued her loyal devotion to the College.

Mary McMullin Frasca died recently after a week's illness in Schenectady, where her husband is minister of the Italian Presbyterian Church.

Even though we are scattered and do not often meet, these breaks in our ranks come to us with something of a shock. But stronger still is the realization of the bond of our com mon life at Bryn Mawr and of the loyalties that still mean much to us and that will always be a little different in our character from any of those formed later in our lives.

The March Bulletin brought us news of two of our members—i.e. the announcement that the Mallory Whiting Webster Memorial Lecture on March 4th was given by Nellie Neilson and a very fine review by Professor Gray of Bertha Putnam's book, *Kent Keepers of the Peace.*

Helen Thomas Flexner and her husband went abroad for a long holiday, but have now returned.

Elizabeth Nichols Moores has recently returned from a jaunt through the South and West, and since her return has consented to take on the work of Class Collector, for which we certainly owe her a vote of thanks.

Lillian Moser is active in a Morning Musical Club, in the A. A. U. W., and is on the Receiving Committee of the Old Ladies' Home, where she claims that she has hopes of entering herself if necessity arises!

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
c/o The Brearley School
610 E. 83rd St., New York City.

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrike Magarethe Heyl
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOREWORD

A few days ago the undersigned received from Frieda Heyl a gentle but firm command to send to the Alumnae Office some Class items for the May Bulletin. Just why there was a thought that more news would be wafted to a hill-top in Boonton than to a hill-top in Ithaca was not stated. But somehow or other the following Bulletin items have come in—some by pleasant chance, some by a no less welcome way, a method of extraction. And if it does seem that the editor pro tem. of these notes has for the moment abandoned her comforting belief in the words of that gentle 17th Century poet, "It is greater to recollect than to create," and if fact and fancy seem, at times, to be hand in hand, please notify F. M. Heyl.

All corrections and suggestions can be handled in the June issue.

The next class reunion is in 1938—so keep up your gay spirit!

MARY M. CAMPELL.

There was a rumor from Bryn Mawr that Mary Converse was on the French Riviera, but the facts seem to be that in January she went to Florida for several weeks, returning via White Sulphur Springs, Indianapolis and Cleveland. We received in November from "Doggy" one of those inimitable and irresistible smiles of hers, but since then not a single word or sign.

Caroline Galt was at the Deanery on March 22nd seeing one of her Mt. Holyoke students who has been the scholar in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr this winter and who is to be Fellow in Archaeology next year. Every member of the Class surely knows how distinguished a personage Caroline is and we are very proud of her.

Clara Vail Brooks and her husband have been wintering in Bermuda, where they always enjoy bicycling to their hearts' content.

Susan Follansbee Hibbard is planning to spend part of May and June in the East and will be at Bryn Mawr for part of the time.

Mary Levering Robinson is anticipating the great pleasure of a visit from her elder daughter, Mariel, this summer. Mariel married a delightful Scotch minister, George Cameron, and has one small son. George Cameron is to be at the Brick Church for six weeks this summer, and so the Robinsons' house at Bennington will be the headquarters for the Scotch family.

Elizabeth W. Towle is having a most delightful Sabbatical year abroad. Her most recent letter came from the island of Corfu, where she was "marooned for three days while things get straightened out." She was then to go to Patras, Olympia, and Delphi, with the hope of Corinth and Athens, too. Just before going to Corfu Elizabeth had had a wonderful ten days on the Dalmatian Coast after a week in the Appenines and a week in Venice. She expects to be in Spain in April. The earlier part of this winter had been spent with a delightful family in France, where she had four months of complete rest and quiet. Last summer she spent in England.

Alice Cilley Weist is enjoying very much her work at the Shipley School. Alice's daughter, Helen, is at the Nightingale-Bamford School in New York. Her older son, Jack, is in New York, hoping to help make a success out of a new magazine named *Mademoiselle*, which is to be somewhat on the order of the *New Yorker*, but with especial appeal to young women. His daughter, Mimi—just seven years old—is back from a visit to Virginia, where she went to a little country school and thinks she knows all there is to learn. Alice's younger son, Edward, would be receiving his Ph.D. from Harvard in June, had he not found out too late that his thesis subject had already been covered by what he calls "one of those indefatigable Germans." A delay is necessary now, but it is hoped that he may get a chance to teach next winter and finish up his thesis and orals as soon as may be.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson comes to New York every month in order to be with her mother for several days. On her next visit she will give, at Frances Hand's request, an old-fashioned Bryn Mawr luncheon. Elizabeth's daughter, Peggy, who is a sophomore at Bryn Mawr, is on the honor list. Peggy is taking part in *The Bacchae* which Eva Palmer Sikelianos will produce on the Campus at Commencement time.

Marion Russell Taber is planning a most delightful trip to Greece this summer. She is confident that everything will be calm and peaceful by that time.

F. M. Heyl will be at Ithaca until the end of the college year. She is enjoying her work and seems to be having a very gay and social time.

Frances Fincke Hand spent ten days at Hanover, N. H., in February, enjoying the winter sports. Skating, skiing and bob-sledding were her special interests. She says that at the moment she has no special news, but just wait for the October issue!

Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain is planning a most delightful trip to Hawaii. She will sail from New York via the Panama Canal and take her steamer for Honolulu at San Francisco.

Corinna Putnam Smith and her husband have been spending the winter in Egypt and Persia, and will return sometime in April.

Elizabeth Sedgwick Shaw and her husband sailed on March 9th on the Aquitania for a Mediterranean cruise. They will leave the boat at Southampton at the end of April, and will spend sometime in England, making trips first in Devon and Cornwall.

Gertrude Frost Packer's daughter, Louise, and her English husband, Mr. Ewart Seager, have left Istanbul, Turkey, and are visiting Gertrude in Winchester, Mass., before settling in Toronto, Canada.

Ida Gifford and Rebekah Chickering, after lunching one day in March with E. H. Jackson, motored out with their hostess in her new Rolls-Royce to call on Gertrude Packer.

A very special vote of thanks should be given to Alice Cilley Weist for the responsive and prompt aid which she gave to the temporary editor in compiling these notes.

There are many other well-known names which should be featured in this column—

where are those songs of Spring? We make special mention of Grace Albert, Frances Arnold and Aimée Leffingwell McKenzie since they owe the temporary columnist letters.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Edith Boericke and her youngest son, who is working in Philadelphia, have taken a house for a year at 22 Hampstead Circle, Wynnewood, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1902

Class Editor: Grace Douglas Johnston
(Mrs. Morris L. Johnston)
1520 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Class has suffered a great loss in the death, on February 26th, of our beloved Class baby, Ruth Witherspoon, daughter of Ruth Miles Witherspoon. To her mother, our classmate, we send our love and sympathy.

The Class sends love and sympathy to Anne Rotan Howe, whose husband, Colonel Thorndike D. Howe, D. S. M., *Officer de la Legion d'Honneur,* died last Autumn.

The plans for the Reunion this Spring are somewhat late as somebody in High Places seems to be having great difficulty making up its mind. However, rest assured, little ones, that there is a Reunion toward, and that there will be a Class Supper and even a picnic with the Classes of 1903, 1904 and 1905.

If you will write to Marion Haines Emlen, 943 East Haines St., Germantown, Philadelphia., Pa., she will reserve you a room. Our headquarters are to be in Pembroke East, and the Class Supper is to be held on the Terrace of the College Inn either on Saturday evening, June 1st, or Monday, June 3rd—probably the former date. Marion and Jean Crawford seem to have gone into a huddle and come out waving Saturday night on high. Further notice will come by mail. This is Grace Douglas speaking—and please try, everybody, to be on hand.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Patty sends word to all the Class that the Class Supper will be held Saturday night, June 1st, in Rockefeller, and that Sunday evening there will be a Class picnic with 1902, 1903 and 1905 at Wyndham. All families are expected at the picnic.

Headquarters for the Reunion will be in Rockefeller Hall. Send word to Patty as soon as possible about the reservations you wish to make.

Elsie Kohn Rauh and her younger daughter, Jean, came to Philadelphia, March 23rd, to see Bryn Mawr College. Jean is planning to enter College next Fall. Elsie's address is R. R. #3, P. O. Box 142, Clayton, Missouri.

Marjorie Sellers' daughter, Elizabeth Gibbons, was married to Marcel Kahle Peck on Friday, April 5th.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Carla Denison Swan writes that they are much excited about their new house. "We moved our little farm cottages in five bites 2½ miles across country on rollers. I rode across Bear Creek in one of them just for fun, and because most people don't have a chance to ride over streams on their own back porches! We are now amalgamating the pieces with some additions on the top of a hill—overlooking on one side a lake where we have boats and swimming, on another Denver seven miles distant, and to the west a valley with 400 miles of mountain range. The house and grounds are fine, though we have had to plant every tree and bush, but we have had such a time with our well as never was heard of before. We are down 2000 feet to a stream of artesian water and it has turned out to be in a salt bed and tastes worse than the sea! As a result the Swans will probably land in the poorhouse before they get the problem solved. No reunions for either of us this year."

A letter has come from Frances Hubbard Flaherty, written in late March from Devonshire, England. She says: "We are going to make our next film in India—we don't yet know where—wherever we can find a pleasant cool place for a 'base' and a jungle with lots of elephants for a 'location' and an 'angel' of a Maharajah, all near enough together. I can't

imagine what it will be like. I have nightmares of cobras, malaria, elephants charging the cameras and squashing us flat, and what not. And again I elate at the idea of a shikari camp in the jungle with Himalayan peaks somewhere straight up in the sky, and monkeys and mongooses, weird jungle noises, howlings and hissings and shriekings. The film is to be about a small Indian boy and his elephant, a boy out of the Jungle Book, you remember Toomai. As for my family, Barbara, the eldest, is to be with us in India; Frances, the next one, after a last term at school, insists upon following us there. Both of them have the fixed idea that there is a future for them in films! Monica, the youngest, alone finds the fascination of elephants vs. school—a rather marvelous school—about 50-50. If I am to have any college daughter, it will be she. My greetings to everyone at Reunion. Anyone coming to India soon must look us up, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., Bombay."

Spring is coming and with it our thirtieth Reunion. Let us make it the most vital and most memorable of any we have ever had! Carrie Chadwick-Collins is too busy with the Fiftieth Anniversary to be our manager this Reunion but she will help Mabel Converse, tried and true, who has promised to be the manager. But for them to produce the splendid results we anticipate will require as near a hundred-per-cent response to roll call as it is possible to get.

So those of you who have not yet planned your summer schedule get busy and do so at once! In large red letters write "BRYN MAWR—JUNE 1st TO 5th."

Then let nothing, not marriages of children or births of grandchildren, deflect your course or divert your attention! Even if you have no intimate friends coming this time, or have not been back to other Reunions and feel shy as a debutante, come anyway and you will find that everybody will be shining with friendliness.

Remember that the best of managers can do but little unless she has an adequate "managee," so let's be adequate. Let us give them plenty of human material to work on. Let every member of the "jocular, jovial, genial Class of 1905" plan to come back and then pray that this plan may not strike a snag and gang aglae. Then indeed we shall rejoice, give thanks and sing "all through the night."

HELEN R. STURGIS.

1906

Class Editor: HELEN H. PUTNAM
(Mrs. W. E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

Helen Wyeth Peirce, for years a director of women's choruses, besides being an organist, choirmaster, coach and teacher of piano and voice, has, this year, been made district extension chairman and choral chairman for the state, in the New Jersey Federation of Music Clubs. Combining the work of the two posts, she has been going about the state, addressing choral groups in the interests of the federation. She has appeared on several radio programs and has achieved more than a local reputation. She is also a writer of songs, notably one called "A Dream of Spring."

Elizabeth Torbert is going on a short cruise to Italy, where she will see her daughter, Peggy, who is at Miss Penrose's School in Florence.

N. B.—Members of 1906! Please send news to your Class Editor.

Congratulations go to Mary Walcott, whose daughter, Mrs. Henry Keyes, has a son, born March 14th. Considering that he is our Class baby's child, we shall have to see that Bryn Mawr goes co-educational before he goes to College.

Lucia Rutter has been doing settlement work in New York this winter.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

No one would think that 1907 is full of people who burst into print at the slightest provocation. The silence in these columns has been positively thunderous, and we can only assume that Tink Meigs, our *locum tenens,* in a characteristic fit of professional jealousy, has been suppressing all the juicy items sent in to her by her trusting classmates. She is now at work collecting some of her already published short stories, and tossing off a few others to fill in the gaps, and expects to bring out a volume which will be used in the schools as a historical reader. Think of the luck it would be to absorb education that way! Perhaps some of the missing 1907 news will eventually get to the light through this medium.

A mysterious postcard, which appeared pure and unpostmarked, bearing the unmistakable handwriting of Tony Cannon, reads as follows: "I am having a good new time in Texas. I have been here since October; expect to teach until about the middle of May, then hope for a few weeks to go to Mexico, and shall be back in New York by the middle of June, to teach in summer quarter of the school."

Eunice Schenck (may her shadow never grow less!) is to make the Commencement address at Fermata, in Aiken, S. C., about the end of May.

Calvert Myers Beasley made a flying trip to the campus during spring vacation to introduce her daughter, Annette, to the Dean's Office.

She hopes to be a member of the Class of 1940.

Barbara Cary, daughter of M. Reeve Cary, continues to cover herself with glory in every aspect of college life. Her name always appears high on the academic honour list, and she has just been elected Editor-in-Chief of the *College News*, and begins this important and arduous job immediately.

Mabel Foster Spinney's daughter, Joanna, after a year at college on the Pacific coast, decided she preferred the East. She has been a student this year at Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., and continues in that career, uninterrupted by the fact that during Christmas vacation she married one of her fellow students at Brown, Edward Palmer York, who also is going on with his college work.

Not long ago, Bunny Brownell Daniels' second daughter, Josephine, who is a sophomore at Radcliffe, was visited by the Warden of her dormitory, with the request that she might exhibit to her companion Josephine's attractive room, which has more than a local reputation. In course of polite conversation, which had not made either one know the other's name, Josephine asked the caller to what Radcliffe class she belonged. "I went to Bryn Mawr," was the reply of Esther Williams Apthorp.

The Class Editor returned to work the middle of March feeling like a million dollars after a wonderful winter in Italy. She promises to avoid all travelogues, but cannot resist saying that to live in an apartment designed by Dr. Joseph Collins (of *The Doctor Looks at Literature* fame), attached to a villa where Garibaldi used to live, and to have the run of a garden with genuine pieces of the Aurelian wall lying around, and the most superb view of all Rome spread out below,—with a gardener named Angelo Serafino—was not a bad set-up for a rest cure. For diversion she could go off on expeditions with companions selected from scholars of international reputation and charm, plus the *Prix de Rome* boys of the American Academy.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Marjorie Young Gifford takes time off doing a lecture tour to write from Hingham, Mass. "My lecturing goes on apace. Last Fall I had great fun delivering here and there a group of three lectures beginning with Louisa May Alcott (Tink Meigs' version, *Invincible Louisa*) and carrying on up to Gertrude Stein in the last lecture. In between I sandwiched various novels which were in the limelight at the moment. Tink's book was the most sure-fire, and Gertrude's the most cantankerous and discussion provoking. I even received words of warning through the mail. Now I am giving my all for dear old *Musa Dagh* with a few light reflections on *Heaven's My Destination* and expect to make a sortie into the drama as soon as I can try it on my long suffering public in the good home town. I really begin to feel professional when publishers send me books—good ones—scot free and my P. O. Box is burdened with letters from Louise Andrews Kent, Caroline Miller, and a cartoon from Alexander Woollcott depicting his own benign profile and post marked Minneapolis. How he must have brooded on the C. M. and S. P. ??!!!"

We all know of Ina Richter's "La Lomez Feliz" in the hills overlooking Santa Barbara. She says, "We shall celebrate the second anniversary of La Loma Feliz on February 2nd. We started out two years ago with the idea of having just eight children and a very small family, but this past Fall we had to enlarge to accommodate twelve, and shall perhaps enlarge to accommodate even sixteen should there be a demand. My original idea was to take only those with heart trouble and asthma, but we have been importuned to take a pair of twins that have had sinus trouble and just were not doing well, and we have had several with gland disturbances. We have just engaged Mr. Wales Holbrook, of Dartmouth and Harvard, as headmaster, and are requiring college preparatory work from our children. The children have pets, such as rabbits and bantams and guinea-pigs and dogs and cats and individual gardens where they cultivate flowers for the house."

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

Marianne Moore's "Selected Poems" were published on April 11th. T. S. Eliot has written an introduction to the book in which he says: "My conviction has remained unchanged for the last fourteen years: that Miss Moore's poems form part of the small body of durable poetry written in our time." Hortense Flexner King has written the coming review of it.

May Putnam is very busy with her practice in Westchester as well as in New York itself.

Fan Barber Berry and her sister, Mary, spent the Easter holidays "in and by Bermuda's turquoise waters," Fan writes.

Dorothy Smith Chamberlin reports: "We've just had a nice spring vacation down at Turkey Run State Park, Indiana, tramping through woods and ravines, admiring hillsides covered with hepaticas, and enjoying the spring birds."

Aristine Munn continues to take all the prizes at all the dog shows with her magnificent pugs.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Rosalind Romeyn (Mrs. William Everdell, Jr.) has gone into the flower business. Ros's oldest is a Sophomore at Williams, the next is in her last year of boarding school at Foxcroft, and the youngest is in the third form at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Emily Storer has been staying in Waltham this winter with her father, but goes down to Washington when she can, to work for the Friendship House. She says it is fine to have Jane there in Washington and that she certainly is working hard. Last summer Emily went to Eliot O'Hara's water color school at Goose Rock Beach for a month and was quite thrilled with it, "even though it taught me that I wasn't cut out to be an artist."

Ethel Ladd is teaching and taking care of her mother, who has been practically helpless since last May.

Margaret Shearer Smith and her husband have a small informal semi-progressive school, with tutors and about twelve children, on a farm on the shore in Maryland. "Our own four are very companionable and capable children, absorbed in horses, boats, and dancing. Joan and Peter may go to Rollins College in a year or two. Hathaway and Donald Hartly are almost eleven. In the summer we have a camp here of interesting children. My hobby, I believe, is writing and producing plays for children, and puppets. It used to be gardening, and although dashed by ubiquitous dogs, ponies, and boys, I still have some feeling for my garden. We also have a family orchestra of violins, cellos, and recorders, and gave Haydn's Kindersymphonie last summer, and have orchestra practice full of dissonances on Tuesday nights. Lots of love to the Class. We live near Chestertown; come and see us."

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

The Class will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of Ruth Wells, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on Monday, March 25th. Ruth had been living there for nearly fourteen years, working as Agent for the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Three years ago she had a very serious operation, from the effects of which she never fully recovered. Her work has been increasingly heavy and difficult, ever since the depression, and during this winter she has failed very rapidly. Those who knew her will not soon forget her wit, her keen, analytical mind, and her high courage. The *New Bedford Mercury*, in this brief notice, shows with what respect she was held in the community. It says: "A long and useful career in social welfare work came to a tragic end yesterday, when Miss Ruth Wells died in St. Luke's Hospital. Since coming here in 1921, Miss Wells had established herself as an outstanding social worker, and her death is a distinct loss to the community."

Margaret Hobart Myers' fourth son, Hobart Jeffrey Myers, was born on March 23rd.

1912

Class Editor: Gertrude Llewellyn Stone
(Mrs. Howard R. Stone)
340 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill.

Laura Byrne Hickok writes: "Recently Alpine Parker Filbert, 1911, had a luncheon for Margaret Corwin, and we all later heard the latter address the A. A. U. W. on *Experiences of a New Dean.* She gave such a glowing picture of the New Jersey College for Women that I became enthusiastic for Lolly." (Lolly at present is only seven so she may decide on B. M. C. by the time she is 17.)

Poky Fabian Sanders writes: "I went back to Evanston last summer, taking the two children with me for ten days. Besides seeing family and friends we took in the Century of Progress, which we enjoyed very much. Billy is six now and has started school. Frances is only two, but she is active enough to keep several people busy."

Gladys Spry Augur writes: "I have been busy with my knitting shop ever since I came back. I can only work half a day now, but I have a splendid partner and tear off models in the afternoon while I rest. We put on a Fashion Show last week, inviting our customers to wear the models they had made, and the town to see them. Fashion Shows are a new thing in Santa Fé, so it went over big. We served tea to five hundred eager knitters."

Gladys Jones Markle at Christmas time reported that she was well and very busy with her children.

Lorle Stecher Weeber enjoys tremendously her life in Honolulu.

Kath Thompson Bell is making a very real place for herself in Detroit, with her various literary interests and activities.

Julia Haines MacDonald at Christmas time, that fruitfiul period for news, wrote our retiring Class Editor that she was happy and busy.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

Gertrude Hinrichs King is the Public Benefactor who, unsolicited, sent in the following Class news:

"As usual when the ALUMNAE BULLETIN arrives I open to 1913 and find no news. So I am moved to send some in—in the hope that some one else will follow suit.

"Agathe Deming is still enthusiastic about her ranch in Arizona and raising cattle in a serious way.

"Sarah Atherton Bridgeman has been working hard at her writing and even had hopes of getting in the movies. She has done a great work creating jobs for unemployed artists in Connecticut.

"The Class baby, Catherine Davey, is living with me this winter. She loves her Secretarial job but wishes she could have accepted the scholarship we offered her for Bryn Mawr.

"I saw Keinath Stohr Davey last Summer at the delightful camp "Conifer," which she helps her husband, Edward Davey, run at Lovell, Maine. We are eagerly looking forward to going back as the whole family loves it up there. Fishing, swimming, hiking, dancing—music and games of an evening—and a wonderful cabin for yourself and the Main House for delicious food."

(The Editor endorses this with great pleasure as she spent a night with four children there.)

Olga Kelly is, as always, busy running the house for her family in Baltimore, but she goes occasionally to New York to see picture exhibits, and once or twice in the winter has come up to Bryn Mawr or Haverford.

Eleanor Bontecou, after a winter with her mother in Tryon, is back again in her little house at Four Mile Run, Alexandria, until she goes to New Hampshire for the Summer.

1914

Class Editor: ELIZABETH AYER INCHES
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The office has recently been notified of the death of Margaret MacElree in October, 1933.

Dorothy Weston has left her job with paper codes and taken her family to California for the Winter. She gives her address as 2424 Wilshire Boulevard, but does not mention the city, but it is probably Los Angeles.

Ethel Dunham has been appointed a director in the Division of Maternal Health of the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Nancy Van Dyke Scribner is President of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club and working very hard over the Drive.

The McCutcheons are spending two months at "Treasure Island," their place off Nassau. Their oldest son, a Senior at Milton, was expected with several friends for the spring vacation.

The world seems small when Laura Houghteling and half her family and Alice Miller Chester and children independently planned to spend Easter vacation in the same boarding house in Southern Pines. We have no news yet as to whether this reunion really took place.

1915

Class Editor: MARGARET FREE STONE
(Mrs. J. Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Margaret Englehard Phipps has modeled a head of her little girl, Barbara, which is on exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute. Barbara is one of Margaret's irresistible twins.

Elizabeth Stark is not only a pioneer in her field but has probably the only office in existence which is equipped to give perimetry and orthoptic training. With her Bryn Mawr experimental psychology, three years in the department of ophthalmology at the United States Army School of Aviation Medicine and four years as assistant in physiological optics to Dr. Conrad Berens as a background she opened her office in the fall of 1930, just as the depression had got under way. Since then she has added to her equipment and to her laurels if not to her bank account, though the last mentioned, she says, has fared slightly better during the past year. In the summer of 1932 she made a hurried trip to London to look into methods used there and upon her return assisted in organizing a squint or orthoptic clinic at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, where she now spends four afternoons a week. There they attempt by means of corrective exercises to establish proper visual habits. Elizabeth says there are three events in her life which have particularly pleased her and we think she is very modest to mention only three, engaged as she is in the thrilling business of pioneering. She was a member of the 1929 International Congress of Ophthalmology, was a guest member of the faculty for the summer graduate course in Ophthalmology at the University of Rochester in 1933, and once upon a time had four lines of verse printed in F. P. A.'s column, *The Conning Tower* in the *New York Herald-Tribune.*

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Helen Harris, head worker at the Union Settlement, is scheduled to speak at the Fortieth Anniversary Dinner of the Settlement, which will be held at the Park Lane, May 1st. The other two speakers of the evening are Miss Frances Perkins and Mayor LaGuardia. This item came into the Alumnae Office.

1918

Class Editor: Mary Safford Hoogewerff
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

The class will be sad to hear of the death of Katharine Holliday Daniels on April 15th. Word came to the Alumnae Office when the Bulletin was in proof.

1919

Class Editor: Frances Clark Darling
(Mrs. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

We hold Reunion this year, as you probably have heard already. Margaret Taylor MacIntosh is our manager, our headquarters will be in Pembroke W. and our Class dinner will be in the Music Room of Wyndham on Saturday, June 1st, at 7.30 P. M.

In the absence of any replies to my last batch of cards I've had to resort to the *Address Book of Alumnae and Former Students* for information. The first thing I discovered there was among the "Dilatory Domiciles"—Evalyn Marynia Lawther Foot is now Mrs. Charles Nison. She lives in New York City and is Associate Director of Medical Care, New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

Cecile Bolton Hewson is teacher of mathematics at the Charlottesville High School, and is doing graduate work in psychology at the University of Virginia.

The following members of the class are listed among those whose addresses are unknown: Constance Bissell Finley, Grace Hirsch, Lillie Ireson Pickard, Mary Porter Kirkland Vandervoort.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Brook,
Morristown, N. J.

We apologize for our long silence, and appear again to announce the important news that we are having a Reunion this June. On Saturday, June 1st, we will have a Class supper in the Common Room of Goodhart Hall, and on the following day we will have a picnic with '21, '23 and '24, who are also holding Reunions. Alice Nicoll is managing all this and she expects everybody who possibly can to be present. Our headquarters will be in Denbigh.

Cornelia Baird Voorhis has a fourth child, Charlotte Calvin, who was born early in October.

Barbara Clarke was married to Mr. Harry Fuller in September in Providence. They are now living in Cambridge.

Mary Douglas Hay was married in October to Mr. Donald Funk. They are living in Springfield, Illinois.

Missy Crosby got her doctor's degree last June. She is now in Athens working on a three years' job, excavating the Agora.

Liz Hall is working in New York for the law firm of Hunt, Hill and Betts, "but more particularly for Kenneth F. Simpson, Republician leader of the 15th Assembly district."

Peggy Kennard has a Rockefeller Scholarship for two years' study abroad for work in neurology.

In a letter to Liz Hall, Marion Rawson writes: "Now I must settle down to a little hard work—am only taking one course this year, 4th century Greek sculpture, but have three reports to get ready for that. Mr. B. and I are continuing our experiments in trying to reproduce prehistoric pottery. We're going to build a kiln in the back yard so we can try firing the things with wood and so more nearly reproduce the proper firing conditions. I've also got to write my article on Nemean Corinthian pottery which I've been working on in Athens the last two years. Then there's a lot of drawing to do to finish up the plans of my section at Troy and other drawings of the small objects which I made rough sketches of last spring. The first letter from Sunny since before Xmas last year. She's running a knitting business which keeps her busy in addition to the three children. Betty Claire is nine and is in the fourth grade, and Robin is six and in the first grade."

Jeannette Palache has a job tutoring a child for the winter in California.

Alice Nicoll has been a Director of Highfield's Camp on Alford Lake in Maine for two summers. Mitzi Faries, '24, is head swimming Counsellor.

Lastly, but most important of all, Margie Tyler Paul, who for eight years has been the Dean of the School of Occupational Therapy in Philadelphia, has been recently chosen to be the Head Mistress of Spring Side, a private school for girls in Chestnut Hill.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

An apology to Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt for our error in the March issue. The title of her

book was *Open the Door*, not *Growing Without Pains*. Although we really like the latter title better we did not make it up,—it was the heading of the review which we read and in our dull fashion noted as being the title of the book. This is all ancient history, however, as Harcourt Brace last month published *Brave Mr. Buckingham*, Dorothy's most recent book. We checked with the publishers themselves on the title of this one.

A letter from Alice Smith Hackney announces the arrival of her fourth child and second son, on March 11th. "We are still enjoying life on the farm," Alice writes, "and besides children, are specializing in Black Angus beef cattle and Dachshunds—either or any of which we heartily recommend as household pets."

Esther Rhoads Houghton sends us the information that her daughter's name is Nancy Acheson Houghton, and after lamenting the fact that she (mama) is "not the woman of P. T.'s dreams who can toss off the domestic side without turning a hair," goes on most contradictorily we think, "Nancy is happily inured to neglect already which in my eyes is her chief claim to admiration. Otherwise I suspect she's appallingly normal! Just by way of something or other, I don't quite know what, I've taken on my sister-in-law's baby for this winter, a girl six months younger than my own. It's all *very* domestic."

Mary Morseman Masters has a second child, born sometime last fall. She is living in New York at 117 East 72nd Street, and has been doing work for the New York Y. W. C. A.

Blandina Worcester was married Saturday, April 13th, to Carrol H. Brewster, a lawyer. He is associated with a firm in New York.

1924

Class Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Beth Tuttle Wilbur has a new son, Ernest Reed Wilbur, born on March 2nd.

We have heard that on April 4th Alison Philips was to be married to Charles Vanderburgh, and that she will live in Paris.

Don't forget that our Class is to have a Reunion this year. Kathleen Gallwey Holt has consented to be Reunion manager and tentative plans have already been made. Our headquarters are to be in Wyndham and our Class supper will be held at 7.30 in Wyndham Dining Room on Saturday evening, June 1st. A joint picnic is being planned with 1921, 1922 and 1923. You will hear more about the plans from Kathleen. Do plan to come back!

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallet Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Continuing our individual reports of a decade, we quote them in their order of arrival.

From Adele Pantzer Westendarp, we hear: "After College I did Medical Social Work at the City Dispensary in Indianapolis for two and a half years, finally becoming head of the department in time to be bounced by a new political board. Then I did a little research work at Indiana University; then I worked in a bookshop. Then I got married and so far I have had a new address every year." (18 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.)

Olive Sears Taliferro writes: "In 1923 I left College at the end of Sophomore year. Lived at home for four years, not doing any thing special. In October, 1927, I was married. Lived two years in Framingham, two on Beacon Hill, Boston; two years in Lexington, and have now been one and a half years in Cambridge, where I expect to live indefinitely. In the meantime I've accumulated a family of two—Betsy, 4½ years, and Richard, Jr., 1½ years."

Becky Morton writes: "My years since Bryn Mawr have been rather uneventful. I was at the school with Miss Abby Kirk for about four years and went abroad for about six months, during which time my mother died very suddenly and I came home to be with my father, who died just after last Christmas. Since I have been home I have been working for the Referee in Bankruptcy, and my idea of what not to do in the way of buying stocks, if I had any money to buy them, has been greatly enlarged."

Nana Bonnell Davenport: "In the ten years that have passed since June 1925, I have acquired some grey hair and four men in my life; one husband and three lively sons. The grey hair has not made me feel any older, but the yawning cavern in said oldest son's mouth has made me stop and ponder. A child old enough to be losing his teeth! During the three years before I was married, while living at home in Chestnut Hill, I did little to account for. Like everyone else, I weighed babies and kept Drs.' charts at a hospital, took an odd course or two at Pennsylvania and worked a short while in a bookstore. During that time I had two wonderful trips—one with my family beginning with a motor drive around Sicily and ending up with one around Ireland. The second trip was with Kay Starr and her family to Egypt. That was my first glimpse of the East and it was all enchanting. We went up the Nile to the second cataract and I saw the waters of that famous river somewhat in a

dream, having said 'yes' on its banks. After our wedding in Chestnut Hill in October, 1928, we came to New York to live—where we have been ever since, moving from one extreme to the other—from Washington Square to 96th Street. The children are not yet in school. Central Park, with its entrance here, is their most convenient back yard. And that, is really that. In closing, to you 1925's who belong in that category of Mr. Garrison's, you doctors, psychiatrists, archaeologists, actresses, bacteriologists, writers, painters, sculptresses, social workers, government servants, and you 'directing a large farm' and you 'breaking colts'—I say these words: (Inspired after a call from the Census Man, who checked me as 'Just Housewife—No Occupation.')

Cook:

"The laundry man is here now, Mam, to see about the sheet.
He says, 'They never did it, the tear was there before . . .
They don't use any chemicals,' and Mam, about the meat,—
The butcher boy left just two chops,—I'll want at least six more.
The ironing board needs mending for the edges are all rough.
And if you'd like that charlotte-russe I'll need another mould.
And the cream they left this morning is nowhere thick enough
To whip up, and well—and oh yes—please Mam, have you told
The man to fix the gas, and yesterday I saw a mouse
When I was cleaning all around the corners in the hall,—
We really need some good rat traps to put around the house.
Well, I can think of nothing else, so now I guess that's all."

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

Mary Virginia Carey's address is 5330 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. After a few months at the University for social work courses, she says she has now reached professional status, and is going back to work with the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare as a case-worker. If all goes well, she is hoping to work soon in the South Holland district, the *So Big* community, where no cooking is done on Sunday, and wooden shoes are worn in the fields.

Betty Burroughs is back for her second year at St. Timothy's. That may sound like a settled sort of Winter existence, but she covers ground in the Summers. Last Summer she continued her touring around Great Britain, and has now covered six thousand miles, driving herself. Next Summer, after building a studio-bungalow at West Park, she expects to devote herself to her painting.

Vicky Elliott Armstrong is extremely busy, we hear, and as the perfect minister's wife, her house is the center of all the community activities.

Helen Coolidge, it is said, has an apartment in New York, and is helping to get out a book on art.

H. Hopkinson, on the 20th of March, left these shores, very suddenly and very excitingly. Relapsing for the moment from the third into the first person singular, I will state that, in the most astonishing manner, I suddenly was appointed by the Department of Labor in Washington to proceed immediately to Geneva, Switzerland, to become secretary, for a year and a half, to the American Labor Commissioner accredited to the International Labor Organization. As the U. S. A. only recently joined the I. L. O., the post is entirely new, and no one, not even the Department of Labor, seems to know exactly what the work will be. But it certainly is fun to have official papers, secret messages, a Special Passport and passage paid! Perhaps a fuller account will appear in these pages at a later date. Plans, meanwhile, are under way for someone else taking over this job, and my parting words to you all, at this moment, are to apologize for having been such a bad correspondent. (But you *don't* tell me any news!)

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 East 68th St., New York City.

1930

Class Editor: Edith Grant
Fort duPont, Del.

1931

Class Editor: Marion H. Turner
Parkton, Maryland.

Well, Evelyn Waples Bayliss has decided that a husband and a baby are about all that she can manage these days so she has resigned as Editor of the Class of 1931 and, until our next Reunion, the job has been turned over to me as Class Secretary and old maid. Why

are the talented people always the first to get married!

Before long all of you will be getting questionnaires as to your life history, past, present and future, and Libby Baer, Molly Frothingham and I earnestly beg that you answer them as promptly and as fully as possible. Until the questionnaires begin to come back, I will give you what little news I have been able to glean and you must execuse its limited scope.

A baby and two engagements is not a bad start. Elizabeth Worthington (ex-'31) announced her engagement to Mr. Robb Tyler, of Baltimore, some time ago, but perhaps some of you have not yet heard of it. No date has been set for the wedding.

On Easter Day Hilda Thomas announced her engagement to Mr. Thomas Mumford, of New York. They will be married in Baltimore on June 8th and will live in New York. More details about these weddings later.

And Katherine Thurber McLaughlin's daughter, Meredith McLaughlin, was born March 4th, weighing 6 lbs. 13 oz. Incidentally, Kakine's husband, Mr. Robert McLaughlin, Jr., is one of those husbands who are already bringing a vicarious fame to the Class of 1931. A New York architect, he is a member of the firm of Holden McLaughlin and is Chairman (or President) of American Houses, Inc., which is putting the new prefabricated houses on the market. Those of us who read *Fortune*, *House and Garden* or *The Woman's Home Companion* have been interested in interviews with him and articles on his houses, one of which was on exhibition last year at Rockefeller Center, and another of which was recently opened in Wanamaker's with introductory speeches by Mrs. James Roosevelt and Owen D. Young over a nation-wide radio hookup.

Please don't any of you be too modest to tell us of your own or your husband's achievements for we are all interested and too often fail to notice accomplishments of note in specialized lines or fields of endeavor outside of our own particular interests.

1932

Class Editors: MARGARET AND JANET WOODS
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET J. ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

News for May seems to be as scarce as it was for April, but at the last minute we were able to ferret out these two items:

Eileen Mullen has put to use at least one feature of her college education—she has a job that entails the ability to "read French and German at sight"! In other words, she is secretary to the Patent Lawyer for the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here in Philadelphia.

Sidda Bowditch, who stopped off in Philadelphia en route to Boston from Kentucky, is now teaching at the Windsor School. Teaching what we don't know, but to quote Margie Collier, we make a guess at "teaching the children to play hop-scotch."

We were called on the telephone about three weeks ago by Evie Remington, who begged that we would please insert the following important notice as soon as possible: Our Class reunes again this year for the only time until 1938, on June 1st till the 5th. We are very anxious for all who can possibly come to do so, and Evie particularly asked that you answer the postcards which you will probably have received by the time this BULLETIN appears.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., Washington, D. C.

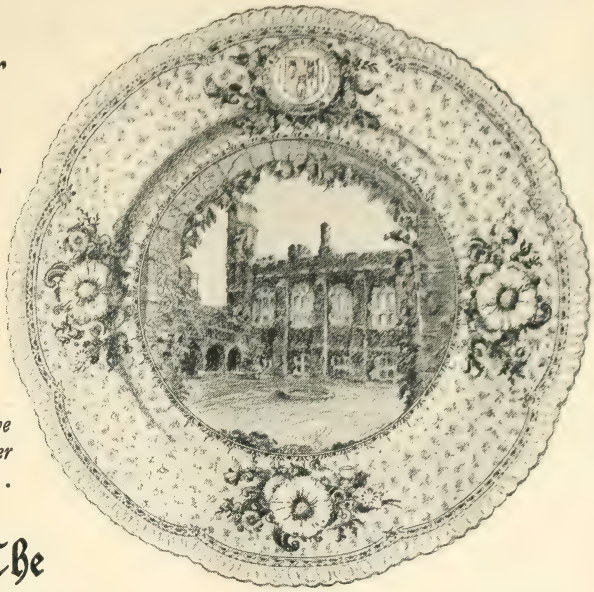
The Class wishes to express its sympathy to Julia Gardiner on the death of her mother.

The lack of news last month was due to your Editor's illness, and we now have two engagements to announce. Anita de Varon is to marry Saville Davis, of Waban, Mass., a graduate of Williams, and member of the staff of the Christian Science *Monitor*. Beatrice Butler's engagement to Walter Randolph Grant, of Montclair, N. J., was announced at an informal tea some time ago. Her fiancé graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1934. There are no immediate plans for the marriage. A flying visit to Bryn Mawr last month gave us belated news of Sit McCormick's marriage in late December to Montgomery Orr, an architect, and recent Princeton graduate. The rumor is that they went to Mexico on their trip. They are now living at 534 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Lillian Russell is at Howard University in Washington as a Rosenwald Fellow, working on her master's. She writes: "The work is fascinating, naturally. I guess research always is, especially if it is with the right man, and mine is with one of Richtmyer's classmates, a Dr. Blatt. I have just finished my comprehensive oral, and I can tell you it is a thrilling but nerve-racking experience to stand before five Ph.D.'s and have them firing questions at you as fast as they can, on anything at all. Graduate work is so different. . . . You read scientific periodicals as you once read novels. . . . At the same time I am teaching a first-year survey course."

Sallie Jones was in Bryn Mawr recently visiting the Herbens and inspecting the library without its bushes. She and Sarah Fraser descended upon the campus, simultaneously.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

THE DEPARTMENTS OF MUSIC, OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS, AND OF SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

June, 1935

Vol. XV No. 6

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In its tribute to Katharine Holliday Daniels, whose death is a great loss to the Alumnae Association as a whole, the Bryn Mawr Club of Indiana refers to the speech which she made when the Council met in Indianapolis in 1930. To quote from the article: "She said that affectionate memories of college days and loyalty to the Bryn Mawr one had known as an Undergraduate were not enough to stimulate the alumnae to work for the College; and that she for one was proud that she could look upon the Bryn Mawr of today with detached and critical appraisal and still feel all of the old loyalties and pride, based not on fond memories but on the present College, its academic standing and forward reaching program." She gave tangible proof of this pride in the College by her gift of $10,000, made possible by means of insurance. If each alumna had that same point of view, and would live not in the past but in the present, the Million Dollar Minimum would be an accomplished fact by this June. By October it *must* be an accomplished fact. Not everyone can come back to the college to see for herself what is happening, to catch the sense of intellectual excitement and adventure, of something alive and growing, and to succumb to the charm of the present Undergraduates. In an effort, however, to picture the College as it is intellectually the Faculty have co-operated with the BULLETIN in the series of articles which, when finished, will have given a description of what is going on in each department. The vigor and scope of the work is amazing, even to anyone fairly familiar with the work on the campus, because it is done so modestly and quietly, and by the departments themselves is taken for granted. In these articles, however, is much to feed that pride which in the last analysis is the potent factor to make us all work to reach the goal we have set ourselves. And if to it we add the affectionate memories and old loyalties, and think of the College as it looks in the clear light of these late May afternoons, we should be as an army with banners, equipped with our present pride and past affection.

THE SCOPE OF THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT

The scope of the Music Department as at present constituted, compared to its very modest beginnings fourteen years ago, has shown a steady, continuous and curiously multifarious growth. As quite a large proportion of its acitivies are extra-curricular, and in quite a number of cases extra-mural, it makes contact with a very considerable proportion of the Student body. So that any attempt to sum up the work of the Department must include much that is outside the actual academic work covered in regular courses.

The aim of the Department in its actual courses has not been to add to the already over-crowded ranks of performers by "courses which concern themselves largely with the acquirement of physical dexterity," which is not required in any other subject for the college degree, but to train students to bring to music the same organized intelligent understanding and appreciation which is demanded of them in art, literature or history, and to quicken the mental processes and stimulate the imagination of the student through aural perception in the same way that the courses in History of Art do through the eye.

The courses in Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue, Orchestration and Composition, seek to give the student an understanding of the technical organization of the materials of sound used in composition, and some facility in using them, comparable to the courses in science, though at present, owing to the lack of adequate preparation by the preparatory schools, this is necessarily more elementary than should be the case.

In Dr. Tennent's article in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN for last January he remarks that "the unwillingness or inability of a student to apply his knowledge of one subject towards the solution of the problems of another is due to his belief that each science is a separate and distinct body of knowledge, a belief which has been encouraged by the kind of training that he has received." This is eminently true also of music students, particularly those who have had some considerable amount of training in the playing of an instrument or in singing. The courses in History and Appreciation of Music aim particularly at breaking down this narrow outlook of a student who thinks in terms of his own particular circumscribed experience in order that he may view music as a whole and go on from there to take an equally intelligent interest in, and learn to appreciate, music in all its various branches and fields. Though naturally in a wider range, this is, I take it, what Dr. Tennent means when he says, in connection with the co-ordination of the teaching of the natural sciences, "the plan which we propose is designed to break down the imaginary barriers between the sciences and to give the student opportunity for seeing that biology, chemistry, geology, and physics are parts of a picture that should be considered as a whole."

The students in the music courses at Bryn Mawr are peculiarly advantageously situated in being near Philadelphia where they can have the opportunity of using the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Opera, and concerts by Chamber Music organizations or solo artists, as a kind of extra laboratory for the courses.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the music courses is the aforementioned inadequacy of preparation with which students enter these courses, the position being almost that of a student attempting to take a course in some field of

literature without the ability to read the language with any degree of facility. The work which should be a necessary pre-requisite for admission to a Harmony course, if it is to be anything but the most elementary in its scope, has almost without exception either not been covered at all or done in such a slipshod and haphazard way as to be virtually useless. The result is that a very considerable proportion of a course has to be spent in this elementary preparation. One of the contributory causes of this condition is probably the fact that no entrance credit is given in music, and also there is the added hindrance that students who have had some musical training in preparatory schools have concentrated almost solely on some specialized form of technical training in voice or instrument and almost entirely neglected any work in ear-training or sight-reading. Then, too, there is the fact that most students intending to do serious work in music are apt to choose rather to go to a college which offers courses in so-called "Applied Music" or gives credit for music as an entrance subject.

It would seem almost as if a course in "Music Preparation" were a vital need in the department before students were allowed to enter either the Harmony or the Appreciation courses, were it not that such a course by reason of its very elementary nature would seem to be out of place in a college curriculum.

Apart from, and beyond, the courses in music, the Department has been steadily growing in the scope of its activities. It has arranged and organized each year since its beginning (with the exception of the last three seasons, when economic reasons necessitated a suspension) a series of concerts displaying many forms of music and amplifying the work of the courses; the Choir and the Glee Club have presented many programs of choral music, as part of the college chapel service, in concerts, as radio broadcasts and as illustrations to the Flexner Foundation Lectures given in 1932 by Dr. Vaughan Williams. The Department has acted as consultant for the music for Miracle Plays, Varsity Dramatics, etc.; trained the choruses for Lantern Night, organized and arranged the music for May Day, special occasions such as Baccalaureate Service, Commencement, given lectures open to the entire college on Programs by the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Opera, and other musical organizations and artists, directed and produced the annual Gilbert and Sullivan performances by the Glee Club and even acted as agent for the acquiring of tickets for Philadelphia musical events. Its large collection of gramophone records has been put at the disposal of the student body, and in the past informal musical evenings have been given, open to the entire college, in which the students themselves and also visiting artists have taken part.

An interesting addition to extra-curricular activities has been the organizing of a small String Orchestra by the Shipley School in conjunction with the College. It has always been the desire of the Music Department to foster some form of ensemble music amongst the students, both as a valuable addition to their musical experience and as a means of encouraging the same co-operative spirit in instrumental music which is engendered by choral singing. The orchestra class is organized and financially sponsored by the Shipley School (whose Department of Music is also under the Direction of the Director of Music of Bryn Mawr), the class is given in the Music Room of Goodhart Hall under the direction of Mr. Stephen Deak, 'cellist and Instructor at the School, and its members comprise students of both the Shipley School and the College. The class has twice taken

part in Student Recitals at the Shipley School and it is hoped that if the number of string players is sufficient to guarantee its continuance, it will be possible next year to increase its usefulness by co-operation with the Choir or Glee Club and also to have it serve in some measure as a laboratory for trial experiment by those students essaying composition for stringed instruments in the theoretical courses.

There is a possibility that some method of co-operation between Haverford College and Bryn Mawr may be tried next year in the courses in Appreciation of Music.

The most urgent needs of the Music Department at the present time are, first and foremost, the sound-proofing of the practise rooms in Goodhart Hall. Present conditions in this respect are the cause of considerable annoyance during lectures and examinations and also to the members of the faculty of the department, while the purpose for which the rooms were built is very seriously vitiated by the practical impossibility for a student in one room to concentrate owing to the serious interference of sound from the next through a very thin partition.

The next most important need is an Organ in the Auditorium of Goodhart Hall, commensurate in size and quality with the beauty and dignity of the Hall itself and suitable for the many and various occasions for which it would be used. The dignity of the Chapel Service, of Baccalaureate Service and of Commencement, for all of which at present outside music has to be provided at considerable expense, would be greatly enhanced by the possession of such an instrument and also it would be of incalculable value to the courses in Appreciation of Music for the performance of the Organ Works of the great Masters, for which the small organ in the Music Room, though excellent for small services, is inadequate.

Another important need of the Department is the possible housing in Goodhart Hall, similarly to a Seminary class-room, of the scores and books on music which should be available to the students in conjunction with the gramophone records, so that more laboratory work can be done in connection with courses. This would facilitate also a considerably better and more specialized cataloguing of the available material than is possible in the present restricted space in the Library. Lastly the Music Department has never had any fund with which to bring to the College lecturers on general or specialized musical subjects. The only lectures given by outside lecturers since the beginning of the Department, with one exception, have been those under the Flexner Foundation.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held in the Auditorium, Goodhart Hall, on Saturday, June 1st, at 2 P. M. The regular reports of the Executive Board, of the Treasurer, of the Standing Committees, of the Alumnae Directors, and of the Council will be presented.

Caroline McCormick Slade, 1896, National Chairman, will speak on the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

VALUABLE GIFTS OF BOOKS

THE INTERCHANGE OF BOOKS BETWEEN BRYN MAWR AND FRANCE

Books Arrive from Bryn Mawr

Monsieur Cestre writes to Dean Schenck:

Mademoiselle,

Les livres viennent d'arriver, en parfait état. Mes étudiants et moi sommes ravis de ce bel envoi. Je leur ai à cette occasion parlé à nouveau de Bryn Mawr.

Je fais des démarches pour obtenir un envoi de livres pour Bryn Mawr par le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique.

Books Are Sent from France

Dear Miss Schenck,

Le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique a bien voulu faire accueil à ma demande d'un envoi de livres à Bryn Mawr, en reconnaissance de l'aide si généreuse et si précieuse apportée par votre Université à notre bibliothèque américaine. C'est un envoi modeste, dont je vous adresse le contenu. J'ai choisi des livres d'art que vous n'avez peut-être pas encore dans votre Bibliothèque, si bien fournie, et un certain nombre de livres nouveaux, qui n'ont peut-être pas encore eu le temps de franchir l'Atlantique.

Nous voici nous sommes en pleine crise économique, au moment où l'Amérique et l'Angleterre commencent à voir la tension malfaisante et relâcher un peu. Nous avons en P. E. Flandin un homme d'état très au courant des problèmes économiques, et, avant tout, homme à la fois de volonté et de finesse, qui sait imposer son point de vue sans heurter de front les opinions opposées. J'ai grande confiance en lui. Puissent les absurdes et désolantes querelles de parti lui donner l'occasion de mettre sa haute intelligence et son tact au service de la France en mauvais point. Je crois que l'expérience Roosevelt n'est pas sans exercer une certaine influence sur Flandin. Les "ententes industrielles," par corporations, qu'il vient de mettre en train, ressemblent aux "codes" américains, *mutatis mutandis*.

Veuillez croire, Mademoiselle, à nos sentiments fidèles et dévoués,

C. Cestre.

Following is the list of books received as a gift from France:

Bourdet, Édouard. *Le sexe faible, piece en trois actes.* Paris. Stock. 1931.

Calmette, J. *L'elaboration du monde moderne.* Presses univ. de France. 1934.

Calmette, J. *Le monde féodal.* Presses univ. de France.

Cauillery, Maurice. *Le problème de l'evolution.* Paris. Payot. 1931.

Clouzot, Henri. *L'Art religieux monderne.* Paris. Masson.

Cohen, Robert. *La Grèce et l'hellénisation du monde antique.* Presses univ. de France. 1934.

Descartes, René. *Regulae ad direction, ingenii . . . texte par G. LeRoy.* Bovin.

Duhamel, Georges. *Discours aux nuages.* Paris. Éd. du Sieche.

Escholier, Raymond. *Daumier.* (*Anciens et modernes.*) Paris. Floury. 1934.

Kunstler, Charles, *Gauguin, peintre maudit* (*Anciens et modernes*). Paris. Floury. 1934.

Lanson, Gustave. *L'Idéal français dans la littérature . . . de la renaissance á la revolution.* Paris. Civil. francaise. 1927.

MacOrlan, Pierre. *Lautrec, le peintre* (*Anciens et modernes*). Paris. Floury. 1934.

Marguery, E. *L'Œuvre d'art.* Paris. F. Alcan. 1929. 3rd edition.

Marouzeau, J. *Lexique de la terminologie linguistique.* Paris. Geuthner. 1933.

Marx, C. R. . . . *Renoir.* (*Anciens et modernes.*) Paris. Floury. 1933.

Pierre-Quint, Léon. *André Gide, sa vie, son Œuvre.* Paris. Stock. 1933.

Pradez, E. *Dictionnaire des Gallicismes les plus usités.* Paris. Payot. 1914.

Qui est-ce? Ceux dont on parle. Paris. Rue de la renaissance.

Refort, Lucien. *La caricature litteraire.* Paris. Colin. 1932.

Rivière, Georges. *Cézanne, le peintre solitaire* (*Anciens et modernes*). Paris. Floury. 1933.

Roupnel, Gaston. *Histoire de la Campagne française.* Paris. Grasset. 1932.

Schwob, Rene. *Le vrai drame D'André Gide.* Paris. Grasset. 1932.

Ségu, Frederic. *Un maitre de Balzac Méconnu. H. de Latouche.* Paris. Les Belles lettres. 1932.

Siciliano, Italo, *François Villon et les thèmes poétiques du moyen age.* Paris. Colin. 1934.

Vibraye, Henri de. *Trésor des proverbes francais . . . commentés par Henri de Vibraye.* Paris. Hazon. 1934.

GIFT OF DR. HUFF'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

The Physics Department of the College has been made the recipient of an unusual and valuable gift in the form of the physical library of the late Dr. William Bashford Huff. The books were presented to the College by his son, William Huff, in order that they might continue to be used in an effective manner, as they were during his father's long period of service to the College.

The library consists of about two hundred volumes devoted to physics and presents an interesting picture both of the development of physics during the past thirty-five years and of the scholarly interests of Dr. Huff during that period. Its value to the College and to the Department is enhanced by the fact that most of these volumes consist of standard reference works, written by authorities in the various fields of physics. The subjects treated include electricity and magnetism, optics, mechanics, radioactivity and atomic structure. With the work of the graduate school increasing in extent and with the plans for the co-ordination of the physical sciences and the comprehensive examination for seniors being developed, the need of such books, for the use of students in both independent reading and course work is constantly increasing. As a result even those books which duplicate volumes already on the shelves will be of immense value in aiding the work of the Department. The books will be distinguished by a special book plate in memory of Dr. Huff.

Another portion of the library consists of about thirty volumes of general physics texts. These will be of particular value in connection with the first year physics course. In this course, in order that students may become better acquainted with the fundamentals of physical science and with the processes involved in the development of physical thought, increasing emphasis is being placed on reference reading. This portion of the gift will not be placed on the library shelves, but will be held for the use of the first year physics students.

In these two classifications the greater part of the library will be used to further the work of the Department to which Dr. Huff devoted his great energy and interest for thirty years. There remain a few volumes which already exist in duplicate or triplicate in the library, and the Department has been given permission to dispose of these to past students of Dr. Huff. A list of the available books is being prepared and those who feel that they may be able to use one or more volumes are invited to write to the Department.

Walter C. Michels,
Associate Professor of Physics.

GIFT OF MARJORIE JEFFERIES WAGONER'S MEDICAL LIBRARY

In memory of Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner, 1918, and from 1924 until her death in June, 1934, physician to the College, her husband, Dr. George Wagoner, is presenting the Library with a collection of medical and scientific books. Everyone who knew Marjorie Wagoner will realize how fitting a memorial to her is this gift.

A number of the books are on clinical and theoretical medicine; many of them she herself had collected and used as a student and as a practicing physician, but others have been added from Dr. George Wagoner's own library. These will be kept in the Infirmary, where they will be invaluable to the doctor and staff, for they include not only classic medical and surgical texts but also those on the most modern theory and practice. They form a collection that more than adequately covers the needs of the medical staff of a woman's college, and make a permanent and tangible tribute to the spirit of scholarship and research which was so conspicuous in Marjorie Wagoner.

There are, in addition, a good many less technical books on the medical sciences and on general science. Again, some of these are of her own collection and others have been added by her husband. These will be a most welcome addition to the science library, where they will undoubtedly be in constant use, especially by those students who themselves are looking forward to medical school and medical practice.

A third section of the library deals with the special field of mental hygiene. Mental hygiene was Marjorie's particular interest; she gave some time to the study of psychiatry and she instituted and developed the mental hygiene program in the College with recognized success. Her own books in this field form the nucleus of a larger collection which is to be made and which will be given to the college by her children, Frieda and Ann Wagoner. In building up this unit of her library so that it is more complete than she herself could make it, and in making it available to all the members of the college, the donors are helping to achieve the realization

of her own hopes and ideals—the time when the problems of mental health will be dealt with as frankly and as scientifically as those of physical health.

The gift as a whole makes a valuable addition to the Library and will enrich more than one department and more than one aspect of the intellectual life of the College. The books have been selected with care and judgment and cover a relatively wide range of scientific subjects of both general and particular interest; each represents the best in its own especial line. Bryn Mawr is fortunate that through this gift, future generations of its students may profit as present and past ones have done from the wisdom and experience of Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner.

Mary Gardiner, 1918, *Associate Professor in Biology.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FACULTY OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

WILLIAM BASHFORD HUFF

Be it Resolved, That we, the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, record herewith our appreciation of the devoted services of William Bashford Huff, Professor of Physics and department head for many years. His scholarship was of a high order, and his lectures and demonstrations were enriched by his intimate knowledge of classical and modern Physics. His patient interest in the progress of his students won their respect and friendship. As Secretary of the Faculty and member of many committees he gave generously of his time and thought, and the College profited by his wise counsel, the fruit of long experience. The dignity and friendliness of his relations with his colleagues will be long remembered. We express herewith our sorrow for his death.

EMMY NOETHER

Be it Resolved, That we, the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, record herewith our appreciation of the distinguished service rendered to the College by Emmy Noether as Visiting Professor of Mathematics for nearly two years, and express herewith our sorrow at the untimely death of this eminent scholar and teacher, who stood in the front ranks of the mathematicians of her generation.

In her chosen field in mathematics she was surpassed by none. To her chiefly is due the development of modern abstract algebra, which is assuming such an important role in modern mathematics. Her intellectual power and vitality, her sincerity, devotion and liberality with both her time and ideas won the admiration and affection of those who studied under and with her. As a person she was friendly and was characterized by great generosity, extreme simplicity, and an unusual freedom from prejudice and bitterness. These qualities, together with an absorbing interest in her scholarly work, enabled her to make a complete readjustment in her new environment and to continue her activities with her usual buoyant spirit.

REDACTED: p. 9

The following material has been removed from this volume for copyright reasons:

Vol. 15, no. 6, pp. 9: *The Late Emmy Noether, Professor Einstein Writes in Appreciation of a Fellow-Mathematician, New York Times*, Friday, May 3rd, 1935.

THE LATE EMMY NOETHER

Professor Einstein Writes in Appreciation of a Fellow-Mathematician

New York Times, Friday, May 3rd

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The efforts of most human beings are consumed in the struggle for their daily bread, but most of those who are, either through fortune or some special gift, relieved of this struggle are largely absorbed in further improving their worldly lot. Beneath the effort directed toward the accumulation of worldly goods lies all too frequently the illusion that this is the most substantial and desirable end to be achieved; but there is, fortunately, a minority composed of those who recognize early in their lives that the most beautiful and satisfying experiences open to humankind are not derived from the outside, but are bound up with the development of the individual's own feeling, thinking and acting. The genuine artists, investigators and thinkers have always been persons of this kind. However inconspicuously the life of these individuals runs its course, none the less the fruits of their endeavors are the most valuable contributions which one generation can make to its successors.

Within the past few days a distinguished mathematician, Professor Emmy Noether, formerly connected with the University of Göttingen and for the past two years at Bryn Mawr College, died in her fifty-third year. In the judgment of the most competent living mathematicians, Fraulein Noether was the most significant creative mathematical genius thus far produced since the higher education of women began. In the realm of algebra, in which the most gifted mathematicians have been busy for centuries, she discovered methods which have proved of enormous importance in the development of the present-day younger generation of mathematicians. Pure mathematics is, in its way, the poetry of logical ideas. One seeks the most general ideas of operation which will bring together in simple, logical and unified form the largest possible circle of formal relationships. In this effort toward logical beauty spiritual formulae are discovered necessary for the deeper penetration into the laws of nature.

Born in a Jewish family distinguished for the love of learning, Emmy Noether, who, in spite of the efforts of the great Göttingen mathematician, Hilbert, never reached the academic standing due her in her own country, none the less surrounded herself with a group of students and investigators at Göttingen, who have already become distinguished as teachers and investigators. Her unselfish, significant work over a period of many years was rewarded by new rulers of Germany with a dismissal, which cost her the means of maintaining her simple life and the opportunity to carry on her mathematical studies. Farsighted friends of science in this country were fortunately able to make such arrangements at Bryn Mawr College and at Princeton that she found in America up to the day of her death not only colleagues who esteemed her friendship but grateful pupils whose enthusiasm made her last years the happiest and perhaps the most fruitful of her entire career.

ALBERT EINSTEIN.

Princeton University, May 1, 1935.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

In those pre-war days, which now seem so peaceful, but which memory reminds us had their own complexities, it would have been an easy task to have formulated the ends and aims of the Department of Economics and Politics. In another twenty years perhaps some American Hitler or Stalin may have rendered the task again simple and uncomplicated. But in the turmoil of today the problems presented to the Social Sciences are so complex, so knotty and so controversial that a straightforward statement of policy is difficult to frame. Nevertheless this seems to be what we are trying to do. In both of the first-year courses which the Department offers, the students are "introduced" to the problems of the economic world and to the problems confronting modern governments. They gain some experience in the various methods—historical, analytical and critical—by which economic and political questions may be studied. If they present themselves with fixed personal or parental convictions on controversial topics, they are apt to discover that there are two sides to all debatable subjects and that the function of the intelligent citizen is to know both sides. The work of these courses consists of lectures, discussions and debates and they are attended by many students whose special interest lies in other fields.

The second and third year courses are intended for those students whose major interests are in the Social Sciences or in subjects, such as philosophy or psychology, which are closely allied to them. They permit of intensive reading, offer a variety of special fields of study and, in the honours work, open the way for specialization and for independent individual study. The advanced courses and the honours work provide a natural transition to graduate study either at Bryn Mawr or elsewhere. The content of the honours work has been adapted to the interest, and occasionally to the future plans, of each individual student. So far, the absence of red tape in the requirements has permitted a flexibility in method and a range of choice in subject matter, appreciated by both students and instructors. The introduction of the comprehensive examination, and the more formal supervision of the students' reading which goes into effect year after next, we believe will add and not detract from the pleasure and stimulus which comes from independent responsible work. A number of honours students in the immediate past have been interested in finance, and several have studied the post-war financial problems beginning with the troubled era after the American Revolution. Others have read widely in the literature of Socialism. Three students spent a year studying the past history of American institutions for relief and reform; e. g. poor relief, care of defectives, care of dependents, prisons, reformatories, etc. One discovered the content of Agrarian Economics; two devoted themselves to the Economic history of Russia since 1917; two have worked in Economic theory, one in the theory of value and one on wage theory. Professor Fenwick has supervised honours work on the development of the law of nationality, in the responsibility of states for the protection of aliens, and in the adaptation of treaty obligations to new conditions.

The subjects which are included under Economics and Politics are so numerous that in many colleges and universities they are divided between two or more departments. As it is, we have found it necessary to separate the work of the Department and to permit students to elect as their major subject either Economics or Politics or a combination of both. Dr. Fenwick and Dr. Wells each give a

section of the first-year Politics on modern governments. In the second year, Dr. Wells gives the history of political thought in the first semester and Dr. Fenwick, international law in the second. In the first-year Economics, Dr. Anderson in 1935-36, will give throughout the year a survey of the modern economic world, and Dr. M. P. Smith will give the second-year course on the history of economic thought. But beginning in 1936-37 both first and second year courses will be exchanged at mid-years between the economic members of the Department as is now done by the political members.

The topics studied in the advanced courses vary from year to year. In Economics, Dr. M. P. Smith offers such courses as Problems of the Census (after each decennial census), Problems of Depression and Recovery, the Literature of Socialism. Dr. Anderson offers Tariff and International Trade and Equilibrium Economics and the Business Cycle. In Politics, Dr. Fenwick gives advanced courses in Constitutional Law and in International Law, and Dr. Wells in the history of political thought and in problems of contemporary politics. Dr. Fenwick's elective in private law is deservedly popular and of great value to students in all lines of work. His weekly current events may be an extra curriculum activity from the point of view of the catalogue, but it is a college institution which the Department of Economics and Politics is proud to claim among its activities.

The general purpose of the graduate courses, in the Social Sciences as in all other departments, is to give professional training to advanced students. In the years devoted to post-graduate study, which are usually punctuated by examinations for the M. A. or the Ph. D. degrees, students are offered a fairly wide choice of subject matter and are advised to acquire a knowledge of a variety of research methods. The careers open to advanced students in Economics and Politics are not so strictly limited to teaching as in many other fields. In good times, our students fill research positions in banking, in general business, in industry and in the social services. A certain number of former graduate students (a number we have always wished were greater) have taken Civil Service examinations and entered the Government service. Since 1929, openings in all these lines have been few and far between. At the moment, with the growing demand for trained relief administrators, the chances for appointment from the Civil Service lists seems more hopeful. College and University teaching, however, has attracted some of our ablest students in the past and will always do so.

A seminary is offered each year in both Economics and Politics, the members of the Department conducting them in rotation. In addition, units of supervised reading and the direction of special research problems are provided to meet individual needs. In Economics, Dr. M. P. Smith gives seminaries in modern theories of distribution, in the Industrial Revolution and in 19th century economic thought. Dr. Anderson's special subjects are Tariff and International Trade, Money and Banking and Equilibrium Economics. In Politics, Dr. Fenwick lectures alternately on International Law and Constitutional Law, while Dr. Wells gives seminaries in the history of political thought and in Public Administration. The last course is specially designed to meet the needs of prospective social workers.

The chief needs of the Department are imponderable and intangible, and in the last analysis, can only be met by individual effort. But some very real and objective "wants" could be supplied. We want a seminary room which is not dark

and dingy and in which the rudiments of ventilation are possible; a room for advanced undergraduate classes and conferences where reserved books and personal papers can be kept. A very real need is for library space so that bulky, untidy but exceedingly valuable collections of pamphlets, reports, newspapers and documents might be housed and made available to the students. Much of the most important economic and political source material does not at first appear in neatly bound books and sets, but in miscellaneous ephemeral publications, which students must be taught to use critically and to appraise. There is no space in the Bryn Mawr Library for what looks like "junk" but which in reality is the "paying dirt" from which the nuggets of future doctors' theses are to be panned.

And more than anything else, we need money for books! It goes without saying that no advanced work can be done without the leading journals, quarterlies and digests. We subscribe to the most important ones published in this country, and in England, France and Germany. After the learned periodicals have been paid for and bound, there is available for books for each member of the Department, a sum varying from about $50 in poor years to $90 in good years; i.e. from $200-$360 annually for the Department). With this appropriation, we try to buy the most important books appearing (in all languages!) in general Politics, Government, International Relations, Law, General Economics, Finance, Money and Banking, International Trade, Agriculture, Labor, etc.! The result is that the Library lacks a great many books of first importance in all these fields. There is never enough money to buy out-of-print books which we lack, and there is never enough money to buy expensive sets of books. That the Social Science division of the Bryn Mawr Library is as good as it is, is *not* due to adequate annual appropriations, but to the continuous generosity of its friends.

We sorely need endowment for another Fellowship. The Justice Strawbridge Fellowship is awarded in alternate years to a candidate in Economics and to a candidate in Politics. But almost every year, we have excellent students applying in each field, and almost every year we are obliged to reject promising applicants, who, could they obtain a Fellowship, would be valuable members of the Graduate School.

And finally, we should very much *like* a Prize for the encouragement of promising undergraduates (comparable to the Gillespie Prize in History) to be given to some second-year student who is going into the advanced courses or into honours work.

In an effort to reach a 100% pledge of the alumnae and former students by June 30th, the class collectors are rallying their forces. Each collector is writing to every member of her class who has not yet responded to the appeal for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. EVERY DOLLAR COUNTS. Contributions of any size will be appreciated. To the final total of the class which reaches its 100% goal first, the National Committee will add $1,000. We must have a 100% record for the *whole* alumnae group. When we do, our goal of $1,000,000 will be well within our reach.

MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

President Park's speaking engagements in New England and the train schedule made it necessary to celebrate Little May Day on the second of the month, but not even this departure from custom nor the cold drizzle which might have dampened enthusiasm could spoil the occasion. With the laudable desire of saving the grass of Merion Green for Big May Day in 1936, the Maypole dances were held on the upper hockey field, where they were so much more easily seen by the audience on the banks above that it is highly probable this innovation will become the natural order. After the chapel exercises, at which next year's prizes and scholarships were announced, the Seniors rolled their hoops up and down the aisles of the Auditorium, since the unkind heavens were raining furiously without. The garlanded hoops, the May Baskets across the stage, the white dresses and class sashes with the background of red velvet curtain and chairs made a gay spectacle.

Among the many announcements made that morning the alumnae will find some of especial interest. The names of the Regional Scholars and of Alumnae Daughters appear frequently on the roll of honor. To the Regional Scholars from New England the following additional scholarships were awarded: Sophie Hunt, daughter of Hope Woods, 1904, is again to hold the Constance Lewis Memorial Scholarship, Barbara Merchant again one of the two Amelia Richards Memorial Scholarships, and Elizabeth Lyle again one of the Sheelah Kilroy Memorial Scholarships given for excellence in English. Betty Bock, one of the New York Committee's Scholars, and daughter of Stella Nathan, 1908, was awarded one of the two James H. Leuba Scholarships. Of the New Jersey Scholars, Margaret Honour is to hold the Anna Powers Memorial Scholarship and the Kilroy Scholarship for excellence in the Second Year English course, and Alice Raynor will again hold the Alice Ferree Hayt Memorial Scholarship and Award. Of the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware Scholars, Louise Dickey, daughter of Louise Atherton, 1903, has one of the two Evelyn Hunt Scholarships, and Gretchen Collie is again to hold one of the Trustee Scholarships. Of interest to the Baltimore Committee are the awards of the Mary E. Stevens Scholarship to Anne Edwards, of one of the two Richards Scholarships to Anne Reese, and of one of the Ellen Murter Memorial Scholarships to Amelia Wright. The Scholars sent by District III at large have all won scholarships for next year—Frances Porcher is to hold the Thomas H. Powers Memorial, Marcia Anderson the Mary Anna Longstreth Memorial, and Mary Staples one of the Maria Hopper Scholarships. Margaret Lacy, Scholar from District V, is to have also one of the Evelyn Hunt Scholarships, and Virginia Hessing from District VI, one of the Maria Hopper Scholarships.

Four other Alumnae Daughters won honors. Caroline Brown, daughter of Anna Hartshorne, 1912, will again hold a Foundation Scholarship and a State Scholarship; Katharine Jacoby, daughter of Helen Lowengrund, 1906, has been awarded the Junior James E. Rhoads Scholarship; Eleanore Tobin, daughter of Helen Roche, 1907, the Lila M. Wright Memorial Scholarship, and Alison Raymond, daughter of Isabel Ashwell, 1905, one of the Mary McLean Memorial Scholarships.

Other interesting awards include the Leila Houghteling Memorial Scholarship to Mary Sands, of Chicago, who entered as the Louise Hyman Pollak Scholar, and the Sophomore Rhoads Scholarship to Dewilda Naramore, of Bronxville, N. Y.

The Charles S. Hinchman Memorial Scholarship, awarded to the student whose record shows the greatest ability in her major subject, and the Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, given annually to the member of the Junior class with the highest academic record, were both given this year to Elizabeth Wyckoff, of New York, at present holding the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship. The M. Carey Thomas Essay prize is to be divided between Elizabeth Kent and Evelyn Thompson, the present holder of the Leila M. Houghteling. A new poetry prize was awarded to Gertrude Franchot, of Boston, holder in her Senior year of a Richards and a Kilroy Scholarship.

In addition to the undergraduate scholarships and prizes President Park announced a number of honours to be held by present and former members of the Graduate School. Graduate Scholarships for next year have been awarded to Eleanor Yeakel, 1933, in Biology; Frances Jones, 1934, in Classical Archaeology and Greek; to Alma Waldenmeyer, 1935, in Education; to Beth Busser, 1933, in German; to Eleanor Chalfant, 1933, in Psychology, and to Anna Margaret Grant and Mary Sweeney, known to many of the Graduate School, in Mathematics and Spanish, respectively. No Bryn Mawr B.A.'s are to hold Graduate Fellowships at the College next year, but three M.A.'s, Dorothy Schierer in Classical Archaeology, Annita Tuller in Mathematics, and Mary L. Charles in Romance Languages, are to be Resident Fellows.

Catherine Robinson, 1920, has received a fellowship through the Institute of International Education for study at the University of Paris. Emily Grace, 1933, is to have a Fellowship in Greek at Yale, and Susan Savage, 1933, has been given the Bennett Fellowship in Latin at the University of Pennsylvania. In the graduating class Jeanne Morrison has won a Fellowship in History at Radcliffe; Ethel Glancy is to hold a teaching Fellowship at the Washington Square College of New York University and Catherine Bill has been appointed through the Institute of International Education to the post of Assistante d'Anglais in the Lycée de Jeunes Filles at Bourg-en-Bresse, where Mlle. Pardé is the Directrice.

HONOURS RECEIVED BY BRYN MAWR PH.D.'S

Helen Patch, Ph.D., 1921, has been appointed head of the Department of Romance Languages at Mount Holyoke.

Mary Zelia Pease, B.A., 1927, Ph.D., 1933, in addition to the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship which she received from the American Association of University Women, has also received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Origin of the Department

Just twenty years ago the Board of Directors decided to create the Graduate Department of Social Economy as a memorial "in order that the name of Carola Woerishoffer may be associated in a fitting and lasting way with Bryn Mawr College which she so generously endowed." The purpose of the foundation was then stated as follows: "The department affords women an opportunity of obtaining advanced scientific training in philanthropy and social service to which she devoted her life."

If written today, certainly that statement would be modified. The concept of charity has given way to the principle of security. Social service is thought of in terms of social welfare. The term social economy, however, expressed the phenomenal foresight of President Thomas, emphasizing as it does the necessity of securing scientific knowledge of human relations and of directing that knowledge to attain a satisfactory and permanent society.

During the past twenty years much has been accomplished in formulation of social theory and philosophy and in presentation of historical background. Many methods and much technique have been developed. Indeed the very limitations of social economy outlined in early statements of the aim and purpose of the Department have begun to disappear. And the Carola Woerishoffer Department itself has made no inconsiderable contribution to the necessary scientific knowledge.

In 1915, no college or university had recognized the desirability of including in its curriculum either undergraduate or graduate preparation for the so-called profession of social work. Four special schools existed. Today the American Association of Schools of Social Work, organized in 1919 with the Bryn Mawr College Department as a charter member, is composed of 29 units, of which 25 are in colleges or universities. Five are listed as graduate schools. Only four independent institutions now exist, and the director of one of the largest of them prophesied recently that "no more independent schools will be organized."

From the beginning of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department, two unique requirements have been in force, and experience has proved their great value. First, every candidate must present (as in other college departments) two years of undergraduate work in a social science: sociology, psychology, economics, politics, philosophy or history. Also she must have had minor courses in sociology, psychology and economics. Second, in addition to her major graduate subjects in social economy and sociology, the student usually follows a supporting or fundamental subject appropriate to her especial field of interest: psychology, economics, politics, philosophy or education. Co-operation with these departments has been intimate. Together with theoretical work in the department of social economy, it has afforded an unusually sound and scholarly approach to professional preparation.

Development of Instruction

But the three definite periods in our national history have brought distinct development in the profession dealing with social economy. (1) The World War

introduced consideration of the human problems in industry; on the one hand, needed increase of production and technological changes demanded employment of large numbers of women; on the other hand, problems due to war service required consideration of normal family life and recreation on quite a different basis from that in earlier periods. Professional preparation of women to meet the demands of industry resulted in an expansion of courses in labor problems and the introduction of a new type of training by the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department. Human relations in industry called for experts in so-called personnel administration. The Young Women's Christian Association first recognized the need and appealed to Bryn Mawr College for assistance. As a result, that organization granted funds for scholarships and fellowships to candidates meeting the requirements for entrance, to be prepared through special emergency four-month seminaries at the College and four-month training under careful supervision in factories of North Atlantic States.

(2) For several years after the war, grants by the Association provided continuation of regular graduate study in the Carola Woerishoffer Department. In 1920, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., endowed the Grace H. Dodge chair in Social Economy, thus providing a permanent opportunity for preparation in industrial relations now given by Professor Fairchild. More recently Professor Fairchild has broadened the scope of instruction to meet the increasing demands of State and Federal Departments and the requirements of public employment bureaus rapidly developing as a result of the depression.

(3) During the last decade the traditional course in Social Case Work has evolved under the instruction of Miss Almena Dawley of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, carrying forward the more recent and advanced theories of social therapy. And, this year, Julia Ann Bishop has submitted a dissertation on *The Initial Contact in Social Case Work,* prepared under Miss Dawley's direction, that will make a substantial contribution to theory and practice in the subject. Furthermore, last year Miss Dawley gave a half-seminary on the principles and practice of case work in fields other than so-called social case work that promises to be of great value in community work and industrial relations.

Co-operation of Organizations and Factories

All of this program has been supplemented and vitalized by the close co-operation of establishments, organizations, agencies and government departments. Many manufacturers not only in Philadelphia and its environs but in and about New York and Boston have spared no time or effort in giving opportunities for practice, observations and research having to do with human relations in industry and trade. A considerable number of factories and department stores have welcomed students for one day a week during the college year, for four weeks in midwinter, including the Christmas vacation, and for two months in the summer. Similarly, social case work agencies in Philadelphia and organizations conducting community work offer laboratory or field work during the academic year, seven to ten hours a week, and midwinter and summer practice for three months. The Family Society, the Children's Aid, the White Williams Foundation, the Big Sisters Association, the various settlements, the Young Women's Christian Association, all these become a part of the teaching staff.

Furthermore, specialists dealing with the problems of human relations have been generous in their contribution to the program of the Department. Single lectures or series of lectures, carefully co-ordinated with the regular work of the department, have given the practical application of theory and principle. Thus, Dr. Alice Hamilton is Special Lecturer on the subject of Industrial Poisons, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White for many years lectured regularly every two weeks. The danger of too great distraction or interference with the procedure of the seminaries has been carefully avoided. Nevertheless, over the period of years, the list includes many distinguished men and women. During the college year, on each of five Sunday afternoons, several directors of Philadelphia agencies, organizations and institutions have met with students and friends of the Department at the home of its director. The discussions have been fruitful and stimulating. Many alumnae have spoken of these sessions as being among the most valuable experiences of their study at Bryn Mawr. Among the men and women who have so helpfully participated in what may well be termed conferences may be named Betsey Libby, Dorothy Kahn, Prentice Murphy, John Edelman, Eleanor Emerson, Karl deSchweinitz, Mary Samson, Elsa Ueland, Katharine Tucker, Mrs. Horace Liveright, Dr. William Allen and Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Dr. Jacob Billikopf, Lillian Wald, Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, John Phillips, Charlotte Carr, Hilda W. Smith, Beatrice McConnell, Margaret Scattergood, Dorothy Straus and Helen Hall.

Graduate Courses and Seminaries

While the Department conforms with the requirements for professional training, it, like other colleges and universities, offers history and theories of social thought and gives the history, principles and practices of labor relations and industrial life. Certainly analysis of the origins, purposes, conflicts and problems of various group types and study of the broader aspects of cultural organization are essential to any preparation for dealing with social situations, whether of the individual or of the group. These subjects are treated by Professor Miller in his seminaries in Sociological Theories, in Cultural Types and Intercultural Processes and in the Group Composition of American Society.

Similarly knowledge of the forces found in modern industry and of the gradual development of ideas that lead to labor organization and in understanding of social legislation as it has developed in European countries and in America are necessary before any student can undertake to meet labor and industrial problems in a scientific and objective spirit. Professor Fairchild's seminaries in Labor Organization, in Industrial Relations and in Social Legislaton are given with this purpose in view.

Today, community problems are of tremendous significance. Living conditions, social security, questions of health, and, especially, the use of leisure time for education, re-education and pleasurable activities were never so important. What the community needs in its normal life and what should be the directives constitute the essence of Professor Kingsbury's seminary in Community Life.

All research in social economic fields requires a mastery of the technique of social investigation. But research without an understanding of the laws and experience of human relations, whether in social life or in industry, is in danger of being superficial, unsound or invalid. Professor Kingsbury's seminary in Social and Industrial Research in which methods are taught through actual experience is open

therefore only to second-year graduate students. From it, they are expected to learn how to discover cause and effect, to see the relations and interpret the interaction of social forces, to recognize and evaluate the factors conditioning or controlling social situations and to establish facts concerning social phenomena.

The Students

Altogether 192 women have received degrees or one- or two-year certificates and 17 have completed two seminaries in the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department. Of the former, 51 had taken the degree of A. B. or B. S. in one of the "seven women's colleges," 16 of them at Bryn Mawr College itself. Forty-seven were products of State Universities, and 38, of the larger and better known privately endowed co-educational institutions. Fifty-six came from various smaller colleges. All colleges were, of course, on the accredited list of the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior. The variation in residence is equally significant. The two largest groups come from Mid-Atlantic and Middle Western States, 53 from the former and 55 from the latter. However, 28 lived in Western and Pacific States, 18 in New England and 15 in the South; 22 were foreign, 6 Canadian and 12, unknown. The breadth of representation is characteristic of our graduate school and a valuable asset to its social and academic life. Living at Radnor Hall as the graduate students have done since 1929, not only differentiation of major subject but of place of preparation and of residence has stimulated their intellectual life and enriched their human experience. Since Professor Eunice Morgan Schenck became Dean of the Graduate School, herself occupying an apartment in Radnor Hall, the comfort and welfare of these advanced students has been very much enhanced.

At the time the Department was founded, two fellowships and two scholarships were created in the name of Carola Woerishoffer; also the Robert G. Valentine scholarship has been offered annually by Mrs. Frank Hallowell. From the earliest days of the Department, special scholarships and fellowships, for a year or more, have been awarded to Carola Woerishoffer students by various organizations; for example, the College Settlements Association in early years, in a recent year the Family Society, and in the last two years the National Urban League, provided these opportunities. An established scheme of training community workers, begun in 1933-34, is being carefully conducted through the co-operation of the Young Women's Christian Association under its Philadelphia Central Branch and the Division of Leadership of the National Board and under awards made by them to two or three students. Requiring as it does extremely varied types of service and demanding consideration of the continued changes in social needs, especially with the problems of unemployment and the increase in idle or leisure time, this experiment is extremely significant. The foreign students who have come to work in the Department have been especially valuable. Altogether they number 16 certificated students and 5 who completed two seminaries. Also the opportunity that has been afforded for study abroad is gratifying and creditable. Eleven former members have been granted foreign fellowships: two by the American Association of University Women, two by the Social Science Research Council, two by the Scandinavian Foundation, one by the French Government, one by the Government Planning Bureau of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one by the American Russian

Institute, and two have won fellowships from Bryn Mawr College. An additional 12 alumnae of the Department have studied abroad on their own resources after leaving Bryn Mawr.

Degrees

Fourteen students have attained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy under the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department at Bryn Mawr College, including the five who will have attained it this spring or by the fall of 1935, and 14 at other universities including those from which they came. Three foreign students have been awarded the degree in their own countries. Thus 31 women who had studied in the Department now hold the Ph.D. and three students the LL.B.. As in other subjects given at the College, the number of women completing requirements for this most advanced degree has increased during recent years, and the number of candidates expressing at the beginning of their work the intention of taking four years' preparation is surprising and satisfying. That a thorough and complete grounding is recognized as essential for the profession is indeed encouraging and promises well for the future of social welfare in our country.

Also 21 students qualified for the Master's degree at Bryn Mawr and 13 at another university after a year or more of work here. A fairly large group, 35, had taken the degree before entering the Department.

Positions Held by Alumnae of the Department

What 192 alumnae of the Department are doing is perhaps indicative of the preparation. As might be expected, the largest number, 37, are in social case work; 16 hold executive positions and three supervisory responsibility. Of the 16, five are in emergency relief work, having specialized in case work; reduction of staff in other types of work, especially in industry, has led seven to respond to the demand for emergency relief visitors and supervisors. The fields of case work include family welfare, mothers' assistance or pensions, child placement, child guidance, Red Cross, and emergency relief. Sixteen former students are now engaged in community work, including positions as industrial or social secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association, in vocational guidance and in settlements. Sixteen are employed in factories as personnel workers, in employment bureaus or in research work in State and Federal Departments of Labor. Sixteen are engaged in social and industrial research and one in educational research. Eighteen are teaching social economic subjects in colleges and universities, including three in schools of social work. Five are in administrative positions. Four are employed in foreign schools and five in secondary schools. Two have entered the legal profession and three are in medical and psychological research. Four are studying and four are unemployed. Forty are married, and, so far as is known, not "gainfully" employed. Of 21 there is at present no record.

Research and Publication

The series of "Studies in Social Economy" published in 1934 or earlier includes doctor's dissertations and special research undertaken by students in co-operation with members of the faculty. Much of the research has been conducted through grants of fellowships by social organizations or though the co-operation of social

institutions. The list is a long one: the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Philadelphia Mother's Assistance Fund, the Department of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Sleighton Farm, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Continuation Schools of Philadelphia, Seybert Institution of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor, and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Professor Fairchild's dissertation on *Skill and Specialization: a study of the metal trades,* was prepared through the courtesy of four Philadelphia factories, in which the study was made, and with the advice of Dr. Lillian Gilbreth. The investigation of *Families of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers* by William W. Jeanes preceded the construction of the first Federal housing project, now, two years later, completed and occupied. The study was made at the request of the Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia and printed by Kastner and Stonorov, Architects, in the series of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department. Students of the Department visited many of the homes and prepared the statistics, and the report was written under Professor Kingsbury's supervision. In 1934, classes in the College did the statistical work for *A Forgotten Four Hundred: A study of women in the county jails of Pennsylvania,* a report made by Florence Sanville under the Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare as a Civil Works Administration project.

Three dissertations have just been accepted by the faculty of the College. One by Jennette Gruener, directed by Professor Fairchild, is a careful analysis of technological unemployment in a steel plant. One by Leah Feder, directed by Professor Kingsbury, is a history of relief in times of depression, from 1857 to 1929. It was made through a grant in aid and the close and careful co-operation of the Russell Sage Foundation, Charity Organization Department, of which Miss Joanna Colcord is Director. It will be published by that foundation. The third, by Julia Ann Bishop, directed by Miss Dawley, analyzes the records of four social agencies of Philadelphia for the purpose of ascertaining principles of procedure in the initial interview. Two other studies, to be completed by fall, will attempt to present the effect of depression in a neighboring community, one on standards of living and one on leisure time activities.

In 1928, an anonymous donor, not associated with the College, who had been long concerned with the status of newspapers, presented to the Department five thousand dollars, with which to measure the social attitudes and practices of the Press. Several research assistants were appointed to work under Professor Kingsbury and Professor Hart, and together they published in the *New Republic,* in October, 1930, four articles, somewhat condensed. The full studies were then printed in the *Journalism Quarterly* in 1933-34, and the complete report, including a review and criticism of all valuable material on the subject heretofore published, will appear in book form this summer.

Research in the field of occupational disease is now being carried on as the result of a special gift. The project was proposed by Dr. Alice Hamilton, Non-Resident Lecturer in the Department, who is acting as adviser. Dr. Adele Cohn, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, was appointed research assistant in the Department to conduct the study under the supervision of Professor Kingsbury, the students in the Research Seminary acting as field workers. At the present

time three other pieces of investigation are under consideration, to be made in co-operation with Philadelphia organizations. These would deal respectively with problems of housing, recreation, and court action affecting the person without financial resources.

None of the special research, nor indeed much of the regular work, could have been carried on without the aid of the research assistant provided by a continuing annual gift from an alumna of the College who herself has been a student of social economy and responsible for numerous creative efforts in social welfare. Also, in the years 1932-1934, the Service Committee for Business and Professional Women, with Mrs. John Martin as chairman, met the salaries of investigators and clerical workers for various projects being carried on.

Not only preparation, but, to some degree, publication of the results has been accomplished by the assistance of national organizations. The Federal Department of Labor and the Pennsylvania Departments of Labor and of Welfare have incorporated the findings in special bulletins. Several studies have appeared in scientific journals. Commercial publishers have issued several others. But without financial resources arrangement for publication, like that for research, is extremely difficult and imposes on the Department too heavy a burden.

Undergraduate Courses

While these developments in the graduate work have proceeded, the undergraduate work has continued to meet the expansion in sociology and social economy taking place in all of our colleges and universities. Altogether, next year, five courses, thirteen hours or four units of work, will be given by Professors Kingsbury, Fairchild and Miller. Six hours are in Social Anthropology and in Introductory Sociology and Social Problems, five hours are in Labor Movements and in Social Welfare, and two hours are in Social Investigation and Statistics. In these courses, therefore, the student is able to attain a scientific approach to both normal and abnormal processes in human society, and also to follow the development of culture patterns from primitive man to modern society. The foundations of sociology are thus presented by Professor Miller. The two courses given by Professor Fairchild analyze respectively the organization and mechanization of industry, the human problems that arise from the accompanying conflict between capital and labor, and the organized attempts to find solutions through social welfare. In Social Investigation and Statistics, Professor Kingsbury affords the student an introduction to the methods and technique for first-hand study of social situations. With the increasing significance of social economic questions, larger opportunity should doubtless be offered to our undergraduates. But as yet social economy is not a major subject.

Increasing Need for Trained Workers

Co-operation, after all, requires at least two participants, and several problems face the Department. Funds are necessary with which to meet the facilities and support afforded by groups or organizations interested in a special project of research. Also continually comes the problem of publication. It has taken a great deal of time and effort on the part of the Director and the Department to manoeuvre ways and means to get the studies into print and thus make the results of value to

the community. Alumnae and friends of the College have been generous in their financial assistance, but endowment must be secured through which research and publication may be assured.

Generous support has provided annually scholarships and fellowships for students and these have facilitated what accomplishment the Department has been able to attain. Endowment, indeed, is almost necessary if these opportunities are to be continued.

Never has the need been so great for women thoroughly prepared to guide and direct the social economic activities of the nation and to perform in a scientific professional manner the great and important service that society increasingly is calling for and must have in the future. To meet the need, instruction in the principles and practice of case work must be further developed. With the recognition that much evil and difficulty in the world is the result of maladjustment in the individual himself, in family life, in groups, small and large, in society at large, differentiation in the function of social agencies and social treatment is taking place.

Then, too, the Government must now face the responsibility of public welfare and public servants must be made ready to meet its requirements. Mother's Assistance, old age pensions, care of the handicapped, social insurance, unemployment insurance, employment exchanges, institutions for protection of the dependent and the delinquent of every type must be administered. The courts of justice demand scientifically prepared workers. Re-education and reform rather than restraint and repression are the watchwords of the hour. City, State and National Departments must be manned by workers professionally trained. To this end this year two other departments of the College have added significant graduate and advanced undergraduate work. Courses in personality and in abnormal psychology offered by Professor McKinnon in the Department of Psychology and those in public administration proposed by Professor Wells in the Department of Economics and Politics, co-ordinated with those given in the Carola Woerishoffer Department, will contribute much to the preparation required. The former will supplement especially courses in social case work. The latter will give the political frame work of government needed to understand the duties of public welfare departments.

Above all, to discover the requirements of society and to determine the function of public organizations, departments or institutions, much careful scientific study is essential. Workers ready for research are therefore absolutely necessary. While the program now offered in the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department affords the training essential for much service that is and will be required, expansion in its courses is desirable to meet the demands of the future in this field.

As the BULLETIN goes to press, the newspapers of the country are carrying the news of the death of Miss Jane Addams. In the minds of all of us she is closely associated with Bryn Mawr, and we have memories of her speaking to us both formally and informally on the various causes that were always in her mind and heart. It is a source of pride that Bryn Mawr gave her in 1931 one of the greatest honours it could bestow: the M. Carey Thomas Award.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Of the many breakfasts, luncheons, teas and dinners arranged by Bryn Mawr alumnae which I have attended this year a few stand out, when I think of them, not as pleasanter but perhaps as more valuable to me and to the college. These include the dinners in Chicago, Boston and Providence and the Minneapolis luncheon. To them came not only Bryn Mawr alumnae of many college classes and ages, but men and women at the second and third remove from Bryn Mawr—fathers, mothers, husbands, friends of both sexes. And on all these occasions the alumnae managed to create an atmosphere which made the guests who had no direct experience of the college and no sentiment for it seem, at least during our hour of union, to share our concern and even to contribute a fresh curiosity and interest of their own.

The Boston and Providence dinners of last month had this variety. Neither failed to give that impression of a friendly, even intimate, gathering to discuss a common interest which any Bryn Mawr dinner produces, but both were able to contribute the spice of fresh listeners to old stories and, more important, of fresh speakers on old themes. At the Plantations Club in Providence, an institution and building which the city owes to Anne Emery Allinson, the guests (including the Dean of Pembroke College, Margaret Shove Morriss, Ph.D., 1911) and their friends talked informally and formally about Bryn Mawr as though it were an agreeable and interesting close neighbor of their own. In Boston larger numbers in the Victorian Vendome met to hear distinguished non-Bryn Mawr speakers, President Comstock, President Compton and Professor Forbes, all introduced by Bryn Mawr's Trustee and the new Director of Harvard Admissions, Mr. Gummere. Together they made a picture of the college different from our familiar one. They defined us and praised us, and finally another Bryn Mawr Director, Mr. Young, skillfully pointed out what might be our next enterprise in a way which every Bryn Mawr alumna present will find herself involuntarily thinking over.

It is pleasant and stirring to see one's own affairs through other eyes and matched with other experiences. In reverse, it is worth while to try to put the history of Bryn Mawr and its present little world before a new audience, sympathetic but not sentimental, which tries our claims and aims by standards outside Bryn Mawr and is not too serious when we don't always and at all times reach them!

REID HALL, INC.

4 RUE DE CHEVREUSE, PARIS

The Board of Directors of Reid Hall invite you to use their delightful Clubhouse in Paris this summer. The prices are most moderate ranging from about 30 to 50 francs a day for room, breakfast and dinner.

Reservations for rooms must be made to the Director, Miss Dorothy F. Leet, at the Club in Paris. Any other information may be had from Miss Virginia Newcomb, 46 East 91st Street, New York City.



ARCHITECTS' DRAWING OF THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING

HEADQUARTERS 50th ANNIVERSARY FUND

The Deanery, May 24th, 1935.

The Undergraduates not only have their quota of $20,000 but have gone beyond it. They reported to headquarters today $20,412.00 and this is not the end, for the profits from the Glee Club, of some $500, and from the Greek Play are still to be added, as well as other gifts. It looks as if the Undergraduates of 1935 were going to repeat the miracle their predecessors performed in 1925 when they raised double their quota. Of the amount raised, $15,000 represents pledges and gifts of the Undergraduates themselves, while the rest comes from entertainments given under the auspices of the Undergraduate Association and gifts of parents and friends. The Senior Class has won the prize of $500 given by the National Committee to the first class with one hundred per cent of its members contributing. Ninety-nine and five-tenths per cent of the Undergraduates have contributed and one hundred per cent of the Graduate Students in Radnor, which gives everybody the greatest pleasure. The gifts received during the past week include $18,000 from a school of music, the details of which will be announced at Commencement, and a $2,000 gift for the Carola Woerishoffer Department to be used by Professor Kingsbury as she wishes. Only less exciting than the cheques themselves are the letters sent with them. One generous contributor writes: "In grateful recognition of what the College has done for three of my daughters and my granddaughter," and another: "Moved by Dr. Kohler's letter in the pamphlet of the Science Building I send an additional cheque." Over $86,670.23 has been received since the Million Dollar Minimum was published on April 27th. The Fund stands today at $420,247.26.

50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

A Committee of eleven has been appointed to formulate plans for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Bryn Mawr College and has had one meeting. The committee includes for the Directors: President Park, President Emeritus Thomas, Caroline McCormick Slade, Rufus M. Jones, Charles J. Rhoads and Thomas Raeburn White; for the alumnae: Martha G. Thomas, Elizabeth Bent Clark, Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, Louise Fleischmann Maclay and May Egan Stokes.

The dates which have been selected for the celebration are October 18th and 19th, but if these should prove impossible for the speakers, the week-end before or after may be chosen. The tentative plan is to begin the celebration with Lantern Night on Friday, to be followed by a dinner at which President Park would speak on the history of the College, this to be followed by an entertainment which might include the showing of photographs of the past fifty years. On Saturday morning there would be an academic procession to Goodhart Hall where the formal celebration would be held. The programme would consist of four short speeches, one by President Emeritus Thomas. This would be followed by a buffet luncheon after which the M. Carey Thomas Award would be given. Full details will appear in the July BULLETIN.

STANDING OF DISTRICTS TO DATE MAY 22nd, 1935

District	*Quota*	*Amount Subscribed*
I.	$75,000.00	$25,304.75
II.	800,000.00	299,963.35
III.	15,000.00	6,779.25
IV.	15,000.00	13,359.00
V.	75,000.00	41,000.00
VI.	15,000.00	4,549.46
VII.	15,000.00	6,559.50
Foreign		767.40
		$398,282.71 *

STANDING OF CLASSES

1889	$1,265.00	1913	$1,936.00
1890	25.00	1914	7,244.00
1891		1915	1,049.00
1892	231.00	1916	1,175.00
1893	490.00	1917	626.00
1894	673.50	1918	2,205.75
1895	1,646.00	1919	2,130.00
1896	2,430.15	1920	1,594.50
1897	9,275.00	1921	1,003.00
1898	4,155.00	1922	1,743.00
1899	2,566.00	1923	680.00
1900	1,859.00	1924	1,559.00
1901	6,293.00	1925	3,572.00
1902	2,196.40	1926	784.00
1903	6,026.50	1927	1,408.50
1904	5,172.00	1928	817.00
1905	27,324.00	1929	298.00
1906	4,820.00	1930	1,350.82
1907	457.00	1931	1,398.00
1908	1,433.00	1932	1,202.00
1909	1,041.00	1933	640.00
1910	1,495.00	1934	1,019.96
1911	1,671.50	Graduate Students	5,743.00
1912	311.00	Ph.D.'s	875.00

Undergraduate—Quota, $20,000.00. Subscribed, $20,412.00.

*The above figures stood at the time the BULLETIN went to press, but with the page proof we are able to write the latest total of $420,247.26.

THE ALUMNAE BOOK-SHELF

SELECTED POEMS OF MARIANNE MOORE, with an introduction by T. S. Eliot. The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

Marianne Moore, whose poems have recently been published with an introduction by T. S. Eliot, shows herself the original and self-sufficient workman she has always been. The volume adds some twelve poems to her previously printed *Observations,* and omits an equal number from that book.

The introduction by Mr. Eliot is a reward for heroism and fidelity to an artistic ego, individual, selective, ironic. Such praise as his does not often come to living writers, and is valuable, not only because of Eliot's prestige as poet and critic, but because he has always been reticent on the subject of his contemporaries. Hearty trencherman that he is at the tables of the past, he is a sad dyspeptic in the automat of modern literature. But Miss Moore is his meat and he vouches for the "genuineness" and "durability" of her work, appraising not only her gifts and craftsmanship, but discrediting, in passing, such readers as shall criticize her adversely.

That she will have adverse criticism goes without saying. Her art stands between the laboratory and the torture chamber. It is twisted, worked, deliberate in its power and strangeness. Stimulated chiefly through the eye, Miss Moore is both inspired and merciless with an idea. Sometimes she is amused by it. But the eye never loses its grip, penetrating and distending her subject, as she forces it into intricate verse forms, always reminiscent of prose, in spite of their regularity and careful rhyme schemes.

Her great gift, and she displays it by use of the probe and the "microscope," is her ability to place before the reader with delicacy and destructiveness, some shred of tissue, some fern or old porcelain, some little animal that, whatever its ultimate significance, has been observed in such a way as to constitute Miss Moore's private entrance to the larger poetic emotion. If she had written "wee, sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie," she could never have added, "Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie." The little beast she might have seen as Burns saw it, but the panic in the "breastie" would have been conveyed by her own obscure and strangely marked quality of thought, forever avoiding the usual processes of verse.

As the greatest honor the BULLETIN could offer Miss Moore would be to reprint excerpts from Eliot's introduction, this comment must necessarily be brief. And yet it is impossible not to question his statement that her poetry "has been engaged in our lifetime in maintaining the life of the English language." Granted that Miss Moore's poetry is brilliant, complex, often causing itself "to be violently remembered," it is at the same time specialized, hammered, too obviously conditioned by an age determined to speak its own poetic language. In other words, her work is not only itself, but a thrust against a conflicting technique. "The life of the English language" may be nourished to a certain degree by a determined and difficult originality, but it can hardly be fed full until "reaction against" is less positive than "passion for."

In his introduction Mr. Eliot says:

"We know very little about the value of the work of our contemporaries, almost as little as we know about our own. It may have merits which exist only for con-

temporary sensibility; it may have concealed virtues which will only become apparent with time. How it will rank when we are all dead authors ourselves we cannot say with any precision. * * * The last thing, certainly, that we are likely to know about them is their 'greatness,' or their relative distinction or triviality in relation to the standard of 'greatness.' For in greatness are involved moral and social relations, relations which can only be perceived from a remoter perspective, and which may be said even to be created in the process of history: we cannot tell, in advance, what any poetry is going to do, how it will operate upon later generations. But the *genuineness* of poetry is something which we have some warrant for believing that a small number * * * of contemporary readers can recognize.

"* * * In asserting that what I call *genuineness* is a more important thing to recognize in a contemporary than *greatness,* I am distinguishing between his function while living and his function when dead. Living, the poet is carrying on that struggle for the maintenance of a living language, for the maintenance of its strength, its subtlety, for the preservation of quality of feeling, which must be kept up in every generation; dead, he provides standards for those who take up the struggle after him. Miss Moore is, I believe, one of those few who have done the language some service in my lifetime. * * *

"Miss Moore's poetry, or most of it, might be classified as 'descriptive' rather than 'lyrical' or 'dramatic.' Descriptive poetry is supposed to be dated to a period, and to be condemned thereby; but it is really one of the permanent modes of expression. In the eighteenth century—or say a period which includes *Cooper's Hill, Windsor Forest,* and Gray's *Elegy*—the scene described is a point of departure for meditations on one thing or another. The poetry of the Romantic Age, from Byron at his worst to Wordsworth at his best, wavers between the reflective and the evocative; but the description, the picture set before you, is always there for the same purpose. The aim of 'imagism,' so far as I understand it, or so far as it had any, was to induce a peculiar concentration upon something visual, and to set in motion an expanding succession of concentric feelings. Some of Miss Moore's poems—for instance with animal or bird subjects—have a very wide spread of association. It would be difficult to say what is the 'subject matter' of *The Jerboa.* For a mind of such agility, and for a sensibility so reticent, the minor subject, such a pleasant little sand-coloured skipping animal, may be the best release for the major emotions. Only the pedantic literalist could consider the subject-matter to be trivial; the triviality is in himself. We all have to choose whatever subject-matter allows us the most powerful and most secret release; and that is a personal affair.

"The result is often something that the majority will call frigid; for to feel things in one's own way, however intensely, is likely to look like frigidity to those who can only feel in accepted ways. * * *

"My conviction, for what it is worth, has remained unchanged for the last fourteen years: that Miss Moore's poems form part of the small body of durable poetry written in our time; of that small body of writings, among what passes for poetry, in which an original sensibility and alert intelligence and deep feeling have been engaged in maintaining the life of the English language."

HORTENSE FLEXNER KING, 1907.

KATHARINE HOLLIDAY DANIELS: AN APPRECIATION AND TRIBUTE

The Bryn Mawr Club of Indiana announces with deep sorrow the death of Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918 (Mrs. Joseph Johnston Daniels), on April 14, 1935. She is survived by her husband, an infant daughter and her four sisters—Mrs. Lucia Holliday MacBeth '01, Mrs. Wallace Patterson (Evelyn Holliday '04), Mrs. Harold Mitchell (Mary Holliday '09) and Mrs. Benjamin D. Hitz (Elizabeth Holliday '16).

Katharine Daniels, the youngest of the five sisters, all of whom graduated from Bryn Mawr, entered College on the western competitive scholarship awarded for merit and graduated in 1918 with honours. She loved Bryn Mawr. After graduation her loyalty took the form of sustained interest in the College and active participation in alumnae affairs. She served as president of the Indiana Bryn Mawr Club. As scholarship chairman both of the club and of the district she was successful in raising funds and was continuously alert for promising students who might become regional scholars. In 1928 she was elected as Councillor for District IV by the Alumnae Association. Members of the Alumnae Council will remember her as general chairman of arrangements when the Council met in Indianapolis in November, 1930, and some will recall the speech she made in concluding her report. She said that affectionate memories of college days and loyalty to the Bryn Mawr that one had known as an undergraduate were not enough to stimulate the alumnae to work for the College; and that she for one was proud that she could look upon the Bryn Mawr of today with detached and critical appraisal and still feel all the old loyalties and pride, based not on fond memories but on the present College, its academic standing and forward reaching program. In this she not only honored Bryn Mawr but unconsciously her own practice of impartial evaluation as well. Frequently she returned to the campus and always she carried home with her college news and fresh impressions and suggestions for continued alumnae activities. She was a true interpreter of the present Bryn Mawr to the scattered alumnae in District IV.

In Indianapolis, where she has always lived, she was known as a person of unusually vigorous intellect and her interests were many and varied. She has served the community in many capacities: as president of the following organizations: The Indianapolis Woman's Club, the Indianapolis Junior League, the Indianapolis League of Women Voters; as a member of the board of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, the Indiana Society of Colonial Dames, the Family Welfare Society and the Budget Committee of the Community Fund. This partial recital of her activities does not convey the wealth of her contribution to the individual organizations and leaves unmentioned her many associations in the fields of literature, art and music which were a source of continuous joy to her. Although many of these named activities were largely administrative undertakings her interest was always primarily with the individuals concerned. Honored with many positions of prominence and respected by persons much older than herself she did not fall a prey to self-importance. National recognition of her fine abilities came in 1933 with her appointment to the board of the National Consumers' Council.

Her friends have always been proud of her splendid accomplishments but they have cherished a far deeper appreciation of her fine qualities of mind and spirit. Keen of intellect, she maintained a discipline in her thinking and expressed her convictions in original, incisive, and often humorous turn of phrase. She represented integrity and a progressive outlook combined with clear understanding. Above all she was a vivid and versatile personality and all who came in contact with her found the experience interesting, stimulating and enriching.

ELLA MALOTT EVANS, *President*
JULIA HAINES MACDONALD, *Vice-President and Treasurer*
MALVINA GLASNER BLOOM, *Secretary*

April 28, 1935.

FACULTY NOTES

Reprinted from "The College News"

Mr. Samuel Arthur King was asked to give the program on Shakespeare's Birthday, April 23, at the Elizabethan Theatre of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. He gave a "Dramatic Recital of *Hamlet*."

Dr. Edward H. Watson, Dr. A. Lincoln Dryden, Jr., Dr. Dorothy Wyckoff and Miss Elisabeth Armstrong have been preparing for the fifth annual field conference of Pennsylvania geologists. Saturday, April 6, the members of the Geology Department went on a field trip which will be conducted again during the Conference from May 31 to June 2, 1935.

Dr. Paul Weiss at the invitation of the Philosophy Club of Harvard University addressed the Graduate Students and members of the faculty on *The Teleology of Time*, Thursday, March 28, in Strauss Hall. Dr. Weiss was also invited by the faculty of Brooklyn College to give a talk to the Philosophy Department upon a similar subject. His paper *Time and the Absolute*, which he read at the last meeting of the American Philosophical Association, will appear in the next issue of the *Journal of Philosophy*.

An article on Plato by the late Professor Theodore de Laguna was given special attention in a survey of recent philosophical literature in the last issue of the *Hibbert Journal*.

Miss Martha Hurst, Fellow in the Department of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr, has had her paper, *Implication in 4 B. C.*, accepted for publication in a forthcoming issue of *Mind*.

Dr. Anderson, of the Department of Economics and Politics, will give a course, at the Harvard Summer School, in modern industrial organization, the theory of money, and the distribution of wealth. His course will be one of nine economics courses at the Summer School, dealing with modern problems of industry, commerce, agriculture and banking.

Dr. MacKinnon, of the Psychology Department, will give also at the Harvard Summer School, a course in abnormal psychology, dealing with the phenomena of trances, hypnosis, dreams, hysterical states, phobias and anxieties, obsessions and compulsions. The Harvard Summer School offers seven courses in psychology, including such subjects as child psychology, psychology of personality, aesthetics and psychological research.

CAMPUS NOTES

GERALDINE E. RHOADS, 1935

The Faculty Show was the top of April. Dr. Fenwick à l'Italien peddled balloons. Mr. Willoughby distinguished himself as a one-man band, a quick change artist and a dance star. Dr. Chew turned cosmopolite master of ceremonies in slippers, red stockings, silk hat, blue kimono and a fan. Messrs. Blanchard, Herben, Watson and Turner, in black gown and Cannon towel surplice, executed *Sweet Adeline* and a parody on *The Man on the Flying Trapeze*. Dr. Weiss twirled a villainous moustache and the English instructors became chorines in *The Hepburn Papers*. Miss Schenck, in boa and diamonds, outdid Mae West; Dr. Helson revealed his true character (and the secret of his success as a psychologist) as an Indian mystic; Mrs. Collins as a dear, dumb Freshman proved "Why Freshman Week makes Freshmen Weak"; and Dr. Crenshaw and Mrs. Manning brought down Goodhart with their feeling renditions of old songs. Finally, we saw ourselves as others see us: in our own, our native campus clothes. *We* came home weak from laughing, exhausted from clapping, and completely dishevelled as the result of playing dodge ball with Dr. Fenwick's balloons. We don't know what the Faculty participants did. We hope that they went home and seriously considered going on the road—to Broadway.

After a speedy recovery from *Much Ado But Not for Nothing* we looked about us for our own $20,000 for the Drive. Mr. Alwyne and Estelle Denis both gave recitals for the benefit of the Undergraduate quota. The halls were filled with bridge fours seeking hideouts where the kibitzer did not yet lurk. The police, the pirates and General Stanley's daughters sang *The Pirates of Penzance* all of the time.

The Square Dances emptied the halls and filled the gym with all of us who pretended to either athletic or aesthetic prowess. We discovered that we needed both: the going was hard and fast, and if we didn't trip rapidly ourselves, someone else always caught up and tripped us.

The height of undergraduate enthusiasm came in the middle of the month. Everything happened over night. At about 11 p. m. Denbigh blacked in the last squares of its quota graph and telephoned results. Come 11.10, Merion started on a hunt for nickels to telephone. And in no time at all after that one of Rock's moving spirits was on her way to chalk up Rock's success. By the next day, one hundred per cent of the Class of 1935 had contributed to the Drive. At the date of writing we are engaged in putting all the surplus of our hall quotas in very attractive red blocks graphed above the quota graphs.

In our extreme excitement over our Fiftieth Anniversary, however, we have not entirely forgotten our traditions. Little May Day this year marked a departure from its predecessors in several respects. For one thing, the Maypole dancing took place on the lower hockey field. For another, Miss Park varied the tradition by giving the President of the Senior Class bracelets instead of a necklace. For a third, we held our festivities on May 2nd. And for a fourth, it rained. The Seniors hymned the Sun to no avail. It did not rise, and tragedy finally descended upon the crestfallen chanticleers when the rain started in the midst of the Maypole

dancing and working itself up into a cloudburst by the time they were due to roll their hoops down the slopes of the lower campus. Instead they had to pursue their recalcitrant hoops down the aisles of Goodhart.

In the course of our spring festivities, we have not forgotten next year, either. The Dean's office has reached its annual impasse: everyone wants to take all of the courses that are being offered for the first time next year. The English department has a very full schedule next year, to accompany the Flexner lecture series on the Philosophy of Style, to be given by Mr. I. A. Richards, of the University of Cambridge. They include courses in the Romantic Period, the Literary History of the Bible, Eighteenth Century Critics, Middle English, the Elizabethan Drama, and the usual writing courses, plus a new Composition course by Miss Koller to supplement Miss Meigs' course in Experimental Writing. The Greek Department is offering non-classical students the course that they have long clamored for: an elective course under Dr. Carpenter in Greek literature (with reading in English).

Dr. Bernheimer will give an advanced course in German art that will treat German art from its beginning to the great turning point at the end of the eighteenth century. Every budding psychologist on campus wants to take Dr. MacKinnon's course on the Psychology of Personality, every physicist is demanding admittance to Dr. Dewey's lecture on the Structure of Matter, and the undergraduate welfare workers are girding themselves for Miss Fairchild's new course on Modern Social Welfare.

The *Concours Oratoire Française* brought into the limelight three Bryn Mawr students who distinguished themselves as French speakers. The prize winner, who spoke on the interpretation of the history of the Academie Française, was triply honoured by the judges of the contest, in that they said they wished they had three prizes to give.

We wish to report, dutifully, that we attend our share of lectures. We have had so many things to do, that Goodhart and the Deanery have both been needed to accommodate our program of events. Dhan Gopal Mukerji came to Bryn Mawr again to lecture. Dr. Henry M. Willard showed slides of the Abbey of Monte Cassino and talked on it and its relation to the mediaeval culture of southern Italy. On April 12th, the date marked for college peace demonstrations, we held a mass meeting and decided that we are pacifists in spirit. And, finally, we finished April with two lectures: a talk by Henry Goddard Leach on "When Verse Becomes Poetry" and an evening of poetry reading by Archibald MacLeish.

The Paoli local has seen an upturn in business recently, with intercollegiate meetings here and elsewhere. Several Bryn Mawr students attended the Model League Assembly in New York to champion the cause of Uruguay. A large group of Bryn Mawr students went to Haverford recently, to see *The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari* and several other movies showing the development of movie technique that were presented by the newly formed Film Society of Haverford and Bryn Mawr. For a whole week-end the Student Government officers of Bryn Mawr and its sister colleges investigated rules and regulations and came to the decision that "with murder we all get away"—that Bryn Mawr regulations are surprisingly lenient and safe and sane. In addition to these visitors, we also entertained the tennis teams of Beaver and Ursinus on our Varsity courts and defeated them.

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: MARY ALICE HANNA PARRISH
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vaudalia, Missouri.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

Zoe Carey Thomas died in the Johns Hopkins Hospital on March 10th after a short illness. She is survived by two sons, Dr. Henry M. Thomas, Jr., and Trudeau Thomas, to whom the class sends its deepest sympathy.

Word has come from Bellefonte of the death of Nan Harris Hoy last autumn. She will be greatly missed by her many friends.

Alice Anthony writes from Pasadena, where she has been living for the past three years, of her appreciation of a call from President Park. "She was brought by Lillian Sampson Morgan, who was having a dinner for her that evening."

Catharine Bean Cox is planning to come to California this summer from her home in Honolulu. Her niece, Anna Shipley Cox Brinton, who is Dean of Women at Mills College, gave a course of lectures at Pendle Hill the past winter.

Julia Cope Collins has recently moved to a new home on the Haverford College grounds, 757 College Avenue, where she and her husband will be glad to welcome their friends.

Helen Coale Crew writes to Ella Riegel, "Have you remembered this is Horace's bimillennium? I've been trying to write a 'Letter to Horace' but the subject is so fascinating that I want to write on endlessly. Since Dr. Shorey's death I have missed him. His death seemed to close a chapter in my life. I enjoyed greatly his 'What Plato Said.' My ninth book for boys and girls of thirteen came out last September (Harpers). It is called 'Peter Suiss.'"

Mary Garrett Williams is building a new winter home at Haverford, and spends long summers in her cottage at Ogunquit, Maine. She has sketched in color more than two hundred and fifty varieties of the wild flowers of Maine.

Alice B. Gould for some years has been living in Spain, where she has been introducing modern methods of education and nutrition in a model school which she has established.

Susan B. Franklin writes, "I resigned my position at Rogers last June but keep well occupied with private teaching. I am also superintendent of a Sunday School and have been a member of a committee to organize classes and courses in training for leadership. I suppose it might better be called Interdenominational Courses in Religious Education. I have been working up the history of Jamestown, R. I., in the Colonial period from the original records in the Town Hall. In April, 1934, I was president of the New England Classical Association."

Leah Goff Johnson took a trip to Bermuda in March with her sister, Ethel P. Goff. They plan to spend several weeks in England the coming summer.

Sophie Weygandt Harris continues to pursue her active interest in church, literary and civic affairs. Last summer her daughter Lucy motored with her little girl from her home in Kansas and spent several weeks in Germantown with her parents.

Lina Lawrence is still living with her niece, Marion Lawrence, at 36 Claremont Avenue, New York City. They spend their summers on Little Deer Isle, Maine.

Anna Rhoads Ladd continues her active interest in Haverford Meeting, the Social Service work of the Main Line Federation of Churches, and various lines of education. Her ripe judgment in all these subjects is much appreciated. The sympathy of the class is extended to her in the recent death of her sister, Caroline N. Rhoads.

Caroline Paxson Stine is much absorbed in church and missionary work. The past year she has occupied a small house at 101 South Street, Harrisburg, near her former apartment. She spends her summers in her old home at New Hope, Pa.

Anne Taylor Simpson came east in September to visit her brother who has since died. An irreparable loss has come to her in the recent death of her husband. She is living in an apartment in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she continues to welcome her family of children and grandchildren.

Margaret Thomas Carey is actively interested in the Baltimore Meeting and Y. W. C. A. She spends much time in New York with Millicent and her twin sons and baby daughter.

Martha G. Thomas is a trustee of the Pennsylvania State Teachers College at West Chester; a member of the board and of the committee in charge of the School of Nursing of the Chester County Hospital; a director of the Pennsylvania State Council of Republican Women and on the committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. She cordially invites all Bryn Mawr alumnae and especially the Class of '89 to stop at Whitford Farm on the Lincoln Highway and refresh themselves with a glass of raw Guernsey milk!

Ella Riegel writes: "I attended the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay,

as treasurer of the Inter-American Commission of Women. We put up a spirited campaign and succeeded in having the Equal Rights in Nationality Treaty signed by all the South-Central American countries, by the United States, and in launching a full Equal Rights treaty (political and civil) signed by Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador and Cuba—an excellent beginning for our work with the League of Nations in August, 1935. I spent a delightful summer in Denmark and Sweden endeavoring to arouse the women there to their responsibilities in Geneva this autumn. I am anticipating with great pleasure the 50th anniversary."

These notes are very incomplete. Information will shortly be forthcoming from the Class Secretary regarding the 1889 Reunion to be held in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary of Bryn Mawr College.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

The celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the opening of Bryn Mawr College will be held in the autumn. It has been found impossible to provide rooms on the campus for the alumnae during the celebration so it has been decided that '92 will put off its Reunion till its regular date in June, 1935, when '91, '93 and '94 are scheduled for Reunions.

Your Class Editor is joyfully expecting to have Elizabeth Winsor Pearson and her husband, Professor Pearson, spend a good part of the summer with her at her farm half way between Brewster, N. Y., and Danbury, Connecticut. All Bryn Mawrtyrs motoring in that direction are invited to stop for an impromptu reunion.

A letter has just come from Lucy Chase Putnam from her house in San Francisco in which she says, "I saw President Park when she was out here and last week I heard Miss Thomas speak over the radio and I gave the Bryn Mawr Club here a little talk about the College in 1888-89. There is no one here who knows anything of those early days. The Club, of course, is collecting hard for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund."

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Av., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
c/o The Brearley School
610 E. 83rd St., New York City.

Mary Ellis has bought an old house with a barn in Jamaica, Vermont, not very far from Brattleboro. She hopes to be there for a part of this summer; during a short visit made in the spring vacation she instituted various cleaning-up operations.

Frances Swift Tatnall has written of the increased prosperity of her school, which she also says consists of delightful girls. Her daughter Helen has recently announced her engagement.

Bertha Szold Levin has been re-making her house in Baltimore, dividing it into three apartments; she will continue to live there and the other apartments are for one of her two married sons and for her daughter Harriet, who was married last November. Her other son, with his wife, went in October "to try the life of a so-called pioneer near the Sea of Galilee."

Your Class Editor is leaving the Brearley School at the end of this term. The regret naturally caused by the breaking of such long lasting ties is made easier to bear by the fact that a new and delightful chance to teach in another place has come to her; she has been appointed to give three courses in Latin next year at Columbia, in the University Extension department. One course in rapid reading and one in Latin writing ("prose composition") are intended for advanced students, especially teachers; the third course in Latin writing in preparation for college entrance examinations.

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrike Magarethe Heyl
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

Ruth Williams is the head of all the Federal relief work in Salt Lake County. Under her are two hundred and fifty workers. As if this were not a full time job she is giving two courses in sociology in the University of Utah. Her subject is The Principles of Case Work. Incidentally Kate has a house to run and a ninety-three-year-old father to look out for. No one ever accused Plain Kate of being a slacker.

In her capacity of retiring president of the Federated Garden Clubs of America, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg has just made a trip to the Pacific Coast. She spent a day in St. Louis with Edna Fischel Gellhorn and by a happy chance Grace Campbell Babson spent the same day there. Grace was on her way East to celebrate her father's ninetieth birthday.

In her short visit Grace Babson saw many old friends in New York and New Jersey. She took in the great Bryn Mawr fete at Radio City. And most important of all, in the opinion of the Class Editor, she made a flying trip to Philadelphia to see Louise Francis.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Class will be sad to hear of the death of Constance Martha Williams Warren, who died this last month in Boston. A brief note came to the alumnae office.

The Class Editor is off for a Mediterranean cruise, and will not be back to receive messages until September. She wishes every member of the class a summer as delightful as her own promises to be.

Address: B. McGeorge, c/o Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

1902

Class Editor: Grace Douglas Johnston
(Mrs. Morris L. Johnston)
1520 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Frederica LeFevre Bellamy writes: "As I cannot hope to be at our thirtieth reunion, I feel an irresistible desire to communicate via the 1905 column in the Bulletin some of the joy that was mine last autumn when I visited Bryn Mawr and saw my classmates and met Freddie, Jr.'s, friends. I was lucky enough to be invited to chaperone my child on the eastward journey by motor. Nothing could have thrilled me more than this opportunity to see old friends and old haunts and to make the acquaintance of Bryn Mawr today. I found 1905 more interesting than ever and very warming to the heart. For the College itself—can you imagine what it meant to see it as it now is when I had never seen Goodhart, had not seen the autumn campus and surrounding country in thirty years? As for the spirit of the present undergraduates, I was amazed and delighted. They love their work and are vitally interested in it. That alone might not have roused my enthusiasm to such a height, had I not had the added inspiration of those neatly coiffured young heads. That well groomed look allayed my fears, so often aroused by criticism of the college girl's appearance. I didn't even mind their socks with the sinking tendencies. After all, college has to do with heads, not ankles. . . . I came home determined that Denver must have a chance to meet President Park on her travels, and so became conscious of the quality of Bryn Mawr. You may be sure that her visit did just what I hoped in establishing the reputation of our College here."

Jane Ward is studying at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work and doing field work in the Child Guidance Clinic. She finds it extremely interesting and enjoys seeing Philadelphia Bryn Mawrtyrs again. Her address is 1711 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia.

1906

Class Editor: Helen H. Putnam
(Mrs. W. E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

Adelaide Neall has been spending a short vacation taking a trip to the Pacific Coast. She cruised via the Panama Canal and points south.

Helen Haughwout Putnam recently motored with her husband to a Virginia plantation, stopping on the way at Bryn Mawr. She would like to give you a glimpse of the place as they saw it on a spring day. They lunched at the Deanery. The girls were studying in

the library court, the Deanery garden was an enchantment, gracious hospitality reigned within and without. Daffodils, tulips, orioles, luncheon china and papers of matches wore the college colours very gaily. The same robins that hopped across the grass in 1906 were tugging at the same worms. The same violets and myrtles peeped from crannies in the garden wall. The Putnams visited nine colleges on their trip, including—but never mind—they found no spot where beauty was so captivating as it was from that luncheon table in the Deanery overlooking the Deanery garden.

1907

Class Editor: Alice Hawkins
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Class wishes to extend its heartfelt sympathy to Mary Price Koch, whose husband died on April 25th after a short illness. Mary has five sons and two daughters.

A big piece of news which should have appeared in this column long ago is Margaret Augur's appointment as Headmistress of Kingswood School, Cranbrook, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. This school, established in 1930, is already known as one of the most important of the preparatory schools in the Middle West.

In other pages of this journal you will read of the Faculty Show which came off in April, netting not far from $2,000 for the Drive. No small part of this came from the proceeds of the sale of the masterly caricatures of the Faculty executed by Wyncie King, Hortense Flexner's husband. It would be impossible to express adequate appreciation for all the time and thought which this famous artist-husband is always willing to give to Bryn Mawr enterprises. Next to the caricatures, the greatest single hit of the evening was scored by Eunice Schenck, who in a May Westish get-up, sang "After the Ball," greeted by thunderous applause. Her black and white evening dress was decorated with many beads and pins, large theatrical jewels adorned her hands, a remarkable turquoise blue feather boa added a graceful touch, and the whole was topped by the most remarkable red curly wig ever seen on the Bryn Mawr stage, framing a face on which the make-up, extending to the ears, was at least half an inch thick. All the students and most of the faculty were thunderstruck at this evidence of histrionic talent on the part of the reverend Dean, but it will not surprise her classmates. They will be much more astonished to hear that Tink Meigs took a prominent role in a skit on Freshman English. A. Hawkins, in an academic gown and an apple blossom wreath, added just one more item to her strange record as a chorus girl, beginning with her first appearance as one of the bulls in the Ladies' Home Learnall. (A prize is offered to any one who can quote in its entirety and translate the song of those odd animals.)

Margaret Reeve Carey and Lelia Woodruff Stokes, assisted by Jacqueline Morris Evans, 1908, were hostesses at a tea for our contemporaries living in Germantown and Chestnut Hill. Every one present had a chance to learn the latest developments of the Drive, as well as to enjoy Margaret's beautiful garden. Among those present were Mary Ferguson, Edith Rice, Helen Lamberton and Bertha Rosenheimer.

Julie Benjamin Howson and Peggy Ayer Barnes have been recent visitors to the campus.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Sarah Atherton Bridgman, 1913, has sent in from a missionary paper the following excerpts, "Odd Jobs," by Melanie Atherton Updegraff, 1908. Melanie and her husband were for a time the only white people in the Nipani District of the Bombay Province.

"Four small brown boys, in four very ragged shirts, standing at attention on our front verndah. I gaze inquiringly at them, but they merely gaze at their protruding shoulders and elbows, and then inquiringly at me. Finally I comprehend. Four orphan school boys needing eight new shirts. So I promise to do the needful—trip to one of the town cloth shops; about nine yards of the toughest material available; then an arrangement with the sewing man.

"It's 5 o'clock but the sun is still burning and the dry east wind full of dust tornados. There are about fifteen Indian women sitting cross legged in a circle on our front verandah, a baby on almost every lap.

"Each woman has before her a plate of cookies, bananas, and puffed rice, and a cup of tea, by her side a hymnal. This is Women's Association tea-party. We have had our prayer meeting, elected our delegates to Presbyterial meeting, discussed our annual report, and are now prepared to drink tea and enjoy ourselves.

"The babies crawl around happily, wet the floor, grab the books, and upset the tea-cups, but there is always more tea and the verandah is tiled, so no one really minds. The older children are outside playing with Dicky and his toys, but they, too, will have their refreshments before they all depart. Then the sun will be setting and the cool Western breeze blowing so the long walk back to town will be pleasant.

"There is a hurried rapping at the door, and an eager distressed face peering through the netting. It's a boy with a note from a village school-teacher.

" 'Dear Memsahib: We are in great trouble. My wife has smallpox. Please send me a man to help in the school as there is only me to care for my wife and children and run the school. Also we need the doctor, and vaccine, for the school children and many others.

Dhondo.'

"To get the vaccine from a distant town, to arrange with the doctor and a helper a time convenient for them, and then to send them all in our car to the stricken village, took time and effort, but it was all accomplished by noon next day."

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th Street, New York City.

A long letter—very interesting—has just come in from Lillian Laser Strauss. Lillian says the long looked for Class Summary will be out shortly. She writes:

"Just after receiving your postal, I had to go up to Scranton to talk to the County Emergency Child Health Committee there. Going around from county to county, tying up the work as vice-chairman of the State Committee, is the thing I am doing this winter.

"Just before this Scranton meeting Janet Storrs Littell and Margery Jenks Belin introduced themselves to me. We lunched together and discussed local child health matters, as Margery is the outgoing president of the Lackawanna County Visiting Nurse Association and Janet is its new president.

"Besides the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with two such delightful 1909-ers, it was a great pleasure to find them highly skilled and completely interested in my own field.

"A few weeks ago Jessie Gilroy and her husband Heinz Werneke spent a Sunday with us in Elkins Park. Heinz is a very well-known sculptor and has recently taken over Archipenko's studio in New York. They were here for the Philadelphia Academy Exhibit, where Heinz' wonderful black marble, entitled 'Wild Boars,' won first prize. They had with them charming pictures of their family and enticing looking country place in Connecticut. Jessie's oldest son was recently married and is living in New Mexico."

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

There has been a great dearth of news owing to the policy of your editor in following the line of least resistance in the hope that some unsolicited bits about summer plans would seep through. We warn you all now that postcards will be sent this summer; don't disappoint us. We are thrilled to announce that Kate Chambers Seelye's husband is to be the President of St. Laurence University at Canton, N. Y. The following, from the New York *Herald Tribune*, tells the story:

"May 4.

"Laurens Hickok Seelye, for fourteen years prior to 1934 professor of religious and philosophical studies at the American University of Beirut, Syria, and now a lecturer at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., was elected president of St. Lawrence University today.

"In Beirut he had been a pioneer in fostering student self-government, in the formation of International House, where foreign students combined for self-support while getting an education, and in working out a form of public worship in which Mohametan, Jewish, Bahai and other students belonging to numerous Christian sects could join.

"The wife of the president-elect is also an educator. A graduate of Bryn Mawr in 1911, she received the degree of Ph.D., at Columbia University in 1915 after studies in semitics and the history of religions. In Beirut she was a member of the faculty of the American Junior College for Women, teaching child training. This year she has been teaching at the Mary A. Burnham School in Northampton, Mass."

Kate and the younger children will spend the summer in Syria, returning in September to Canton.

1912

Class Editor: Gertrude Llewellyn Stone
(Mrs. Howard R. Stone)
340 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. James Austin Stone)
3039 Forty-fourth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Gertrude Emery tells us that Dorothea Moore has joined the colony of 1915'ers in and around Boston, having opened an office in Cambridge during the past year. The others in that general vicinity are Vashti McGreery, Ruth Tinker Morse and Mary Gertrude Brownell Wilson.

Elizabeth Levering Butler has spent most of her time traveling since the death of her husband. She has visited France, the United States, Morocco and Japan. When heard from just after Christmas she was living in Greenwich, New Jersey, but was hoping to go back to France in the near future.

Isabel Smith was chairman of arrangements for President Park's visit to Southern California this winter. Isabel writes: "It was a great treat to us all to see Miss Park and to refresh our memories of Bryn Mawr. We tried hard not to wear her out with official occasions, so we dated her up as little as possible and then gave her some unofficial stretches such as a two-day drive to our Salton Sea desert and Palm Springs; and a three-hour visit to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio (due to Margaret Prussing Le Vino, 1909) where we were given the freedom of the entire studio grounds and Miss Park was photographed with two young leading lights of the silver screen. . . . Miss Park was a joy to us all."

Mary Goodhue Cary and her children have been living in Oxford the past winter with Mary's mother, who took a house there for a year. Mary wanted her boy, John, to have another year in a splendid school in Oxford before coming back to the United States. "So," she writes, "we were fortunate in renting a furnished house with a furnace—(avis rara in this island)—very near the school and close by friends of ours also. The eight-year-old Ellen is also in the school, which condescends to take small sisters of brothers already in the school. . . . The children's Oxford accent would draw tears of joy from Mr. King and Miss Donnelly. They even say 'et' and 'wear' and 'bean,' and the happiest thing of all is that the wife of 'dear Gilbert Murray' is a member of our Quaker meeting here and so we are occasionally thrown with the truly great about whom we 1915 heard, but with whom we never ventured to think we should drink tea!

"I am a hearer in economics and politics courses at the University and have the privileges of the Bodleian Library. I ride a bike and wear my oldest clothes like a true resident of Oxford. My side-line is giving occasional talks to groups of students, women's organizations and others who want to know more about the present situation in Germany, and strange to say, the New Deal at home.

"Next August I shall bring the whole family back to Baltimore probably, and shall be hunting a part-time job in the line of weekly news or broadcasting on foreign affairs and international relations."

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha C. Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

1918

Class Editor: Mary Safford Hoogewerff
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

In the sudden death of Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918, Bryn Mawr has lost one of its most versatile and helpful alumnae. (During her years at College, Katty took part in many activities and in 1928-1931 was Alumnae Councillor for District IV.) Her interest in the College was continuous and she was one of the persons we were most delighted to see back at our reunion last spring. I remember sitting on a window seat till after midnight discussing anthroposophy with her and admiring her for being able to understand it.

Katty had all sorts of interests, serious and frivolous. For a time, she was a leader in the Junior League of Indianapolis and became one of their District Councillors. When advancing years made her feel that the title of "Junior" was becoming less appropriate, she transferred her activities to the League of Women Voters. We were all pleased but not surprised when in 1933 she continued her participation in public service by accepting appointment to the Consumers Advisory Board of the N. R. A. in Washington. Certain definite standards exist by which we can measure the success of our professional classmates but it is harder to know just how our "housewives" are making out. I am sure we will all agree, however, that Katty Holliday had attained distinction and had played a fine part in wide fields.

But in spite of her many public interests, she was not too busy to enjoy life. For many years she was an ardent gardener and lately had become a devotee of fox-hunting.

She was expecting her first baby this spring, to her great joy. We do not understand why such things must be, but the end came to Katty just as it seemed that her life was about to reach complete fulfillment. We ex-

tend our deep sympathy to her husband and her sisters and hope that her tiny daughter may live and grow to be like her mother.

Ruth Cheney Streeter.

Those of you who saw the fascinating article in the *Times* magazine section some weeks ago about the "whistling language" on Gomera—Canary Islands—will know with what a thrill I opened a letter from Annette Guest Very. She writes "The islands *could* be perfectly wonderful. Their climate is perpetual spring and the scenery good. If someone with a pocket full of gold should buy the place up, a paradise could be made here in no time. As it stands the Canaries are in the hands of the Spanish which means much talk about new hotels, new roads, new swimming pools . . . all *mañana.* But the Spaniards here are all as handsome and so irresistibly courteous, that much has to be forgiven them.

"We went to the island of Gomera to investigate the whistling, and there we made, I believe, the only official "test" of it as a language. It was a thrill to me to hear shepherds conversing at great distances in sounds something like a robin magnified to a locomotive whistle.

"And there is another island where there are 'fire mountains.' Innocent volcanoes with no smoke, no fumes, nothing to belie them; but stick your finger between the bits of broken crust on their summits and ouch! you'll never try that again. We climbed to the top of one with food, poked it down a foot or so under a rock and then sat down on the rock, which was entirely cool, to wait. It's not often one sits on the stove while lunch is cooking—nor is food ever more perfectly cooked.

"The gardens of the Canaries are very wonderful, everything seems to grow to enormous proportions out of doors all year long. And the terraced fields and vineyards are pretty. We watched wine getting made in the old fashioned way last fall, a dozen men hopping up and down on the grapes in a weird dance. The *old* wine of the country is excellent, but there is little of it left. In Elizabethan times, of course, every one knew Canary sack."

Helen Hammer Link writes of a trip to New York in January where she saw various classmates and of a projected trip for the spring vacation by motor from Sewickley to Dauphin Island in the Gulf of Mexico off Mobile and New Orleans. "We tried hard to go down the Mississippi by boat at least part way, but find that impossible at this time of year."

Elsbeth Merck Henry has returned to Llewellyn Park and is living there with her mother, as her husband has been transferred to the New York Office from Philadelphia.

Veronica Frazier Murray is now Consulting Psychiatrist at the Chapin School where she "spends varying amounts of time from every morning for a few weeks to not going near the place for several weeks at a time, according to the problems that arise. It is quite fun, as they are a pleasant lot of children, but as they are also a very normal lot, the work is almost entirely advisory with the teachers and occasionally a parent who is interested in talking things over. I go twice a week to a Child Guidance Clinic at the Psychiatric Institute when I deal with the other end of the social scale and where I have, of course, much more serious problems of maladjustment, as the children do not come there unless there is something wrong with them. I also have a few children that I am working with as 'private practice.' These activities, combined with running the apartment and bringing up my daughter, seem to fill the time pretty completely. And when the school holidays come and my son is home, it is more than completely filled."

1919

Class Editor: FRANCES CLARK DARLING
(Mrs. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

Dotty Walton Price writes from Los Angeles: "After a year at suburban Los Angeles Real Estate, I find it very intriguing and highly unprofitable. My housekeeper is a better breadwinner than I am, but I still have hopes. My eldest is attending Junior High School, with Bryn Mawr as a distant goal; the one and only son is marching his way through a military academy and my youngest, despite devilish tendencies, has the highest I. Q. in her school."

Margaret Janeway in April took a short vacation and joined Tip Thurman Fletcher for a tour of the James River. She spent Easter with Eleanor Marquand Forsyth in Princeton. We learn by way of Eleanor that Janeway is about to publish some new treatment she has invented, of which we hope to hear more later on.

Eleanor Marquand Forsyth sends a postcard: "Since January I have been chairman of the Social Service Committee here. It's a twenty-four-hour-a-day job here now and often thoroughly depressing but always poignantly interesting and if I survive I think I'll have clearer ideas on what I think of capitalism, communism, etc. Fortunately my three children and husband have kept well. . . . We hope to be on Cape Cod again."

Tip Thurman Fletcher tells of new plans: "I am off to Foxcroft next winter—teaching

English and history and doing some administrative work with it. . . . Also I am going to Columbia or Harvard this summer—with my eye on a future M.A. either in English or 'education.' My inclination is for the former but my profession probably calls for the latter."

Nan Thorndike Rock, Tip Thurman says, is to run this summer "Edgehill Inn" at Nahant, Massachusetts. Good food and moderate rates are to be features—and a refreshing place for any 1919 to visit.

Marjorie Martin Johnson always widens our horizon with glimpses of her life. The last few years she has been back on their farm in Vermont. "I am doing Parent Education work in the northeast section of Vermont. It is wonderfully fascinating work and I make many interesting contacts. It means driving alone late at night over icy, snowy roads, but I've got thro' the winter safely and shall find it easy in the spring. I do my own work daytimes. I have had to do a lot of studying which has been one of the chiefest joys to this job. We raise children, goats, hens, dogs, kittens and vegetables—quite a subsistence homestead. I also write odd articles."

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

The McIntosh twins have a sister! Susan Margaret McIntosh was born on the eighteenth of April at Harkness Pavilion, Medical Centre, New York City. She weighed seven pounds. Her brothers are thriving. Jimmy walks sturdily and Carey builds amazing towers of blocks, smiling serenely when they collapse.

Zella Boynton Selden and her three boys visited me and mine during the Easter holiday. George, the eldest, ten years, is a musical genius. His original compositions are remarkable. They are all splendid boys.

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Carol Lynn Erdman was born on March 23rd. Her mother says, "She seems to be doing all that is expected of her at this advanced age." She is Eleanor Donnelley's second daughter and third child.

Besides the above news Darn writes, "I saw in the paper yesterday that Jean Iness (Spurney to you) is to play Ramona opposite her husband, Victor Jory, in the Ramona pageant at Hemet this spring. . . . It is quite an annual event in Southern California and people make the trip out to Hemet from great distances to see the pageant in a very lovely outdoor setting." It runs for several weeks.

Julia Peyton Phillips claims that her life has been completely uneventful except that since the Phillips' have been living in Waban, the children have had most of the communicable diseases. Last year they both had chicken-pox, whooping-cough and measles. This was pretty exciting for J. P. as she had never had any of them herself and "kept expecting to break out in a rash any minute." Luckily, she has escaped so far. She says that owing to the rigours of the Massachusetts winter she hasn't seen nearly enough of the other members of 1921 who live in and around Boston but that shortly she would be spending a lot of time with E. Cope Aub, K. Cowan and Kathleen Johnston Morrison as they would all be working on an Easter flower sale for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund.

Libby Matt. Farnsworth also is working for the Alma Mater, having for several years been on the North Eastern Regional Scholarship Committee. Besides this she serves on the board of the Providence District Nursing Association. The last two Julys she has gone cruising up the Maine coast "in a small black schooner." She and Franny Matt. Rathbun ('23) do the cooking while their husbands sail the boat.

Ida Lauer Darrow is on the board of the Women's University Club in Philadelphia and for the past year has been a member of the Finance Committee of the B. M. Alumnae Association. "Like everyone else," she writes, "I am deep in the 'Drive,' being on the Philadelphia Committee and chairman of the canvassers for this section. Darth Clark and Carolyn Lynch Byers ('20) are working hard with me on this. Westie (Elinor West Cary) is taking charge of her section. I see Dotty McBride, who is still secretary to E. T. Stotesbury, Mag MacIntosh and Emily Kimbrough Wrench, now and then at the Deanery. . . . Jane Lattimer Stevens was just here on a visit."

Becky Marshall is leading a varied life—besides being a special secretary in the Heart Station at Johns Hopkins Hospital and tutoring in mathematics, Latin, French, or almost anything, for several of the Baltimore schools, she has started a vegetable garden. The peas are doing nicely, but the digging of a foot-wide, foot-deep trench for asparagus nearly spoiled her enthusiasm. Part of her work in the Heart Station was to help in the translation and preparation of the second American edition of Seifert and Mueller's *Physical and Clinical Diagnosis.*

Luz Taylor, sad to relate, will not be able to come to reunion. Her duties as president of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America force her to be in California the first of June.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Brook,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: HARRIET SCRIBNER ABBOTT
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

1924

Class Editor: DOROTHY GARDNER BUTTERWORTH
(Mrs. J. Ebert Butterworth)
8102 Ardmore Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Continuing our careers in the order of postmarks:

Mutchie (Mary Mutch Knowlton) writes, "After leaving Bryn Mawr I went to Boston School of Physical Education and studied there for two years. It was most interesting with practical and theoretical work in sports both indoors and outdoors, dancing—interpretive, social and clog—corrective work and massage. Our senior year we taught in schools and worked in hospitals, which was fascinating.

"After graduating from there I returned to my home in Bryn Mawr, and taught in the Baldwin School for two years.

"Then I married a Presbyterian Minister, Brooks Knowlton, and lived in Baltimore for three years. While there one son, Andrew Mutch Knowlton, was born.

"The summer of 1930 the entire Mutch family, ten in all, toured extensively in England and Scotland. We visited all the old familiar childhood haunts and had a most enjoyable time.

"The fall of that same year my husband was called to a church in Bristol, Pa. It was a joy to get the baby into the country. We are right on the Delaware river, and it is lovely. In 1931 a little girl, Mary Dow Knowlton, and in 1934 another son, Stephen Brooks, Jr., arrived. So there's no need to explain what I do with my time. This is a very lively household, and if anyone gets blue or lonesome just come and spend a little while here."

Kay Fowler writes, "That is rather a tall request considering that 1925 has been fed rather faithfully all my adventures periodically in the BULLETIN until everyone must be sick of Kay Fowler's ramblings. We are at the moment in Cambridge, since Jock has a Research Fellowship at Harvard and I live in hopes of the ever-elusive job turning up in this jobless country. Am struggling along half-heartedly with my writing, finding it rather more difficult than I anticipated to convert into readable form some of my African experiences. It is so much more pleasant to me to write a scientific paper, that I find it hard sledding. Still time will tell—perseverance!

"If you really want a bibliography of what I have done, to keep 'on record,' I'll just list things by dates, as that is easier.

"1925 Summer—Visited almost all of the Western National Parks, with an eye to seeping in geology at a glance.

"1925-26—Fellow in Geology, Wisconsin University, acquiring the M.A. degree.

"1926—More wanderings in the West, finishing by being caught in a forest fire near Glacier Park.

"1926-29—Pursuing the Ph.D. at Columbia. Summers spent in Wyoming mapping for the thesis.

"1929 Summer—Attended the 15th International Geological Congress in South Africa, travelling gradually northwards along the Cape-to-Cairo route in general. Visited Jerusalem and Damascus and Constantinople as an anti-climax.

"December 14, 1929—Married James Watson Lunn, a British geologist connected with the Colonial Service.

"1930, 1931, 1932—Mapping geology in West Africa, partly for the government in Sierra Leone, then as prospector for an English gold mining company. Visited the Gold Coast and Nigeria. July and September of these years were spent visiting geological spots in France, Czechoslovakia and Scotland, when 'home on leave.'

"Sounds like a Cook's tour, doesn't it? Hope it foots the bill!"

Tibby (Elizabeth Lawrence Mendell) writes: "All I need is the personal touch to make me blossom out with class spirit, co-operation and correspondence! . . . As for what I've been doing since College: The first year out I was abroad in Rome most of the time with H. C. C., primarily having a good time but studying some just from force of habit. The second year I taught history of art at Vassar. The third and fourth I taught it at Barnard and had an apartment with Beth Dean. The fifth I went abroad again, this time to Paris on a Carnegie Fellowship to study seriously. I studied seriously until July and then, as you know, was married seriously. Since then I've been living in New Haven except for a marvellous sabbatical year (in Rome again). Last April, as a climax of the decade, Betsy Mendell was born!"

Baldy (Eleanor Bladwin, M.D.) writes: "After a vacation trip in Europe the summer of 1925 I did not go back to College but spent the following sixteen months getting the best

of a siege of hypo-thyroidism. Finally, I went back to Bryn Mawr for the second semester in the spring of 1927 and got my degree. The summers of 1927 and 1928 I spent on the West coast, the latter one K. Fowler and I driving out in an old model T Ford to Wyoming. I entered P. and S. in 1927 and achieved my M.D. in June, 1931.

"The only break in the monotony of the school years was a trip to England in April, 1930. I studied neurology at Queen's Square during May-July, 1930, taking in the activities of the London season such as the Derby, the Aldershot Tattoo, Henley races on the side. This was a fascinating experience and it was interesting to get to know so many different types of people from all over England.

"July, 1931-July, 1933, I was ostensibly interning in medicine at the Presbyterian Hospital, although I was ill for five months and therefore got a vacation to the South with Felice Begg. We motored to Charleston, S. C., and spent a week in Tryon, N. C.

"When I finished my job at the hospital, father and I went to Europe, July to August, 1933. We motored through France in a Ford roadster and then had three weeks in England.

"When I came home I started in to practice in New York City, largely general medicine including some gynecology. I am assistant in medicine at Columbia University, working in the medical clinic at the Medical Center, assistant in the gynecological clinic at St. Luke's, and I also have clinics at Bellevue and Lenox Hill hospitals. We moved, my father and I, to our present address (214 E. 70th St.) this fall, and I am looking forward to trying to make something grow in our garden next summer. At present my outside activities include piano lessons and trying to make some ivy grow in my bay window."

1926

Class Editor: HARRIOT HOPKINSON
Manchester, Mass.

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

1929

Class Editor: MARY L. WILLIAMS
210 E. 68th St., New York City.

Elizabeth Linn Allen reports: "Constance (her daughter) is now twenty months old and a fluent talker, dealing quite casually with such tongue twisters as Minneapolis and university, and even exclaiming reprovingly 'Look at the mess!' I am still doing odd secretarial jobs for profit and have added a non-profit job—associate editor of the *Illinois Voter,* the monthly bulletin of the League of Women Voters. I wish everyone who thinks of the league as dull and ineffectual would go to some of the State Board meetings and see the work the leagues are actually doing in state legislatures, local, government, etc. With regard to news of my friends in the class, I never seem to see or hear from them and in fact would like to take this chance to send them all my love.

Juliet Garrett Hughes is engaged to Henry Munroe, a Harvard alumnus and an attorney in the office of the General Counsel, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Valeria Gendell is working at Macy's.

Honor Minturn (Scott) Croome started work in November as political secretary to Lady Astor; she says: "It's tremendous fun but takes a tremendous amount of energy. I am rapidly going grey and can hear imaginary typewriters and telephones in my dreams. Next time the BULLETIN writes for news I shall probably have been fired, but we hope for the best."

Ruth Biddle Penfield writes: "I do a little League of Women Votering on the side in the form of a study group on Economic Security, and occasionally getting at the mending pile. 'Peter' (her son) is completely satisfactory—full of twinkles, very cuddly and of a most investigating turn of mind when he has time to stop kicking."

Two more babies to report: Lenette Jeanes Bromley-Davenport has a son, born March 7th, and Katherine Collins Hayes also has a son, Henry Gillespie Hayes, IV, born February 12th. Kit writes that she frequently sees Eccie Moran who has taken up ballet dancing in a big way and appears frequently on the opera stage and is an awfully pretty dancer.

As for ourselves we have spent the last two winters in New York working for an organization called the Needle and Bobbin Club, whose interests are lace, embroidery, and textiles. It publishes a bulletin twice a year, and our position is that of a sort of chore boy for the publication committee; we read proof, look up magazine articles that might be of interest to the club, go to exhibitions (of lace, etc.), and occasionally write them up. At present, however, we have retired to Stonington, Connecticut, and when not enjoying the spring, are rapidly getting involved in the town's activities in connection with its celebration of the Connecticut Tercentenary.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT
Fort duPont, Del.

1931

Class Editor: MARION H. TURNER
Parkton, Maryland.

1932

Class Editors: MARGARET AND JANET WOODS
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

Connie Gill was married on April 2nd to George W. Abell. We also hear from various sources that Betty Barker is engaged to Dr. Ernst Koch, of the Department of Germanic Languages of New York University, and that Sue Hardin was married last May to William Rutherford McDaniel, who is in the publishing business in New York. Betty Hannah writes that the wedding was in St. Mary's Chapel, and that her (Betty's) father performed the ceremony, with the church full of dogwood and candlelight. Another '32 wedding was that of Eleanor Bennett, who married Robert Butler, in October, and is now living in Malden.

Molly Atmore Ten Broeck has a son, Craig Atmore Ten Broeck, born November 2nd.

Mary Maccoun Graves has moved to Detroit (1415 Parker Ave.), where Jim has been made manager of the branch office of Lamborn & Co. Jane Sickles Segal and her husband and daughter Ellen are moving to Chillicothe, Ohio (166 Caldwell St.), where he is to be editor of a paper. These items came from A. Lee, who told us also that Lucille Shuttleworth Moss and Rhoda Walker French are busy in Richmond and New York respectively, helping with the Bryn Mawr Drive; that Anne Burnett has been teaching this year in Mrs. Foote's School in New Haven, and goes next winter to Chicago where she will teach in the Girls' Latin School; and that Eleanor Renner De Laguna sent her a note which included no more news about herself than that she was very busy. A. Lee sent up a note from Hester Ann Thomas in Chicago, where she is working in the advertising bureau of Field's doing copy on everything from radios and athletic goods to fashions. After her year with the "Groupe Delaware" in Paris, she says, she got a Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago, and since then she has had various jobs, selling clothes, running a knitting shop for charity in Lake Forest, then after five months in Paris, and visiting, doing advertising research on such varied subjects as female interest in billiards and the local acceptance of nationally advertised moth repellents; last summer she handled the correspondence for Field's Visitors' Bureau, organized to handle World's Fair tourists, and also did the "greeting" as they came in from all points West.

Jo Graton Chase got back from Mexico in March. A. Lee came up to see her the first week in April, which was unfortunately our spring vacation.

Betty Hannah is teaching in St. Mary's School at Concord, N. H. She writes that she teaches French and Latin, and has her hands full with six classes every morning, but enjoys the work. They have a French Table and a French Club, and sometimes take the honour girls over to St. Paul's when a Frenchman comes there to lecture. She has been learning to ski, and went to the Dartmouth Carnival during the winter. At Christmas time she saw Wiggy, who had apparently been taking in all the d'Oyly Carte operas.

Jenks Smith writes from Washington, where she is working in the Folger Shakespeare Library.

A grand letter from Dolly Tyler tells of her trip to China via Europe and Suez. The famous Miss Applebee was on the "Majestic" with her, crossing to England, and recognized her as the sister of her sisters. She was in London for two weeks finding out what she was to do in China, etc., and seeing as many people as she could, just missing Hat Moore who had just left for Moscow, but spending a day with Ruth Millikan, at Oxford, and seeing Kate Mitchell who helped put her on her boat train for the Channel on November 22nd. She dined in Paris and then took a night express to Marseilles, where she found her boat, the Fushimi Maru. After that came the trip to Port Said, where she and some friends got off for a 24-hour dash to Cairo while the boat went through the Suez Canal, and then on to Singapore, the whole trip taking three weeks. She got off there and after a few days took the train for Penang, and later to Bangkok and into the depths of Siam where she spent Christmas with some friends. Then a bus trip through Indo-China and several days at Angkor Vat, finally sailing again on a French boat for Shanghai, where she stayed until March 1st and saw "Whiz" Bang (Bryn Mawr '30) at a dinner. When she wrote, she was about to leave for Peking (we never can remember to say Peiping), and was expecting to spend most of her time there.

A. Lee reports that the class dues, which you may remember are for reunions, wedding presents, and incidentals, are due and being collected, and that returns are coming in as well as could be expected; she is very grateful for those who have sent theirs in, but it is not a very big percentage, and she would appreciate receipts from the others.

Margaret Woods was down in New York and Philadelphia during spring vacation with a Fine Arts class. Her visit was very rushed, but she did get a chance to see Nancy West in Philadelphia and to get out for a brief visit to College. Janet was in Maine with a class in Field Techniques, helping to excavate a shell mound near Damariscotta: her work was mainly surveying and drawing plans, and the weather was fine, so that she enjoyed it im-

mensely. We both expect to come back to Cambridge next fall.

According to information received at the Deanery, Florence Taggart has gone down to Florida.

Jo Graton Chase has a daughter, Nancy Temple Chase, born May 7th.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET J. ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

From various sources we have been hearing all sorts of strange things about Brunhilde Grassi, but the final explanation given us by Ruth Reuting seems to be as follows: Boots has a job with the Crowell Publishing Company. She has a desk in an office but just recently she was commissioned to discover, for statistical purposes, what kind of facial soap was used by five hundred people—any five hundred. She spent some time in Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, accosting anyone and everyone who seemed amenable. All went well, she said, except when she became embroiled with deaf people and had to discuss the soaping process in megaphonic tones.

We were also interested to hear that during the stupendous opening of the Gardens of the Nations in Rockefeller Institute, Beulah Parker received in the Modernistic Garden garbed in blue cellophane.

Rosemary Barnes Atkins is visiting with her young daughter in Washington, Connecticut, and Topsy Bickell James has written to Matilda McCracken saying that she and her husband have taken a faculty house at Ohio State University where he will be teaching during Summer School.

We would appreciate enlightenment as to why Ella Berkeley is in California.

Here in Philadelphia the current excitement has centered around the so-called Pansy Committee headed by Margie Collier, Till McCracken, and Kitty Gribbel. This, you must know, is a flower sale for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund, and this year, under the management of this competent trio, has broken all depression records by netting nearly three hundred dollars.

While on home territory it occurs to us that we have heretofore neglected mentioning our good friend, Toody Hellmer, who for the past few months has had an excellent job in the model Gift Shop of the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.

And at the last moment *The Evening Bulletin* brings us the news that three of our classmates have won academic honors: Beth Busser has been accorded a Graduate Scholarship in German, Eleanor Yeakel a Scholarship in Biology, and Eleanor Chalfant a Scholarship in Psychology.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
214 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

Yielding to a latent inclination toward statistics, we have just indulged in some rough classifications and enumeration, which show that nearly a year after commencement, over a third of the class, or 29 members, have jobs (counting apprentice teachers); nearly a third, or 26 members are engaged in some sort of further study; 5 are married; 5 are travelling; 16 are at home, but for the most part quite busy; 6 have refused to answer our pleas for news, escaped our persistent sleuthing, and their occupations remain unknown. There are six engagements.

As an end-of-the-year gesture we have put forth extra efforts to get in touch with hitherto elusive individuals, and we have an especially interesting batch of letters and news items to record. Mary Carpenter writes from St. Louis: "I can't raise horses as my pal Jones does, but I'm trying to raise money for the Anniversary Fund—yours truly is St. Louis chairman. . . . I've been elected treasurer of the Junior Division of the St. Louis Women's Committee of the Symphony and have a new Ford—don't connect the two—I'm being accused of all kinds of fraud. You'd also better add the fact that I'm knitting for the Fund and orders are few and far between, so if anyone would like to take a chance, I'm making Brooks sweaters for $8.50, and if anyone is interested they must send me full measurements, including head-size and color. I find plenty to do all week, with a little hospital work thrown in with the gardening and knitting. Every week-end I relax with the family at our farm and play with the pigs, chickens, horses, and cows, invent new dishes to kill my friends, and absorb all the reading matter I couldn't find time for at College."

Others of '34 who are serving on the Anniversary Fund Committees include Marion Hope, who is treasurer in New York, Ruth Bertolet in Boston, Peggy Dannenbaum Wolfe in Philadelphia, and Catherine Bredt in New Jersey. Molly Nichols, Bunny Marsh Luce, Marion Hope, and Anita Fouilloux all had a part in staging the Bryn Mawr fete at Rockefeller Center.

From Santa Barbara, California, Anne Knapp tells us: "I have spent the winter in Palm Springs and am now up here till the end of the month (April) when I go home. I've taken up flying and am crazy about it. I am trying hard to get my license right now."

We have further word from Anita de Varon: she and Saville Davis are to be married August 12th and sail the next day for a month or so

in England and "points south." Beth Elder, ex-'34, was married before Easter to Theodore Harlan Estey, in New York.

The following letter has arrived from Louise Turner in Roanoke, Virginia: "I've at last decided to startle you with the news that I've been teaching Freshman English at Hollins College all year. Besides this, I have a marionette company of six, 'The Music Box Marionettes.' It does three plays, a ballet, and numerous 'divertissements'; it has 23 actors, and we've eleven engagements scheduled for the season so far. What with reading freshman papers, it's a full life and a merry one!"

Emmaleine Snyder refuses to be quoted, but she finished her courses at Bucknell in February, and now has a Pennsylvania Teachers' Certificate. She has been tutoring mathematics, studying a little chemistry, managing the house, teaching a Sunday School class, conducting a Y. W. C. A. club of seventh grade girls, serving on the Y. W. C. A. Board of Directors, and besides all that is apparently having a very good time. Cornie Hirons has a new job as investigator for the City Relief Administration in New York.

Mimi Cornish writes: "I thought maybe you'd heard from someone that I succeeded in getting myself a job dancing in the chorus at the Michigan Theatre in Detroit this fall. I was there for two months and thoroughly relished stage life. It was somewhat of a physical grind, with rehearsals every morning from 8:30 to 11:00 and then four shows a day. I met many interesting stage personalities, 'Chic' Sale being my favorite. He's most pleasant and I never realized what a good actor he is till I saw him in person. . . . I went to New York from Detroit to visit my brother and his recently acquired wife (Annamae Grant) and stayed there till the first of December. . . . I have been here in Little Rock since Christmas studying piano very assiduously. I still do some dancing; my allegiance being about equally divided between the two arts."

M. E. Charleton came north for the Faculty Show, and expects to leave South Carolina for the summer toward the end of May. She says: "I really am feeling better physically. . . . I have been leading on the whole a rather mild social existence . . . of the kind one leads in a horse town. The Carolina Cup, however, our last and biggest event officially, has been run, so things are quieting down." Charlie tells us that Marianne Gateson, at Oxford, "has given up the complicated A.B. idea because it was covering old ground and is now supposedly reading for a B.Litt., but this is the way she does it. I quote: 'Oxford continues to be grand . . . it is a mad social life . . . one starts the day with coffee at 11 at Elliston's, then drifts on to have sherry before going out to lunch. From lunch one proceeds to tea, in another college, and then a sherry party or so before one's dinner date.' American girls are sure of a good time. It seems Marianne won the University Ladies' Foils Challenge Cup!"

Elizabeth Mackenzie, at Cambridge, does not know whether she will stay over another year or not. From the Isle of Skye she writes: "I've spent all of this vacation so far in Scotland; Marianne (Gateson) and I have been travelling together. We were a week with old friends of our family in Edinburgh. . . . In Aberdeen I saw all my old school friends, who said I was either *quite* different, or else I hadn't changed a bit. . . . We had a wonderful journey all the way across Scotland among the moors and hills with only a few cottages here and there, and flocks of blackfaced sheep and highland cattle. . . . We had thought of staying perhaps in Kyle but when we noticed a boat at the pier near the station, ready to leave for Skye in seven minutes, we simply walked on board and here we are. . . . It is funny to be so far away from things; the boat to the mainland leaves every morning at eight and returns late in the afternoon."

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE ANNUAL MEETING AND COMMENCEMENT

July, 1935

Vol. XV No. 7

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ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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President Elizabeth Bent Clark, 1895
Vice-President Serena Hand Savage, 1922
Secretary Frances Day Lukens, 1919
Treasurer Bertha S. Ehlers, 1909
Chairman of the Finance Committee Virginia Atmore, 1928
Directors at Large Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905; Alice Sachs Plaut, 1908

ALUMNAE SECRETARY, Alice M. Hawkins, 1907

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Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912

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District III Margaret Hobart Myers, 1911
District IV Elizabeth Smith Wilson, 1915
District V Jean Stirling Gregory, 1912
District VI Mary Taussig, 1933
District VII Leslie Farwell Hill, 1905

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Florance Waterbury, 1905
Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905
Josephine Young Case, 1928

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Virginia Atmore, 1928

CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
Ellen Faulkner, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Dr. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, 1918

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, 1898

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the sum of.....dollars.

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

MARJORIE L. THOMPSON, '12, *Editor and Business Manager*

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ELINOR AMRAM NAHM, '28
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VOL. XV JULY, 1935 No. 7

With the Million Dollar Minimum goal still ahead of us and with the half-way mark barely passed, certain implications of the campaign must be thought about. In a letter which came to the BULLETIN a short while ago the writer said, in discussing the situation in connection with the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry: ". . . one of the precious traditions of Bryn Mawr is that its plan of education as conceived by President Thomas was conceived against the background of a movement—the woman movement of her generation. Strong as was her emphasis on disinterested scholarship, President Thomas envisaged the students of Bryn Mawr not only as women of culture and of scholarship, but as women with a part to play in creating ever widening opportunities for women to make their contribution to the world." Although we no longer have to think of ourselves as a part of that earlier movement, we still have to have a sense of responsibility towards a group—the group of small, privately endowed, liberal arts colleges, and more specifically towards the women's colleges. It is seven years ago that the "Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges" was formed with the avowed purpose of bringing before the public the achievements and needs of the women's colleges. At the moment we are the only one of the seven having a public campaign. That makes our task both easier and more difficult, easier because we have to respond to a challenge that is flung not merely to Bryn Mawr, but to a theory of education, and harder because our responsibility is, as it has been since the founding of the college, to a whole group. Fifty years of existence means that one must stop to take stock and determine just why that fact is a just cause for congratulation. President Park, in her address at the Alumnae Luncheon, pointed out what the intangible and priceless gifts of those years had been, and Caroline McCormick Slade, in her report as Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund, made clear the moral obligation that rests on each one of us to see that the goal we have set ourselves is reached, not only for the sake of Bryn Mawr but "for women's education and education all over the country." Then, and then only, can our celebration have its full significance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1935

(There is on file in the Alumnae Office a full stenographic report of the meeting, as well as all of the reports. The following minutes are much condensed.)

About two hundred members of the Alumnae Association gathered in Goodhart Hall on Saturday, June 1st, for the regular Annual Meeting. Elizabeth Bent Clark, President of the Association, presided. It was voted to omit the reading of the minutes of the special meeting held June 3rd, 1934, and to proceed with the reports of the various activities of the Association. The report of the Executive Committee was presented by Mrs. Clark, that of the treasurer, including a discussion of the budget for 1935-36, by Miss Ehlers, and of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund by Miss Atmore. The budget and these reports, which were approved by the Association, as well as the charts which Miss Ehlers had prepared to show receipts and disbursements, are printed in this issue of the BULLETIN. In presenting the budget Miss Ehlers called attention to the fact that the item for Council expenses seemed perhaps unduly large, but that it had seemed necessary because of the cost of railroad fares to St. Louis. She added: "We hope to reduce this figure by having the Council over the week-end and use week-end fares." Some of the other items are spoken of in her report.

Mrs. Clark asked permission at the close of this group of reports to interrupt the proceedings, in order to allow Fay McCracken Stockwell, 1894, to make an award of $50 offered by the Pennsylvania Federation of Birth Control to the class which had the most children per graduate ten years after graduation. The Class of 1914 received the award with 1.22 children per graduate reporting.

The regular business of the meeting was continued with the presentation of the following report of the Academic Committee, by Ellen Faulkner, 1913, Chairman. She said in part:

At the last meeting of the Council, the Academic Committee was asked to study the question of organizing an Alumnae College at Bryn Mawr and to report their findings at this meeting. This proposal was made by the committee appointed to suggest means of keeping the alumnae more closely in touch with the College. The Academic Committee has gathered information on the Alumnae Colleges or conferences which have already been held at Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, and Vassar, and members of the committee met with President Park at the Deanery on December 15th to discuss the project and its desirability and feasibility at Bryn Mawr.

The Alumnae Colleges have come into being at the request of the Alumnae themselves and those who have attended testify enthusiastically to their success. Through them, they have had an opportunity of renewing their college ties in an academic way, of seeing again former professors and of making the acquaintance of new members of the faculty. At Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Wellesley the colleges have begun the day after commencement and last three or four days. * * * A limited topic such as "Germany Since 1870" seems to have been most successful. Smith College chose first "Great Britain in the 20th Century"; then "Germany Since 1870," and this year will study "Modern France." Reading lists are provided in preparation for the conference and for further study of the topic afterwards. A short general reading list is sent out several months before the conference, specialized lists in mimeographed form are distributed at the lectures and a

full list is sent to all members of the Alumnae College after it is over. * * * The charge for the full conference of four days at Smith is $22, at Mount Holyoke $18, and at Wellesley for three days $15.

The Academic Committee recommends that the College be asked to establish an Alumnae College at Bryn Mawr, in June, 1936, in the days following Commencement, provided as many as twenty-five persons register; that the Alumnae Board appoint three or five alumnae to serve on a joint alumnae-faculty committee to consult with President Park and arrange for this conference; and that one of the members of this committee be the secretary of the Alumnae Association who would carry out detailed arrangements. * * *

Moved, seconded and carried, that the report of the Academic Committee with its recommendation be accepted.

The report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund was the next to be presented, by the Chairman, Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 1913. At the time of the Council she reported in a good deal of detail as she herself states; so the report is only being quoted in part at this time:

At the Council Meeting in November, 1934, I made an informal report of the scholarships work for 1934-35; therefore, I can refer you to that for details, and need only remind you that during that college year $46,735 was awarded in scholarship help to all four classes. * * *

On April 23 the Joint Meeting of this committee and the Faculty Committee on Scholarships was held, at which our recommendations for scholarship help for 1935-36 were presented. There were some changes suggested by the Faculty Committee, but for the most part the recommendations were accepted, and the awards were announced by President Park in chapel on May 2nd. Scholarships to the amount of approximately $33,000 were awarded for 1935-36. This amount was given to 72 students in the three upper classes. The Freshmen awards naturally cannot be known until the Admissions Committee meets, but it seems safe to say that the usual number of Freshman scholarships will be given. Therefore, the total amount of scholarships help for 1935-36 will probably be several thousand dollars less than the amount awarded last year. This to my mind is eminently satisfactory. I think we all feel that now that the country seems to be fairly well on the road to recovery, there should be less need for quite such generous scholarship help as has been given at Bryn Mawr for the past three years, but * * * as for the Loan Fund, it will be drained dry soon if all the students whom we have recommended for loans in 1935-36 come to claim them. There is today in the Loan Fund $2148.09, of which $700 has to be repaid this summer to alumnae who lent it two years ago, leaving about $1300 for the needs of next year. We have already recommended more than this amount in loans, and there are always demands for hundreds of dollars during the summer from people who have hoped to raise some money outside, and who have not succeeded. We must have a reasonable amount of money on hand to lend to these students, and I beg that any of you who are interested in making a loan to the Loan Fund will do it this year. * * *

I have been asked the question, "How has the drive affected scholarships?" There have been two sources from which money has come in the past to help students in the middle reaches of each class, who are not quite good enough for named scholarships, but who are well worthy of some help. These two sources have been the Parents' Fund, and the Special Fund. Indirectly the drive has affected both of them. It was decided that neither fund could be added to this year, as it was obviously impossible for Dean Manning to make an appeal to parents of students and to friends of the College for money for special scholarships, when all such potential donors were being asked to make much larger contributions to the drive. As for the effect of the drive on Regional Scholarships, in most cases the Regional Committees have promised just as much money as usual for 1935-36. This happy

result is undoubtedly because of the decision of the Executive Board that all funds this year should be raised in the name of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund, and that scholarships money should be included in each District's quota. The figures I have are not yet complete, but from rough estimates I should say that we may expect the usual generous amount from the Regional Committees. This seems to me extraordinary. Just at the time when the alumnae of this College are straining every nerve in their efforts for the drive, they also are apparently going to raise as much money for their own Regional Scholarships as they did last year. It shows that Regional Scholars are very near to their hearts, and that they feel a real interest in and responsibility for their own scholars.

The report was accepted without discussion or questions, as were the reports of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, read, in the absence of the Chairman, by the Secretary of the Association, Frances Day Lukens, 1919; that on behalf of the Alumnae Directors, read in the absence of Virginia McKenny Claiborne, 1908, by Louise Fleishman Maclay, 1906; of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN, presented by the editor, Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912. These were followed by an account of the meeting of the Alumnae Council, given by Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905. In commenting on the report, Mrs. Clark said that every one agreed with Mrs. Aldrich that it was very interesting to have the Council meet at Bryn Mawr and establish closer relations with the undergraduates and the faculty.

The next business before the meeting was the report of the Nominating Committee, which really was incorporated in the announcement of the result of elections, scheduled to come under the heading "New Business" at the close of the meeting, as the Chairman, Elizabeth Neilds Bancroft, 1898, pointed out when she reported as follows: Councillor for District III., Margaret Hobart Myers, 1911; for District VI., Mary Taussig, 1933; and for Alumnae Director for term 1935-40 (to take office in December), Mary Alden Morgan Lee, 1912.

The following amendments to the By-laws were then considered:

ARTICLE II, SECTION 2, now reads:

"For members of the Senior Class and graduate students in attendance during the current year the dues shall be remitted for the part year from June to the following December."

To be amended to read as follows:

"For members of the Senior Class and Graduate Students in attendance during the current year, April 30th, shall be $2.00, bills to be rendreed October 1st. At the discretion of the Executive Board dues for this period may be set at $1.50, provided collection and payment be made before Commencement."

Because of the change in the fiscal year of the Association and the change of the date of the Annual Meeting it becomes necessary to change the time scheme of the procedure of nominations and elections to fit the new circumstances.

ARTICLE XII, SECTIONS 4 AND 5, which now read:

"All proposed ballots shall be published in the *November* issue of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN." and

"All *(additional)* nominations must be filed with the Alumnae Secretary of the Association by *December 1st* preceding the Annual Meeting of the Association."

To be amended to read as follows:

"All proposed ballots shall be published in the April issue of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN."

and

"All additional nominations must be filed with the Alumnae Secretary of the Association by May 1st preceding the Annual Meeting of the Association."

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 5: dealing with election of Alumnae Directors as amended by the Annual Meeting, February 11, 1932, to read:

"No ballot shall be deemed valid and counted that shall not have been signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked 'Ballot' to the Alumnae Secretary and received by her *not later than 6 P. M. on June 15th.*"

To be amended to read:

"not later than 6 P. M. of the day preceding the Annual Meeting."

All of the amendments were accepted by the Association without discussion. In connection with the By-laws, Mrs. Clark spoke about the slight confusion about the terms of office of the Executive Board because of the change in the fiscal year. She felt that no action was necessary because in the By-laws, Article IV, Section 2, it says: "Each Director shall hold office for two years or until the election and qualification of her successor."

Caroline McCormick Slade, 1896, National Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund, then spoke on the progress of the campaign, which is to be continued through October.

"More than anything else you want to know where we stand today, and how long we are going to keep up the campaign. . . . Today we have $432,825.00. . . . How much of this money is free and clear? How much could we put into the Science Building tomorrow? We could only put in $235,000 because the rest of the money is given for specific things . . . among others, $25,000 for the chair of Physics in a memorial to Marion Reilly, a legacy from Madge Miller to continue her gifts to the Library, a gift of $22,000 for music at Bryn Mawr through Elma Loines, made possible by the closing of the Master Music School, and the gift of $90,000 as a memorial to a Bryn Mawr alumna, to be used in building the new wing to the Library. . . .

"When is this Fiftieth Anniversary coming? It is coming on next November 1st and 2nd. By November 1st we must have $1,000,000. . . . Then when we get this $1,000,000, if there is not enough undesignated money for the Science Building we still have to go on until we are prepared to build the Science Building and to take care of it. That money we must have in addition to these special gifts, which are inspirations to enable us to go on. . . .

"I wonder what you think of this plan to go ahead? We are going to ask you to keep on through the summer, and each group, each district, each Chairman, will have to decide *how* to go on, and then in the autumn we are going to ask you to work intensively so that we may reach our goal on November 1st.

"Of course, we shall get the $1,000,000; there isn't any doubt about it, but we ought not to let it take much longer. I will tell you why. All the other colleges are watching us. If we succeed, they are going to say that the cost of privately endowed education is justified, and that its responsibility for leadership in the world is increasing. We can do this thing for Bryn Mawr, for women's education, and for education all over the country. We will do this. I put it to you and I know that we must succeed."

As the BULLETIN goes into page proof the total figure stands at **$500,184.10** and the figure for the Science Building at **$292,334.00.**

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

"Sixteen months have passed since our last Annual Alumnae Meeting—probably sixteen of the most active, stimulating and encouraging months in the history of the Alumnae Association. Though the alumnae during these last sixteen months have twice met at Bryn Mawr, last June at a special meeting, and in November for the Alumnae Council, it is the first time in many years that the Annual Meeting is being held in June, rather than in the cold, bleak days of early February. This seems a wise change, for at no time of the year is the Bryn Mawr Campus more beautiful, nor so gay with many alumnae, returning for class reunions, for the graduation of daughters, and, sometimes, for the mere joy of being in touch once again with the dearly loved college life. * * *

"At a special meeting of the Alumnae Association, held on June 3, 1934, a resolution was passed 'That the alumnae give to Bryn Mawr College a Science Building, and that they raise for this and other present needs the sum of a million dollars as a Fiftieth Anniversary gift.' And so culminated in this generous decision the well-considered planning of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, under the leadership of our former President, Louise Fleischmann Maclay.

"In October the Executive Board was greatly heartened when Caroline McCormick Slade, who, in 1920 and again in 1925, led the alumnae to such glorious victories in their campaigns, consented to serve as Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund Committee. * * *

"And yet, notwithstanding the unusual amount of energy expended in the effort to raise this fund, never have the general finances of the Association been in better condition. All budgeted expenses have been met, and every student of high academic standing who needed financial aid has received it.

"Our association has now 2,774 members, of whom 504 are life-members. We have lost 118 by death, resignation and non-payment of dues, but 112 new members have been added, 80 from the Class of 1934."

Mrs. Clark then spoke in warm commendation of the work of the various standing committees, and in connection with the Nominating Committee said that Elizabeth Neilds Bancroft, who had been Chairman during the unexpired term of Emily Cross, had consented to be Chairman for the next three years.

Other new appointments or elections are as follows:

Officers: Frances Day Lukens, 1919, to fill term of Josephine Young Chase, 1928 (resigned). *Alumnae Directors:* Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905; Josephine Young Case, 1928; Mary Alden Morgan Lee, 1912. *District Councillors:* Mary Parker Milmine, 1926 (District I.); Margaret Hobart Myers, 1911 (District III.); Elizabeth Smith Wilson, 1915 (District IV.); Mary Taussig, 1933 (District IV.); Leslie Farwell Hill, 1905 (District VII.) *Finance Committee:* Frances Fincke Hand, 1897; Mariam Coffin Canaday, 1906. *Academic Committee:* Margaret Corwin, 1912; Frances Childs, 1923. *Nominating Committee:* Lois Kellogg Jessup, 1920; Rosamond Cross, 1929.

"This past year, even more than the previous one, has made it apparent what the Deanery has meant, not only to the alumnae, but also to the College. You will realize its activity when I tell you that ten thousand meals have been served since September 23rd, when the Deanery opened, and that, despite the outlay of a con-

siderable amount of money on permanent equipment, it will close on June 15th with all bills paid in full. To Alice Howland, the Chairman of the House Committee, our grateful appreciation is due. The entertainments held at the Deanery during the past year, so ably arranged by Caroline Chadwick-Collins, have drawn large audiences and have included many delightful lectures and concerts. Many distinguished guests have stayed in the Deanery and have greatly enjoyed its restfulness, beauty and pleasant hospitality. * * *

"This report of the Executive Board must not close without an expression of deep appreciation of the efficient and faithful work done by Miss Broome and Miss Franke in the Alumnae Office during the four months' absence of the Alumnae Secretary because of ill health. We are happy that Miss Hawkins has quite recovered and has again taken up her duties in the Alumnae Office.

"The College suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner, College Physician from 1922 until the time of her death in June, 1934. Dr. Wagoner was a graduate of Bryn Mawr College of the Class of 1918 and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1922.

"It is also with great regret that we record the death of William Bashford Huff, who for thirty-two years taught at Bryn Mawr and retired as Professor Emeritus in June, 1932; and also that of Professor Emmy Noether, visiting Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College at the time of her death, and one of the most noted mathematicians in the world."

Elizabeth Bent Clark, 1895, *President.*

The meeting stood while the names of those members of the Alumnae Association who had died during the past year were read by Mrs. Clark:

Josephine Carey Thomas, 1889
Sarah Atkins Kackley, 1893
Henrietta Raymer Palmer, 1893
Anna Whitehead Grafton, 1896
Mary Grace Moody, 1898
Sophie Olsen Bertelsen, 1898
Julia Streeter Gardner, 1900
Madge Daniels Miller, 1901
Julia Pratt Smith, 1903
Ann Workman Stinson, 1905
Marion Shelmire Kirk, 1910
Ruth Wells, 1911
Mathilde Loeb Gerstle, 1917
Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918
Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner, 1918
Margaret N. Rhoads, 1919
Gertrude Houston Woodward, 1932

TREASURER'S REPORT

There is due at this time a report covering sixteen months—the four-months period Jan. 1, 1934, to April 30, 1934, and the fiscal year on the new basis, May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935. Books were closed on April 30, 1934, and again on April 30, 1935, and both periods have been completely audited by an Auditing Committee composed of Marguerite Lehr, Ph.D. 1925, Marguerite Barrett, 1928, and Ellen Shaw, 1932. In order to save your time at this meeting and in accordance with the practice of the past two years, I have been authorized by the Executive Board to present to you a summary of our financial transactions for this period instead of reading to you the detailed report which has been examined and approved by your auditors. It is further proposed, with the approval of the Executive Board and subject to the approval of this meeting, to print the summary submitted today in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN—in place of the detailed signed report which is on file in the Alumnae Office and may be seen by any member of the Association who wishes more detailed information.

The period—Jan. 1, 1934, to April 30, 1934, may be summarized as follows:

Receipts

Business Income		$5,033.49
(Dues, BULLETIN Advertisements, Investment Income)		
Alumnae Fund:		
Designated to Special Purposes	$1,125.00	
Undesignated	2,560.97	
		3,685.97
Loan Fund—Repayments, Interest and Gifts		2,131.81
Life Memberships (Net)		650.00

Disbursements

Association Expenses		$4,344.83
(Leaving General Income Balance $688.66)		
Alumnae Fund:		
Paid to Bryn Mawr College—including transfer of previously designated gifts and appropriated fund		
For Academic Purposes	$7,000.00 appr.—1933 balance	
Rhoads Scholarship on Account	100.00 appr.—1934 undesig.	
Portrait Fund—Class of '98	4,537.15	
Archaeology Department	500.00	
Regional Scholarships	100.00	
		$12,237.15
Loan Fund—Loans to Students and Loans to Loan Fund Repaid		730.00

Balance Undesignated Alumnae Fund and Business Income end of 4 month period, $3,149.63.

As a summary of the complete fiscal year—May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935—we have prepared the charts printed on pp. 10 and 11.

It is gratifying to the Executive Board to report that during the entire sixteen months covering both periods during which contributions to the Undesignated Alumnae Fund totalled $15,394.55, it has been necessary to appropriate to the

expenses of the Association (to supplement our dues and business and investment income) only $2,485.62. $9,000 has been paid to the College for our last made $7,000 pledge for Academic Expenses (in addition to the transfer of the $7,000 raised in 1933 and paid to the College early in 1934) and for the President's Fund and Rhoads Scholarships. And this means that we have in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, aside from balances held on account of various designated funds not yet transferred, an Alumnae Fund balance of $4,597.60.

Of this balance $1,938.40 received through the regular Alumnae Fund channels since January 1st, 1935, has already been reported as a part of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. The actual transfer of this fund, $4,597 balance, with whatever further contributions come in as undesignated Alumnae Fund gifts to the Alumnae Association during the continuation of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund Campaign, deducting only such amounts as may be necessary for expenses, will be made during the present fiscal year at the direction of the Executive Board.

Before asking for the approval of this report I wish to express on behalf of the Executive Board and on behalf of the Association our appreciation for the effort and time contributed by Miss Lehr, Miss Barrett and Miss Shaw in making the audit of these accounts. The audit which includes the inspection and verification of every bill and every check drawn and every contribution received entails a great many hours of work. It actually saves the Association an auditor's fee of approximately $200 and therefore increases by that amount the funds available for our gifts to the College.

Bertha S. Ehlers, 1909, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

As you know, because of the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund drive, it was decided to make but one appeal for funds this year. Class collectors were asked to send out their regular letters early in October and they acted with such energy and promptness that by mid-November all but one or two classes had received their appeals and were rallying in response.

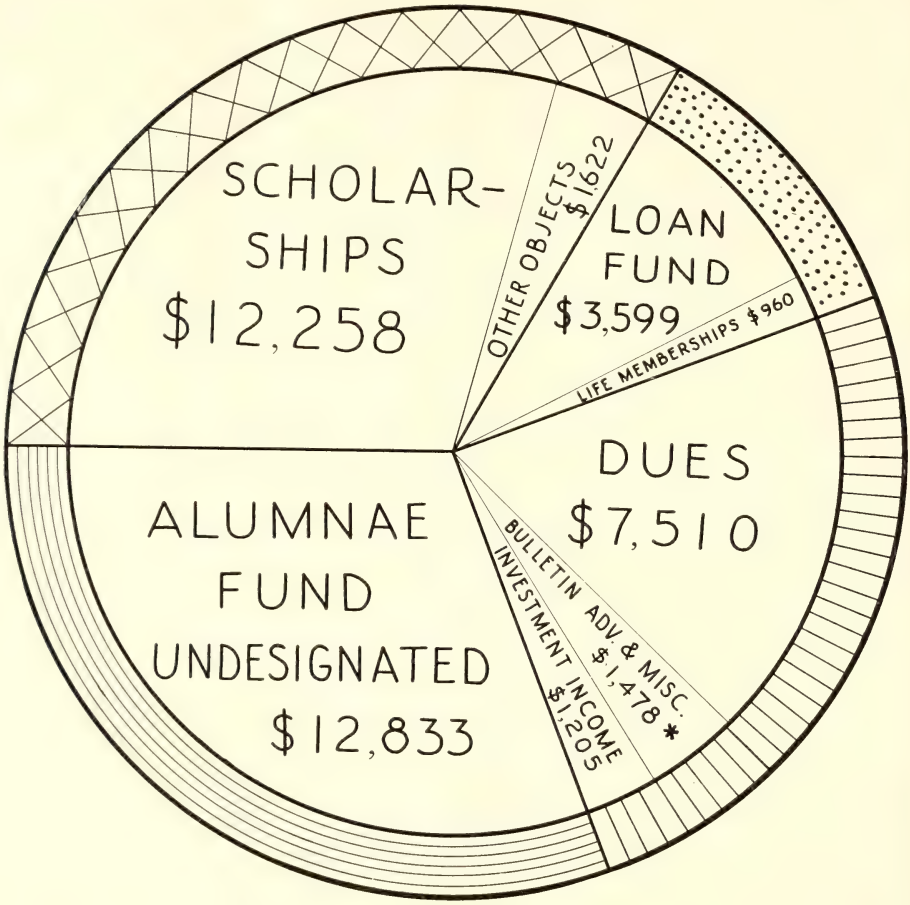
As a result we had enough money on January 1st to make these momentous decisions. We felt that we could meet our obligations, pay expenses, and run out the spring and summer on the balance on hand with no further appeal to the Association. Not only that,—we had enough money in the treasury to forward $6,000 to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund Committee to launch its campaign without asking for help from any outside source. The committee has repaid that debt long since. We have met our obligations for the past fiscal year, and have on hand a balance of $4,597, as Miss Ehlers has told you.

One thing more the committee must draw to your attention. There has been no appeal for the Alumnae Fund this spring. Nevertheless, the alumnae feel such responsibility toward the Association that since January 1st, 1935, we have received for the Alumnae Fund $1,938.40. In some cases alumnae have given both to the Alumnae Fund and to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. * * *

For the present, the Finance Committee is working with the National Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund. For the future, we rest confident that the Association will find plenty of projects for further work.

Virginia Atmore, 1928, *Chairman.*

1934-35 RECEIPTS
$41,465



CURRENT INCOME

PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS

ALUMNAE FUND Undesignated

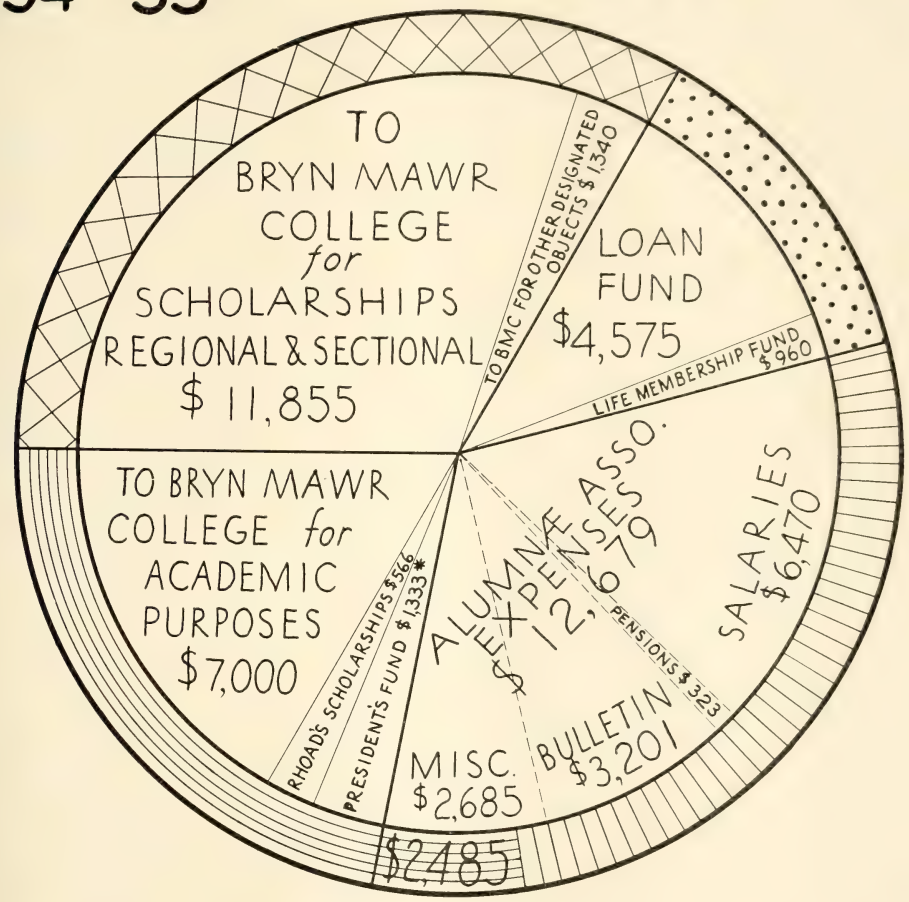
ALUMNAE FUND Designated

*INCLUDES $200 PROFIT FROM BRYN MAWR PLATES

DISBURSEMENTS

1934-35

$40,308



CURRENT INCOME - DUES, ETC.

PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS

ALUMNÆ FUND Undesignated

ALUMNÆ FUND Designated

*FOR 16 MONTHS

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS

Income

	Budget 1934		*Actual for 1934-35*	*Proposed Budget 1935-36*
Dues	$6,000.00		$7,510.87	$6,000.00
Bulletin	1,000.00		1,275.09	1,200.00
Income, Life Membership Fund Invest.	900.00		959.75	900.00
Income, Rhoads Scholarship Invest.				
Bank Interest	300.00		245.97	100.00
		Profit on Plates	200.00	
	$8,200.00		$10,191.68	$8,200.00
Appropriation Undesignated	A 6,265.00		A 2,488.62	A 6,885.00
Alumnae Fund	B 8,500.00		B 8,500.00	B 1,500.00
TOTAL	$22,965.00		$21,180.30	$16,585.00

Disbursements

(A)

Salaries		$7,070.00		$7,070.00		$7,240.00
Pensions		325.00		323.50		325.00
Operation						
Postage	$500.00		$501.68		$500.00	
Printing and Supplies	600.00		365.96		600.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	75.00		81.85		75.00	
Auditors					200.00	
Office Equipment	100.00				100.00	
Miscellaneous	100.00		345.15		75.00	
Extra Clerical					75.00	
		$1,375.00		$1,294.64		$1,625.00
Bulletin						
Salary of Editor (included above)						
Printing	$2,300.00		$2,275.95		$2,300.00	
Mailing and Miscellaneous	500.00		325.68		500.00	
		$2,800.00		$2,601.63		$2,800.00
Other Expenditures						
Executives and Committees	$500.00		$320.24		$400.00	
Council	700.00		789.43		1,500.00	
Alumnae Festivities	100.00		58.86		100.00	
Dues in other Associations	95.00		95.00		95.00	
Questionnaire	300.00		127.00		300.00	
Alumnae Register	700.00				700.00	
Emergency Fund	500.00					
		$2,895.00		$1,390.53		$3,095.00
		$14,465.00		$12,680.30		$15,085.00

(B)

Rhoads Scholarships Fund	$500.00		$500.00		$500.00	
President's Fund	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Pledge to College for Academic Purposes	7,000.00		7,000.00			
		$8,500.00		$8,500.00		$1,500.00
TOTAL		$22,965.00		$21,180.30		$16,585.00

PRESIDENT PARK'S SPEECH AT THE ALUMNAE LUNCHEON

To us, the dwellers in Bryn Mawr offices, since October Commencement has stood at the end of the road, visible a long way off, but none the less it is suddenly arrived at. We have yearly the same delusion, namely, that from say April on, we must run to reach it. I have run and you thus find me breathless, and without the perfect speech I intended to have ready against your arrival. I am always hopeful, however, that the graduates of the College, here for a few hours in a daze born of a union of sentiment and of shock, who went to class dinners last night to renew their youth and to sessions of various and variable sorts this morning to feel their age, will have arrived, by this noon hour and by my speech, at a state of mind like that of Socrates' hearers at the end of the Symposium: "To his words they were compelled to assent, being sleepy and not quite understanding his meaning."

By the accident of the Dix plan, as mysterious in its little way as any N. R. A. of them all, I have had a more prosaic preparation for this moment than most of you, and I at least recognize the duty of reminding you that it is, numerically speaking, a great occasion. If it is not precisely Bryn Mawr's fiftieth commencement—for it is a nice question whether a commencement without a senior class is still a commencement—it is at least the fiftieth *year's end.* On June 11th, 1886, President Rhoads and Dean Thomas drew the first long breath since October and locked up Taylor and Merion Hall. (That first free day of the first year of the first President of the College needs in my judgment a fiftieth celebration in itself.) And the exercises of this June formally begin the greatest anniversary Bryn Mawr has had. In order to note it duly on Wednesday, we shall call in the tongues of men and of Angells. Today we do our feminine and human best.

I should like to call my speech "Money in the Bank," but, as the White Knight would say, it really is "The Advantages Fifty Years Have Over One." In the case of individuals this title and the fact it represents is, I acknowledge, arguable: and in spite of Swift, people moving from one to fifty lose en route certain abilities and certain advantages which they regret with sorrow or bitterness, as the case may be. Institutions, however, stand to gain almost wholly by the passage of time. After the first paradisaical, routineless months or years have passed, after the faculty and each new class has stopped imagining itself the morning stars singing together for joy, as they usher in a new day, after that "unearthly" period has ended, as end it must, I see no particular advantage for the infantile college. Unlike the individual, the institution, a compound of many individuals, keeps the possibilities of youth and adds the advantages of age. Harvard at three in a forlorn new settlement was undoubtedly a noble experiment; Harvard at three hundred is much more interestingly and soundly experimental, and it adds three hundred other virtues. Bryn Mawr at *one* had no wider opportunities of development than Bryn Mawr at fifty. No more interesting corners were ahead in its road than those we suspect await us today. And the college which has lived and grown through fifty years, which continues to send out undergraduates to make its name and to bring them back as young alumnae but which can bring back also

when it chooses women of wide range of development, with the experience of each age of civilized maturity—that fifty-year-old is, in every respect by which we can measure it, richer and more fortunate. The institution solves the insoluble human problem. It is at once young and old, lively and wise, naive as a Freshman and civilized as the Class of 1889.

But certain strengths Bryn Mawr has acquired which I should like today to recognize publicly, certain assets which, if we go on to live honestly and soberly and in the fear of God, we cannot lose. They are our money in the bank, or, if it seems a safer simile, our treasure laid up in Heaven. First, they are real themselves. Second, they give us firm ground to stand on as we look out over the next fifty years, such ground as Dr. Rhoads and Miss Thomas, when they started in on the first fifty, were driven to conjure up from their own courageous and confident imaginations.

I do not, of course, mean that these permanent possessions crystallized out of nothing this morning. Fifty years ago Miss Thomas's visions undoubtedly took their eventual appearance into account; they have grown slowly; the individual experience of each one of us has seen them strengthen and solidify. But now, perhaps, is the hour to set them down as a secure heritage; beyond them we can look to a new future with its own new permanencies, which, whatever they may be, will be duly recorded by the President of Bryn Mawr in 1985 at the hundredth anniversary before the gathered alumnae.

I know more permanent possessions of Bryn Mawr established beyond fear of loss than I shall speak of. I shall speak of three.

First: the battle for the standard has been fought and won. The core of a new enterprise must always, I suppose, be the direction of its effort, and core is a poor figure, because that direction must be clear to those who take part in the enterprise and to those who look on. The sailing orders, let us say. The sailing orders of the Institute of Research at Princeton, for instance, directed that research should be freed finally from commercial or educational alloy and that learning, as far as human determination could go, should be completely untrammelled. The experimental colleges again direct their effort to experimentation itself and demand not only for the individual, but for the institution, a constantly renewed opportunity to work out and criticize a new series of ideas and of new techniques. I suppose no one can doubt the direction given to this College by the first dean with the sympathy of the first president. It was to prove that women both could and would use their brains as men use them. To prove it, two things were necessary,—the reaching of a standard second to none, to put it conservatively, and the reaching of this standard by an entire group. As regards the first, no scorner from his seat could be allowed to point to some essential softness in the academic set-up; as regards the second, the cleverest of the young women coming to the college and leaving it four years later could not be glowing exceptions to a general rule. The acrobatic feats of a few star performers would prove nothing new. The standard and the number who reached it were both essential. And further, this standard had to be a relatively conventional one; it could not be experimental. While the first curriculum made intelligent choices, as we love to think, assembled the hardest academic feats from each college catalogue, it was limited because comparison was in the last issue essential to its purpose. Women in 1885

had to match examinations with Harvard, not devise a new system of entrance by I. Q.'s. The experiment necessitated a careful choice of students and a careful choice of faculty, and both factors in the experiment had to be treated with the same rigor. Work common to all—required work—lent itself neatly to the attempt and was present in a large block in each students' curriculum. Again, to establish proof, all the apparatus for measurement had to be emphasized, the definition and rules carefully laid down, the records made out and reported with mathematical accuracy, the failures as well as the successes noted and cast into outer darkness. For the yardstick with which Bryn Mawr successes were to be measured was a comparison of achievement outside, and hence by analogy, inside the College.

Now the result to the individuals who came through this system was for Americans and for women a very fortunate one. It gave them assurance and self-confidence—and assurance and self-confidence are the ante-rooms to freedom, their great need. And I don't need to enlarge here on the excellent apparatus of trained intelligence and intellectual curiosity which they brought to that freedom. Wisdom was justified of her children. Miss Thomas's work—institution and individual—praised her in the gates of Pembroke and Rockefeller, Merion, Denbigh and Radnor.

But as the years have mounted from twenty-five to thirty, to forty and fifty, what was so effective slipped easily into becoming worshipped for its effectiveness—a fetish; the continuance of its mechanism would have become a tyranny. Not only at Bryn Mawr, but in other colleges directed by men and women of determination, generations of women are being seriously and thoroughly educated as a matter of course. As an intellectual experiment we have turned the corner. What we learned from it we can carry on in essence to the new stretch of road ahead without loading ourselves with so much baggage. To change the figure, muscle and wind have been worked up and happier hours of playing the game can begin.

Practically when we can direct our attention to something else than the mechanical maintaining of a standard, whether our own or that set up by our neighbors, we have a release of time for new pondering on our tasks. We can let the institution look after itself rather more and focus our eyes on the individual and her profit in the long run. This concern, this changed direction of effort, at once brings about and depends on freedom in the academic set-up of the College, rather than on uniformity. This fine freedom, its extent, its limitations, its exhilaration, its snares, you who know the College at close hand appreciate.

Several of the changes which we so long to make in the Bryn Mawr curriculum fall into these new lines. The essentially bold remoulding of the plans in science, the equally bold decision, for Bryn Mawr, to approach art from the technical as well as from the theoretic side, the plan not only to go into the field of American archaeology, but to give all archaeologists a practical training—all these are signs that we are freeing ourselves from the earlier yardstick. The new Seniors are self-assured and self-confident without need of its help; their freedom to move along the road is more natural and careless than ours who remember our bondage to the cranking of Model T and the excitement of the first self-starter. The freedom, the new direction of effort, can open the next fifty years—founded (and sure of their foundation) on the won standard of the first fifty.

A second permanent possession: During these years the arts have one by one emerged from basement rooms, the gymnasium, closets and corners, and made the curriculum. In 1885, neither the way of the academic world nor of the sect of Friends, nor of Johns Hopkins University, would have given them a warm welcome at Bryn Mawr. Nor were they helped to get a foot into Taylor Hall by their contemporary rôle as the accomplishments of a lady. Yet they appeared in modest form early. I have a suspicion that I can trace their origin: that they crept in holding the skirts of Poetry—so loved, so praised, taught with so electric an emphasis by Miss Thomas. In 1897, in a twelve-year-old college, a course in Italian Art, in '99 a course in Archaeology, were given. Our minds lost no vigor; our petticoat flounces did not multiply as a consequence. So the courses were slowly built into departments, with all the rights, duties and privileges, fellows, scholars and academic apparatus thereto appertaining. In 1920 the courses in Theory of Music began, this time through the initiative of the graduates of the College, and they also emerged into department form, a department which, however, still stands outside the door of the major subject and the graduate course. Dancing is as useful toward a degree as tennis or hockey. And only three years ago an instructive, stirring, modern course in Playwriting was suggested, given to the College by the suggester, seized on by the undergraduates, enjoyed to the limit. It has given interest, form and "punch" to a whole group of playwriters.

These courses, all but the dowerless Playwriting, are definitely here to stay—the darlings of the college, welcomed by the world, the Quakers, and I daresay by Johns Hopkins, certainly by Princeton. So much fifty years has done. But the next fifty must, I think, do more; the next five must show a change. There are here three points for thought, at least. First, though we love the Arts, praise them, boast of them, we treat them rough. They are all poorly nourished with books and stipends; art and archaeology sleep on the doorstep, music has good quarters but remains an alien and an elective, not a citizen and a major. Playwriting has lapsed this year, and the little theatre it longs for seems farther away than ever. Their physical care should be on our conscience. Next, we are shortly to be confronted with new questions about them. They have all come in by the front door, been treated academically, worn cap and gown. Is there a next step to take, a step which Miss King already asks for her department; which will add to an approach to the arts through books, a second approach through fingers and tools, skills and techniques? And finally, is it to the Arts we shall first and most expectantly turn if we begin to think of Mr. Owen Young's Boston dinner advice to women's colleges —to educate, train, plan for leisure, for the avocations? And if so, what shall we do with them?

The Arts are at Bryn Mawr to stay; but the problems they offer are here to stay too.

And last of the permanent possessions fifty years have given us is the comfort of the rhinoceros hide. Bryn Mawr has earned the right to move serenely under criticism—not, like Thurber's hero in the last *New Yorker* who has broken a chain letter,—to be "scared of every sound." After fifty years we are what we are; we have more than shown our credentials, we have lived them. The purposes of the College are known to us all. We—trustees, faculty, students, alumnae—vary in opinion; we are old and young, Californians and Rhode Islanders, ourselves blow-

ing hot and cold in superficial criticism of Bryn Mawr, its food, its shorts, its smoking-rooms, for instance. But with a wide—a recently widened—acquaintance in all these divisions I find true confidence in those purposes of the College which underlie its successes and mistakes. The alumnae—if I may speak to the group before me at the moment—genuinely believe that the College values liberty in theory and practice, the unbiased mind, the good way of life, and that, if in its life or its teaching one of them were replaced by its opposite—freedom by restraint, the open mind by the propagandized mind, rectitude by hypocrisy—Bryn Mawr would no longer be Bryn Mawr. Our little dog wouldn't know us.

And if it is true, as I think it is, that we believe in Bryn Mawr's essential soundness, its character, its integrity, it is time, I think, to cease being perturbed and shaken by the comment and the occasional stir of the casual observer. Bryn Mawr is younger than Oxford, than Harvard University, but it has come of age. More than that. It can demand the confidence not only of its own past but of the past of the great academic traditions, British and American, of which it is confessedly a part and an inheritor.

Before we earned our rhinoceros hide—in fact on occasions when my share still seems somewhat porous—three among many criticisms recurred and troubled us often. They will always recur—it is their nature to, but though they can never be met with a flat denial, they need trouble us in no such degree. First, that the Bryn Mawr students let us down in the use of the liberty given them; 2nd, that behind its mask of liberalism the College is radical or that behind its mask of liberalism the College is reactionary, and third, that the College is irreligious or definitely anti-religious.

A flat denial is impossible because all such criticisms are in the case of an individual or a group true or half true. We all know they are essentially for the College at large untrue. The doctrine of the College, if I may call it so, on these three points is old fighting ground, and if I am not mistaken it is to be new fighting ground as well. For the first, instruction in the use of liberty—complicated in 1935 by the automobile, the bottle and the extraordinary nightly-diversion habit of young Americans—is difficult, discouraging and necessary. It can only be done by the project method. And the pupils are moving on in a four-year procession which provides for the complete disappearance annually of the perfected and the appearance of a new brigade of the untaught. Yet the results of our imperfect system of teaching the use of liberty justify it. Our standard is better and more even, I assert boldly, than in the aggregate of families who send us specimen indiduals for our community. And something is learned of family and community responsibility which shows in Bryn Mawr alumnae wherever they plant themselves.

Of the Bryn Mawr principle of teaching: that it should establish first the possibility, then the necessity, of the unbiased approach to unfamiliar subjects as in the natural sciences, and far more difficult, the unbiased approach to familiar and controversial subjects as in the social sciences, in philosophy, I need say nothing—well, hardly anything. This is free inquiry; if we advise, require free inquiry in the class room, if we have set our seal on it once and for all, then we are equally bound to its children—free speech and clash of opinion, and to its grandchild, action, which may and occasionally will include mistaken martyrdoms, pseudo-patriotic posturing and sincere and youthful folly. It is not only good

policy to introduce the controversial subject and take the initiative in its study in a place where scientific method is natural and practical complications for the moment postponed, but to avoid it is a deliberate agreement in the crippling of a citizen sure to come into violent contact with new, perhaps extreme ideas in religion, in politics, in questions of labor and capital when she takes a job or marries into a new place in a new community, or sets herself to educate her children. There can, I think, be no disagreement with the policy or the duty of Bryn Mawr in its fundamental principle of teaching except on the part of those who alike from the reactionary and the radical group would limit discussion, investigation and study in the interests of a single point of view. A considered application of this principle to the Summer School question which I don't doubt has risen to your mind is, I believe, possible. In this and in other questions of the future, hard to settle, sure to come, I hope you will agree with me, we are sufficiently our own masters to consider only what has to do with a just and generous decision, not with apprehensions, fears and general pother.

And last of all, the charge of irreligion has stalked the Bryn Mawr campus for a long time. I don't know that I can speak with authority, although a great aunt, keen on genealogy, once told me I was descended from twenty-eight Congregational ministers, an exaggerated monotony which I deplore. So much I can say: Quaker custom prevented many conventional signs of religious interest—a required chapel, church forms in chapel, a resident chaplain. In spite of *Fortune* there is church going and one reason why there is not more is that our own Sunday evening service has its own good quota of attendants. Many of them, like myself and like many of our critics, don't go to church twice. Again, as in matters of our government, I should be quite willing to match our conventional signs of religion with those in the assembled families represented. Of the signs of the fruits of the spirit there are many, honesty, kindness, generosity, not so much meekness or long suffering perhaps. There is thought on these things as well, helped this year by an unusually wise set of speakers at the Sunday evening services and by various people who reach students with no formal religious interest but much spiritual curiosity.

I have tried to congratulate you as I congratulate the College not on its years, for I myself rate them lightly, (what is 50 to one who is 59?) but on the use of its years. I cannot believe many colleges in that space of time have moved so far, proved so many judgments, kept so much good and lost so little, laid up such treasures of experience and cleared the way as a consequence for new and exciting adventures. We move courageously into our second half century. As Lord Halifax says, wise venturing is the most commendable part of prudence.

THE M. CAREY THOMAS AWARD GIVEN JANE ADDAMS IN 1931

In making the Award, President Park said: "That you are a woman of eminent achievement, that you have made a fuller life possible for women needs no reiteration from me. But you have achieved a greater thing than this. You have not alone led us into a profession which you have half created, into wider opportunities, to more nearly commensurate rewards. You have, by walking in it yourself, shown to American women the hard path of democracy. For the helpless, young and old, for the poor, the unlearned, the stranger, the despised, you have urged understanding and then justice."

HENRY NEVILLE SANDERS: AN APPRECIATION

Since from time immemorial Minor Greek has come at nine o'clock, there must be many an alumna whose first experience of college work was her first class with Dr. Sanders. It is difficult to imagine a better beginning, or one more calculated to arouse interest and excitement in even the most sluggish mind. The Greek language has been fortunate in that Dr. Sanders chose to interpret it, but no matter what he had decided to teach, he would have been an influence of prime importance in the mental careers of most of his students. He is possessed of the invaluable ability to turn all one's preconceived ideas completely upside down and to leave one looking at everything from a new, bewildering, but interesting angle. In the first place his interpretation of Greek grammar, as many a baffled Freshman could testify, is something infinitely removed from the rules in the text books. He makes a language, with its endless rules and exceptions, a living thing with reason and significance in every turn of phrase and choice of case. No one who ever heard Dr. Sanders discourse upon the Dative of Uncomfortable Superposition could ever forget the difference in feeling between a genitive and a dative. Most of us cannot claim that we learned all the subtleties of Greek in his classes, for it would take far more than three lectures a week for four years to grasp the full range of the scheme of syntax which Dr. Sanders has been developing since he worked under Gildersleeve as a student; but he revealed to us the possibilities of his method of interpretation in such a way that we found ourselves becoming daily more aware of the meaning of grammar and construction in every language.

The majority of Dr. Sanders' students, however, who did not make the study of Greek their life's work, will probably remember, even better than his discussions of syntax, the interest and actual excitement of his classes. They had their painful moments certainly when one's ignorance or unpreparedness were revealed, but there was never a dull second. When we first started his courses we were shocked into interest by our realization that within the walls of Room A we were not expected to follow any rules of interpretation, grammatical, philosophical or anything else, which had been laid down for us by others. We had to work ideas out for ourselves then and there and maintain their validity against all the criticism that learning, ingenuity, and experience could furnish. It was a very stmulating struggle and the best part of it was that we always had a fair chance. Dr. Sanders, whose extraordinary knowledge has made him aware of the fallibility of the greatest authorities, always pays his youngest student the compliment of listening to her ideas with as much attention, at least outwardly, as he would to those of Jebb or Wilamowitz—sometimes indeed with more. It did not take most of us long to realize, I think, that in those classes we had a chance to learn if we could, not only a language, but a mental attitude, a combination of intellectual curiosity and detachment, that would be of infinite value to us always, after we had left college.

It is difficult to grasp the fact that Dr. Sanders is retiring this year. It is incredible that future graduating classes can legally become B.A.'s without having him read out their names at Commencement. For thirty-three years he has taught Bryn Mawr and for thirty-three years his students have known that in Sandy they have the rare combination of a great scholar, a great teacher, and a good friend.

Agnes Kirsopp Lake, 1930.

TRIBUTES FROM COLLEAGUES AND STUDENTS OF DR. SANDERS

"With the successive groups of students who entrusted themselves to his guidance through the mazes of the syntax of classical Greek and through the psychological subtleties of the Orators and Dramatists he established bonds of affection and admiration, stronger than he has himself perhaps realized because he has ever included himself within the range of his keenly critical and skeptical intelligence. The members of the Faculty will miss his cool counsel, his caustic wit, his friendly smile; and while coupling their farewells with hopes for his happiness they are glad to remember that though no longer a colleague he will continue to be a neighbour and friend."

A group of his students, past and present, made possible an award to Dr. Sanders of $1,000 by their gift to the college.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY

Besides those already noted in the BULLETIN the Library has had several gifts this winter which may be of interest to the readers of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.

An unusually interesting gift has recently been made by the Misses Josephine and Pauline Goldmark of the official report of the proceedings of the Austrian Reichstag in 1848, *Officielle Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des Oesterreichischen Reichstags in Wien and Kremsier, 1848-49.* No perfect copy exists in the United States, according to the Library of Congress, and this copy lacks two numbers, but is the most complete to be obtained. It was used by Miss Goldmark when writing of her father, *Pilgrims of '48*, published in 1930.

In addition to numerous photographs given to the Art and Archaeology departments, President-Emeritus M. Carey Thomas has presented the Library with a nearly complete copy of *La Basilica di San Marco in Venezia, 1878-88*, text and portfolios of plates in 24 volumes. This sumptuous publication shows the original aspect of the Basilica, the different alterations which have been made and its actual state, delineating its beauty in minutest detail.

The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation of Philadelphia has given us a number of German books on modern German authors, the new edition of Meyers' *Kleines Lexikon* in three volumes and Atlas, also subscriptions to three German periodicals which we had had to discontinue because of shortage of funds. It is the desire of the Foundation to help some of the American colleges and institutions to keep up their contacts with Germany through current magazines, for many have had to drop subscriptions because of the monetary situation and we were one of those to whom assistance was offered.

ARTICLES ON BRYN MAWR HAVE APPEARED IN VOGUE AND FORTUNE

In the May number of *Vogue* and in the June *Fortune* appeared the articles and the pictures that were referred to a number of times in the reports and speeches.

PRESIDENT PARK DISCUSSES REPORT RELEASED BY N. Y. ALUMNAE OF SUMMER SCHOOL

The report of the Fact-Finding Committee, released to the press on June 4th, was initiated at a small local meeting of the New York Alumnae of the Affiliated Schools held in March. It is signed by Dorothy Douglas, Bryn Mawr 1912, and Mary van Kleeck, and by a Cooperators' Committee of six: Mary R. Beard, Jerome Davis, Grace Hutchins, Bryn Mawr 1907, Alice F. Liveright, Mrs. William Z. Ripley, Maxwell S. Stewart. The report consists of thirty-six typewritten pages. Twenty-eight pages present a detailed history of the recent relations of the College and the Summer School as seen by the Committee; in the remaining eight pages first, charges against the Board of Directors of the College and the Summer School Board are presented: the former are attacked for arbitrary and unjust action against the Summer School, and the latter for undue acquiescence in the action of the College Directors without reference to the best interests of the School. Following this, the attitude of the New York Summer School Alumnae is commended. The right to establish its own curriculum and the ends to which the curriculum is directed is demanded for a school for workers. In general the control of educational policies by trustees of colleges and universities is questioned. The last section recommends "judicious publicity" for the report.

The report presents facts some of which are correct; others I regard as half correct or totally incorrect. Its implications are often unwarrantable. I understand that the Summer School Board proposes to make public a statement of its own on the "history" outlined in the report.

Attention should be focussed, however, on the point of view of the whole report. It represents those men and women outside the School interested in workers' education and those Alumnae of the School who believe that no school for women in industry is useful and effective which is not under complete control of the workers themselves, with entire freedom of policy, curriculum and method. The purpose of a school so controlled would clearly be at once to intensify and limit the education of workers so that the school itself would be a definite part of the labor movement and responsible to it. Brookwood Labor College has been and is an example of this type of school.

Many of us at Bryn Mawr and certainly I myself have no criticism to offer of schools of such purpose and character. Indeed we believe that they can offer valuable experience for general education. But first, the Summer School at Bryn Mawr is not such a school and it cannot be criticized for failure to be something it never set out to be. It was definitely started on another track and has never been either completely under the control of workers in industry, nor of the faculty and students of the school itself. It was a co-operative experiment to be carried on jointly by a college for women and by women workers in industry in the belief that each party to the agreement might have a contribution to make to the then new venture of workers' education. The name chosen, "The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry," and the Board made up at first of a preponderance of Bryn Mawr representatives and changed in the second year to a fifty-fifty representation of the two groups, indicated its organization. The purpose of the School, however, was not vague but specific enough; it was stated

at the beginning in 1921 as follows, and the re-statement in 1934 does not differ in essentials:

"To offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; to stimulate an active and continued interest in the problems of our economic order; to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and of enjoyment of life. The school is not committed to any theory or dogma. It is conducted in a spirit of impartial inquiry, with freedom of discussion and teaching. Thus the students should gain a truer insight into the problems of industry and feel a more vital responsibility for their solution."

It was not to be a definite part of the labor movement any more than Bryn Mawr College was founded to be a definite part of the woman's movement. Each one has primarily a general aim—the education of individuals, though it is obvious that the students in the Summer School are a more unified group than the students of the College and academic work planned for them naturally concerns itself more directly with the group as a whole.

To this joint enterprise the College has given the use of its plant and the effective interest of many of its officials and alumnae. I think it is fair to say that through the College a good part of the enthusiasm as well as the financial support has come. Academic matters, however, have been in the hands of the School and its sub-committees, including curriculum and methods of teaching. The College has been on the whole a silent partner as regards the year-by-year running of the School.

And second, the College can not be criticized for wishing to investigate whether an important change in a joint enterprise, a change in which the College would almost or wholly retire from the partnership, is actually taking place. There should be complete knowledge of it and a new agreement to it by both sides. In the last years it has seemed to some of us that a definite change in the School was actually taking place, that it was turning away from the principle of free opinion and discussion and toward the propagandist form; and that the machinery of the Summer School Board as at present constituted was not effective in controlling or guiding the situation during the summer.* We have recognized the wise and influential part played by Miss Hilda Smith, the Director for the first thirteen years, both in the theory of the School and its practice.

The Directors of the College asked for conferences with the Board of the School on this matter. The questions which they wished to raise were fundamental and looked difficult. They asked for a discussion which should be unaffected by arrangements for the actual carrying on of the Summer School itself on the campus. This intervening period was prolonged by my absence from the College for the months of January and February. Two all-day conferences have taken place and others are arranged for the early autumn.

In the group which believes that only one form of education for workers, namely education entirely under their own control, is useful, are included naturally enough the radicals in the labor movement. Many of us who refuse to be called

* The size of the Board and the difficulty of calling it together during the summer, the active period of the school, presents certain administrative difficulties and throws great responsibility on the Director. The Board is at present made up of five representatives of Bryn Mawr College and one of another college, six representatives of women in industry, two students and two faculty of the Summer School, two members at large and the Director of the School.

conservative are not convinced by this opinion. We believe that the cooperative school of college and industrial workers may still have a place in the education of women workers, a place which is certainly proved in the past by the high record of the Summer School at Bryn Mawr not only in adult but in workers' education. We believe further that in a change from the college-women-in-industry type to the type of school controlled wholly by faculty, students and alumnae, many of the representatives of industrial workers among the Summer School Alumnae agree that a type of education valuable to them would be lost. Even by a hearty supporter of the labor-controlled school there might be recognition that in any vexed field of education approaches from more than one direction are necessary. And it may be that there is some middle form, short of the independent workers' school, lying between the Bryn Mawr and the Brookwood plan which could with time and quiet be finally worked out by School and College.

That there have been misunderstandings on both sides in this action one cannot doubt: the failure during all these years to keep the College and School more closely in touch, for which I hold myself in part responsible, contributes to them but in a period of the economic world where every wire is hot misunderstandings are to be expected. And always, I imagine, in a joint undertaking, the wish to reopen fundamental questions on the part of the quiet partner seems like interference.

There are differences of opinion in the large Board of Directors of the College and a still wider range among the Bryn Mawr Alumnae, as is evidenced by the letters written to the Directors, the Alumnae Bulletin and to me. But that the College has been mean or malicious in its attitude to the problems or conduct of the school is, I hope, contradicted by its general record and needs no detailed contradiction. That the Summer School Board has been without responsibility to its alumnae is contradicted at once by a glance at the list of its members. Th Fact-Finding Report and the newspaper versions of it at a still further remove from the facts make it at once more difficult and more necessary for the two groups in conference to keep open minds in spite of partizan attack, in trying for a right conclusion. If, as the report indicates, the more radical group among the Summer School Alumnae and their supporters are withdrawing from the moderate group and attempting to make impossible further connections between School and College, the responsibility for a just and wise final outcome rests more heavily than before on the liberals in School and College.

Marion Edwards Park.

LETTERS TO THE BULLETIN ABOUT THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Open letters to the Bulletin have been received from Lucy Carner, 1908; from Dorothea Perkins, 1932, and from Barbara Channing Birch, 1929, and Myrtle de Vaux Howard, 1930. They all regretted the interruption in the relationship of the College and the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, but for different reasons. Lack of space makes it impossible to publish the letters in full. Two conferences have already taken place between the committees appointed by the College and by the Summer School Board, and a third is scheduled for the early fall. A statement on the final outcome of the conferences will appear in the Bulletin.

THE BOOKSHELF

FACTORY, FAMILY AND WOMAN IN THE SOVIET UNION, *by Susan M. Kingsbury and Mildred Fairchild.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1935. $3.50.

Doubtless the writer was asked to review *Factory, Family and Woman in the Soviet Union,* by Professor Kingsbury and Professor Fairchild, because she knows almost nothing about either Russia or statistics. She is, therefore, an almost perfect specimen of that desirable laboratory robot, the average reader.

Two things about the book are immediately impressive—the prodigious labor that has obviously gone into its preparation and the originality of building up a picture of a society by a compilation of statistics.

In the first part, largely the work of Dr. Fairchild, the industrial life of modern Russia is portrayed in truly amazing detail, from the workers in Old Russia to the very latest drive toward the collective farm. En route it becomes necessary to drop a few of the preconceptions that lodge in the minds even of the wholly ignorant. So the lovely vision of a land of wheat fields went up in the smoke of factory chimneys when the reader was informed in the first paragraph of the first chapter that in 1913 "manufacture was furnishing over one-fifth of the national income for European provinces of the empire and agriculture less than one-half." And with that went the notion of the old-time individualistic small producer for "Russian industry * * * most of it, measured in quantity of production, was organized on a large scale." We are permitted, however, to retain our picture of working conditions as they were and even that of the incongruities and differences existing today which lead to such conflicting reports as have come out of the country. With unflagging zeal and sharp eyes as well as keen minds, the authors traveled about the country visiting 35 important factories and industries, interviewing officials, workers, common folk of both sexes and every age. They found out about the mines, the textile mills, the transport systems, the domestic services, the professions, not only as they are now but as they were, and they give us the actual figures for both periods to show us the changes. We are shown the increase in productivity, the effort to lighten operations and rationalize industries, the growth in numbers and power of the trade unions, the study of industrial hazards and protection.

In part two, *Social Life,* Dr. Kingsbury covers most of the problems uppermost in the minds of our own countrymen today, and by the same method of comparative figures shows us what has been and is being done to bring about that social economic security so much discussed all over the world,—the crêches, the kindergartens, the sanitoria and resthouses, the insurance and pension systems that are the Soviet's partial answer. With these go the schemes to educate the great adult masses, to lift them from the illiteracy that was one of the notorious characteristics of the workers and peasants of the Russian empire at a rate which puts the complacent United States with its still too large unlettered group to shame. The government is providing all kinds of special schools for workers and encouraging attendance.

But "all work and no play" will make even Ivan or Peter or Alexei a dull boy, and so his home and his food and the public services that bring him light and heat and transportation to the parks and playgrounds find their place not only in

the paper programs of his government but in his cities and towns, even some of his villages.

The authors, of course, are no Pollyannas going about with rose-colored glasses before myopic eyes. They are trained observers and honest reporters, so that throughout inconsistencies, inadequacies, frustrations are shown with the same dispassionate clarity that notes successes.

There remains one other aspect of the book, and perhaps to the writer, the most interesting aspect—the position of women, economic and social, which both in the Introduction and the Summary and Conclusions the authors indicate was the primary object of their five years' study. A vivid picture is given of the tremendous change in status that has occurred. But it is perhaps the most striking feature of the book that this change cannot be discussed apart from the change which has taken place in the whole society. While "the status of women in Soviet Russia nevertheless is due to the policies of the Soviet government even more than to historical or industrial forces," nevertheless it is being stabilized only as a part of the general social reorganization. And it is only in connection with the discussion of this general reorganization that what is essentially the main theme has been developed. Women's position in industry is a part of a great new movement,—though "the women consistently earn less than men," "the woman in Soviet Russia * * * is less at a disadvantage, as compared to the man, than in western countries. In learning to handle tools, with the exception, perhaps, of the hatchet and the sledge hammer, she is, very nearly, on a level with the man." And if she has not achieved the highest positions in the government, industry, the unions, the numerous co-operatives, she is distinctly "on her way," often not only encouraged, but officially pushed, though "some people even in the Soviet Union still are skeptical of women's capacities in the new lines of work and are contemptuous of their accomplishments." "Women, at present, still have less training and education than men; as their lives are now organized it may be that they have less enduring energy. At all events, they do work requiring less skill, on the average, than the men do and their output tends to be lower. They earn, therefore, a correspondingly less wage than men earn, but only a correspondingly less wage." These statements are backed by many statistics concerning not only women but men.

Unlike the women of the United States "Russian women are not critical in their attitude toward their own welfare." So they "are still largely responsible for looking after the home, and until centers for food preparation and distribution and for care of children have become universal, women in industry will continue to carry a double job as they do now," they will "devote much more time than men to domestic pursuits and shopping, but much less to self-education, rest and leisure, and sleeping." But curiously enough it is not the women through organized effort but government in its search for workers that is making the women become "independent at an unprecedented rate." Though "the family remains, today, the unit of social organization" (a whole chapter is devoted to it), "the idea of the Soviets, apparently, is to replace by public service the whole of the physical aspect of family care." But "the emotional and spiritual power inherent within" the family is to be maintained though not by sermons or lectures but by a "protective screen of social insurance and public service that might provide economic security against the hazards inherent in industrial enterprise."

As the authors show us, the Soviet Union is, successfully or unsuccessfully, now trying out some of the things all desire but the rest of the world is still only talking about.

DOROTHY STRAUS, 1908.

BRAVE MR. BUCKINGHAM, *by Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt.* Harcourt Brace. $1.00.

NOW OPEN THE BOX, *by Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt.* Harcourt Brace. $1.25.

An anecdote is told of one of our most prominent Bryn Mawr alumnae, that once when she was visiting a household containing a small boy of four, she heard Squirrel Nutkin read aloud so often, and was so frequently besieged to perform the act herself, that she finally took that classic volume and surreptitiously dropped it into a large bronze vase where it would lie undiscovered until next housecleaning time and until her visit was well over.

Some such fate may overtake certain copies of *Brave Mr. Buckingham,* for it is a book to be read aloud to small children, and the demand for so doing will be loud and continuous. It is a tale containing the rare and subtle combination of complete nonsense with just that measure of recognizable truth which makes nonsense acceptable. Mr. Buckingham is an Indian, upon whom fall the most appalling calamities. Fortunately he is made of nugg, a resilient substance which, in spite of every casualty, never produces bloodshed. We hope also that he has no parents, for his mishaps bear a certain resemblance to the harrowing ordeals which the young inflict upon their elders. He climbs a ladder with a large pair of pincers in his mouth and falls off it. He says "boo" at a man working with a saw just above him, he tries to see how close he can put his foot to a piece of machinery, all with appropriate results. Mr. Buckingham is not to be taken as an example in pursuit of adventure. His virtue is that after each mishap he announces firmly "That didn't hurt," and young readers stirred by his fortitude, tend to adopt his words as their slogan, "That didn't hurt." The occasion of the telling of the tale is that familiar household emergency, the necessity for pulling out a loose tooth. It is perfect for the purpose of seeing parent and child through this crisis, and it will prove itself an amusing friend in many hours of less tense feeling.

The companion volume, *And Now Open the Box,* is a slighter story, depending on children's curiosity, love of repetitions and love of animals for its appeal. It makes use of the well-known fact that beloved small pets will grow big, but even that need not be a tragedy if only they grow big enough. Both books are written with discernment and out of a very sure consciousness of how children think and feel.

CORNELIA MEIGS, 1907.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The BULLETIN acknowledges with thanks the following books: *Wayside Inns,* compiled by Ruth Wood Smith, 1904; *Book of Ram,* by Mahatma Tulsidas (introduction by Sarah Emery Dudley, 1900), Luzac and Co., London.

CAMPUS NOTES

Geraldine E. Rhoads, 1935

May was completely taken up in the building of a giant grandstand on the lower hockey-field, in sunning on the gym roof under the shelter of little else than notes or books propped up for study, and in flooding Campus Mail with invitations and answers to the invitations that made Commencement Week a round of festivity for the Seniors.

True, there was the usual share of lectures: and very much appreciated, too, were those given by Guy Marriner, and that given by Dr. Sylvanus Morley on *Ancient American Maya Civilizations*. Also (and this we say with due deference to *Fortune's* statement that Bryn Mawr's requirement that we all can swim twenty minutes constitutes its sole emphasis on athletics), the tennis team wound up a successful spring by sustaining its defeat at Vassar's hands, and following that with a victory over Swarthmore and a series of matches with Haverford that ended in a tie.

The Art Club Exhibit drew unexpectedly large crowds to the Common Room; and it is the pride of its members that not only did their masterpieces draw the "Ah's" of the spectators, but that several pieces were sold. We are making full preparations to attend future exhibitions by our contemporary Bryn Mawrters, and we are collecting data on their private lives as undergraduates so that we shall be able to astound the world by our intimate knowledge of the great in art!

As we started out to say, however, the last weeks were occupied mainly by *Bacchae* rehearsals, exams, and Commencement activities. Huge scaffoldings rose under nail and hammer below the old well; Dionysos' god-like accents echoed from the faculty houses back to the slope of the opposite hill; the Bacchantes' steady strains flowed all day on the hockey field, and continued at night in the gymnasium. Finally, Saturday—the day for the first performance—dawned bright and sunny (praise be to the Greek gods of the weather). The parking space behind Merion looked like Times Square at a mid-winter rush hour—with a Nebraska car packed in three deep trying desperately to make Maine and Maryland clear the road. The play was a success. Our rash statement is not based on our critical or educated reaction to *The Bacchae* (for in us you have the most uninformed observer), but upon the attendance at the second performance. The gods of the weather were sullen before five o'clock; their unrighteous wrath broke in the middle of the performance, and it started to rain. None the less a large audience attended; and great numbers of it hoisted umbrellas defiantly through the performance, applauding it with undampened vigor.

Examinations we shall hastily pass over. They were also a great success. The Registrar's bulletin board marked the trysting place of the entire College: the second floor of Taylor was almost as crowded as the aisles about the Golden Eagle in Wanamaker's.

The Seniors spent an exciting last week or two doing little other than running to teas, luncheons, class meetings, and step singings. The general effect was that given in movies about college life. Caps and gowns were whipped out of closets for the academic festivities; the campus blossomed into fluttery dresses for the

events of the social calendar. The wit and humour of the ages flourished on the Last Day of Classes. Several years of hard labour were consigned to the flames of Senior Bonfire. Garden Party was extraordinarily lovely in the lush setting of Wyndham Gardens despite the fact that an early afternoon cloudburst had reduced the lawn to a muddy and precariously slippery stretch. Finally—the last step singing was much too good to permit a sentimental tear for college years.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Committee of Directors and Alumnae in charge of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of Bryn Mawr College have decided definitely on November 1st and 2nd as the dates of the celebration instead of October 18th and 19th, as previously announced.

The formal celebration will be held in Goodhart Hall on Saturday, November 2nd, at 11.30 o'clock, and the speakers will be President-Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, President James Bryant Conant of Harvard, President Ada Comstock of Radcliffe, and President Isaiah Bowen of Johns Hopkins. They will each speak for fifteen minutes.

A buffet luncheon will follow the speeches, and in the afternoon the presentation of the M. Carey Thomas award will be made. Two new members have been added to the M. Carey Thomas Award Committee. They are Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and Mrs. August Belmont.

The plans for Friday evening are still incomplete. It is expected that a large dinner for representatives of universities and colleges will be given in the Deanery and another perhaps at President Park's home, and a dinner for alumnae in the Gymnasium. The Lantern Ceremony will take place after the dinners and will be followed by an entertainment in Goodhart Hall. It is hoped that there may be a preview of the entertainment for undergraduates and others interested on Thursday evening.

Arrangements for special invitations in addition to those to Presidents of Universities and Colleges and to Headmistresses of Schools are as follows: the Directors of the College and their wives or husbands, the social faculty of the College, former faculty of the College from 1885-1905, the classes of 1889, '90, '91, '92, and the graduate students of those years, all former Alumnae Presidents and former Alumnae Directors, the Council of the Alumnae Association, all members of standing committees, the Editorial Board of the Alumnae Bulletin, one representative from each of the classes appointed by the President of the class, and the Undergraduate Council. The Undergraduates will be the marshals of the Academic procession, and will usher in Goodhart Hall.

It is expected that only about 300 places will be available for friends of the College. All seats will be reserved. A request will be made for all tickets which cannot be used to be returned, so that every seat will be occupied.

One of the halls of residence will be available for the classes of 1889, '90, '91 and '92.

Will anyone who has photographs of the campus without all of the present buildings, or of college activities, plays, sports, etc., up to the last ten years, kindly send them, with an addressed envelope in which they may be returned, to President Park's office.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE BACCHAE

(Reprinted in part from the College News)

The *Bacchae* of Euripides gave Mme. Eva Sikelianos full opportunity to combine color, movement, and song into one of those serenely beautiful effects which have made her Delphic festivals a pilgrim-spot in recent years. Her sense for color combination is particularly happy, though the lurid green of the American spring was somewhat too intense a background for her fragile tones. Quite unforgettable was the brilliant opposition of the stronger colors in the costumes of the returning revellers on one side of the scene against the softer hues of the less robust chorus on the other, while the frenzied purple figure of Agave waved the bodiless head of the son whom she had slain. * * * Evelyn Thompson, 1935, as the demented, then suddenly sobered and wretched Agave, took the honors in acting, as Gertrude Leighton, 1938, with her messenger's story of the death of Pentheus, took the honors for diction. * * * The male characters were cast among the great alien world of non-Bryn Mawrtyrs and included some well-known Greek scholars effectively disguised. Professor Shero, as Pentheus, beneath tightly curled archaic and very auburn hair, pointed a splendidly menacing finger at Dionysos and his converts and walked more like a young god than a member of the Swarthmore faculty. Arnold Post and Richard Heath, looking enviably aged with the whitest of heads and the woolliest of filleted beards, so obviously enjoyed themselves as the seer Teiresias and the Theban Kadmos that they readily imparted their pleasure to others. The magnificently mask-featured and immobile face of Leonide Ignatieff as the malignant and self-righteous god Dionysos, who could work outrageous havoc among mortals without staining his superior divinity, remains along with Miss Thompson's staring-eyed revel as the most lasting impression of the play.

It is more difficult to appraise the music and dancing. * * * The dramatic problem of the chorus makes it almost impossible for the modern stage to know what to do with, or for, the ancient Greek play. The problem for the actors is more nearly soluble; and Miss Thompson and Mr. Ignatieff came remarkably close to showing us what the solution should be.

No archaeologist who has suffered from so-called "Greek drapery" hung on animate modern framework can close without a special word of praise and thanks for the wonderfully woven and dyed fabrics which made 53 Bryn Mawr undergraduates look as much like ancient maids and matrons as they have any right to desire. That they remained attractive is a recommendation for the classics as well as for Mme. Sikelianos.

RHYS CARPENTER.

ALUMNAE-VARSITY TENNIS

Unfortunately it was not possible to play off the doubles match, which had been arranged between the teams of Helen Rice, 1923, and Sylvia Bowditch, 1933, against Rebecca Perry and Peggy Little, 1935. The scores of the four singles matches were as follows:

Helen Rice, 1923, defeated Rebecca Perry, 1935, by 6-3, 6-1.

Sylvia Bowditch, 1933, lost to Peggy Little, 1935, by 5-7, 7-5, 7-9.

Betsy Jackson, 1933, lost to Elizabeth Washburn, 1937, by 1-6, 1-6.

Mary Gardiner, 1918, defeated Doreen Canaday, 1936, by 6-3, 6-4.

COMMENCEMENT HONOURS

If any one has doubts about the necessity or the value of scholarships in these last trying years, let him look at the record of the Class of 1935 and be forever convinced of the wisdom of such assistance. Elizabeth Monroe, who heads the class, and who won the European Fellowship, has this past year held the Hinchman and the Brooke Hall Scholarships, awarded entirely for distinction in academic work, while eight others of the ten students graduating at the top of the class have held scholarships for three or four of their college years.

As always, the Regional Scholars amply justified the confidence reposed in them. Following close on the heels of Miss Monroe and of Vung-Yuin Ting, the Chinese Scholar, named as the Alternate, came Mary Pauline Jones, of Scranton, the pride of the Eastern Pennsylvania Committee. Miss Jones took her degree *summa cum laude* and with Distinction in French. Catherine Hill, of Cleveland, sent by District IV.'s Committee, and Elizabeth Morrow, sponsored by the New York Committee, took their degrees *magna cum laude* and were each granted Distinction in French. Elizabeth Edwards, Scholar from Massachusetts, and Frances Van Keuren, Scholar from Washington, were graduated *cum laude*. Four other members of the class, who had entered as Regional Scholars, won laurels for themselves. Diana Tate-Smith, of New York, took her degree *magna cum laude* with Distinction in Economics; Evelyn Hastings and Jeannette Morrison, both from Massachusetts, graduated *cum laude* and with Distinction in English and History respectively, and Elizabeth Chamberlayne, of Richmond, Virginia, also graduated *cum laude*.

Five daughters of alumnae graduated with the Class of 1935—Eleanor Cheney, daughter of Elizabeth Tenney, 1910; Phyllis Goodhart, daughter of Marjorie Walter, 1912; Diana Morgan, daughter of Barbara Spofford, 1909; Margaret Tobin, daughter of Emma Linburg, 1896, and Helen Whitney, daughter of Florence Craig, 1905. Miss Goodhart took her degree *magna cum laude* and with Distinction in Latin; Miss Cheney and Miss Morgan both graduated *cum laude,* and Miss Morgan with Distinction in History.

Of the nine new Masters of Arts, three are Bryn Mawr A.B.'s—Clarissa Compton Dryden, of the Class of 1932, and Jeannette Le Saulnier and Beth Busser, both of 1933. Nine of the new Doctors of Philosophy hold previous degrees from Bryn Mawr: Lucy Shoe, A.B., 1927, and A.M., 1928; Elizabeth Henderson, A.B., 1924, and A.M., 1925; Margaret Rawlings, A.M., 1929; Esther Metzenthin, Helen Stafford and Edith Wright, all Masters of 1930; Charlotte Goodfellow and Marie Schnieders, Masters of 1931, and Ruth Stauffer, A.M., 1933.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL

The Alumnae Council will meet in St. Louis on November 9th, 10th, and 11th. It is possible, however, that some change may be made in the date because of the change in the date of the Fiftieth Anniversary which is a little later than was expected. The Council program and full details will appear in the November Bulletin.

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: MARY ALICE HANNA PARRISH
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

Marion Armbruster, Ph.D. 1934, writes from the Research Laboratory of the United States Steel Corporation, Kearney, N. J.: "You ask what I have been doing since I left Bryn Mawr. . . . I was fortunate in having the opportunity to work with Dr. Victor K. LaMer, of Columbia, on a research problem which dealt with electro-chemical measurements in 'heavy water.' . . . I was honoured by election to the Columbia Chapter of Sigma Xi." She has been with Dr. Johnson, of the Steel Corporation, since February, working in the field of corrosion, on the research staff with twenty-four men.

1889

No Editor Appointed.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: EDITH WETHERILL IVES
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

1894

Class Editor: ABBY BRAYTON DURFEE
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

The Class extends to Edna Bowman Kuhn its sincere sympathy in the death of her husband. Edna is living in San Francisco—her oldest son running a ranch and the youngest son in a bank.

Abby was at Commencement and happy to see Fay MacCracken Stockwell at the Alumnae Meeting.

1895

Class Editor: SUSAN FOWLER
c/o The Brearley School
610 E. 83rd St., New York City.

The luncheon at Wyndham on June 3rd was attended by Elizabeth Bent Clark, Frances Swift Tatnall, Mary Mendinhall Mullin, Esther Steele, Louise Davis Brooks, Edith Pettit Borie, Madeline Harris Brown and Susan Fowler; also by Abby Brayton Durfee 1894. The hostess, Julia Langdon Loomis, was prevented from coming by the death of a very old friend of her family. We had a delightful time and wished that more classmates could have shared it with us.

Carrie Foulke Urie's father, William Dudley Foulke, died just before our luncheon party. Edith Pettit told us about a visit she made in Carrie's new home in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, and also of seeing Anne Coleman Carvallo when she was in this country last year, her first visit since her marriage.

Esther Steele has given up her work in the Baldwin School, and is occupying herself with research work in history.

1896

Class Editor: ANNA SCATTERGOOD HOAG
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

1897

Class Editor: FRIEDRIKE MAGARETHE HEYL
Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: MAY SCHONEMAN SAX
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Phila., Pa.

All the members of the Class will be delighted to hear that our Reunion Gift has been collected and handed over to President Park, who writes to Molly Dennison that she received it with the injunction that it was to be used for the refurnishing of the President's office. She goes on to say: "I shall take the gift of my own friends as mandatory and proceed with excitement toward a revision of my quarters. May I, through you, thank the Class of 1899 for this delightful gift and invite them all to come next fall to look at the result?"

Molly, enclosing Marion Park's letter, tells me that her energetic husband has been appointed Representative of Industry for the United States at the International Labor Organization in Geneva, and that they have just returned from the April meeting (one of four, yearly) and are planning to go to the one in September, hoping to send an alternate to the other two. Our Class baby, Helen Dennison Smith, has just been appointed Instructor in Music at Mount Holyoke College for the coming year (while the regular incumbent has a "Sabbatical"); she still has charge of the music at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women and is also Executive Assistant at the Longy School of Music at Cambridge.

Emma Guffey Miller writes she is leaving Washington, where she had a very interesting and entertaining winter. She has had glimpses of Molly Dennison and Madeline Bakewell there and has seen Dorothy Meridith in Harrisburg. Dorothy's son, Dick, is graduating from the School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and will be an interne at one of the Philadelphia hospitals. Madeline's daughter, Mildred, who, she says, is everything she was not, is at Bryn Mawr. Emma expects to spend the summer at the farm, but is going to New Haven for Joe's commencement at Yale, in June. She says of him: "Joe has a job nailed down in Milwaukee from September first. Last year he was made a member of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary Engineering Society, and this year made Sigma Xi, the honorary Scientific Society, and has had an article published in the Yale Scientific Magazine. I need not tell you which parent he most resembles."

On receiving this letter your Editor answered it at once and equally proudly reported that her youngest boy, Jim, who is a Junior at the University of Pennsylvania, was recently made a member of Delta Phi Alpha, the honorary Germanic Society and has just been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, a fraternity which needs no explanation. A reply came at once from Emma: "Hurrah for '99! Since Jim and Joe have both taken honors, it goes without saying that their abilities must come from their mothers, as their Dads went to different schools. What could be plainer?"

In her leisure moments, your Editor has been emulating Ellen Kil's example and has taken to painting. They are already planning a joint exhibition at our next Reunion, which can easily be turned into a hobby show for the whole Class. Please let us hear of your latent talents so that we may have a full column in the October BULLETIN.

The Hepburns and Mary Towle sailed June 5th for a motor trip through England.

Cora Hardy Jarrett's husband, Edwin S. Jarrett, has been executive vice-president of Renssaeler Polytechnic since President Rickett's death, and is taking full charge, pending the election of a new president.

1900

Class Editor: LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

1901

Class Editor: BEATRICE MCGEORGE
Vaux Apartments, Gulph Road,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1902

Class Editor: GRACE DOUGLAS JOHNSTON
(Mrs. Morris L. Johnston)
1520 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

REUNION

In ones, twos and threes, we drew up at Pembroke Arch, threw away our crutches and prepared to shed our years. Numerous Scotties gamboling on the campus led us to imagine that we had crashed a Scotty reunion, but we soon discovered our friends at Goodhart Hall listening entranced while Mrs. Slade, in her usual glamorous language, added more and more thousands to the "One Million Minimum" with an enthusiasm that made all hands stretch for their cheque books and mentally figure on the maximum possibilities of their meagre resources. Five o'clock found us on the lower Hockey Field where, seated in the circular amphitheatre, shivers ran up and down our backs as we were thrilled at the beautiful performance by undergraduates of the *Bacchae* of Euripides. We were breathless later as we dashed up the hill and leapt into evening regalia for the eight o'clock reunion dinner on the College Inn Terrace. We were quite ten years younger by now, but nevertheless, thankful for the wisdom or chance that prevented our visiting Bryn Mawr just previous to selecting our reunion costumes. It would undoubtedly have been socks and navy blue shorts. We were completely won over to this airy garb. There were eighteen at the dinner: Marion Haines Emlen was reunion chairman, assisted by Anne S. Lafore, who fixed the decorations of white peonies and blue iris, and provided a ragged robin corsage at each place for our joy and adornment. Harriet Vaille Bouck came back from Colorado with her usual enthusiasm. Violet Foster was there to make signs and provide all the gadgets that everyone else had forgotten. Anne Todd, too, was there, and Florence Clark Morrison, Frances Seth, Josephine K. Foltz, Elizabeth Bodine, Fanny

Cochran, May Yeatts Howson, Marion Balch, Elinor Dodge Miller, Mary Ingham, Frances Allen Hackett, Corinne Blose Wright, Ruth Miller Witherspoon, and Jean Crawford. The dinner was informal and chatty, and ended in a burst of song—all our songs, in fact. No one listened to anything she did not wish to hear, and each felt entirely free to express anything she had on her chest; consequently, all had a good time, though the revels lasted far into the night with the consequent shedding of twenty-three additional years. 1902 gathered at breakfast in Pembroke full strong, hail and hearty in all the glory of their blue capes and ragged robin corsages, and had, if anything, more of an air than in the Spring of 1902. After a dreamy, chatty morning in the Deanery Garden, we met together for the alumnae luncheon in the Dorothy Vernon Hall. Mrs. Clarke presided with her usual charm. Florance Waterbury, representing the ancient and honorables, spoke most delightfully on "Art," while Serena Hand Savage, of the Middle Ages, made an amusing defense of "Respectable Mediocrity," and Mary Nichols, Helen's niece, represented the "Spirit of Modern Youth." Miss Park's address was the highlight of the afternoon, full of meat, wit, and well-turned phrases. Never has she been so delightful, and never have we felt so proud of Bryn Mawr and our president. The Picnic Supper of all the reunion classes on the lawn at Wyndham brought the day to a happy close, and eight o'clock found some of us hurrying to the "Baccalaureate Services" at Goodhart, while others were turning reluctantly homeward. All our hearts were filled with roses, for in the words of James M. Barrie, somewhat distorted, perhaps, "God has given us memory that we may have roses in December."

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

REUNION

Thirty members of 1903—fair, fat and fifty-something—gathered in Denbigh dining room the evening of June first for their thirty-second reunion. Lovely flowers and a delicious dinner had been provided by the reunion manager, Carrie Wagner, and her aides. Anne Kidder, more lovely and gracious than ever, presided. Informal good fellowship, photographs of the past and present, letters from the absent, took the place of the old toasts and set speeches. Coffee in the drawing room was accompanied by more news and letters. Then each one, under the stern eyes of the Chairman, with a clicker to mark two minutes, told of her principal interests and occupations. This period and the lively talk that filled the first floor of Denbigh during the Reunion, presented an interesting change in the prevailing topics of conversation. Our first reunion we dealt with adjustments, society, jobs, medical and graduate schools, engagements, who was in Europe.

A later reunion, probably the tenth, found us plunged in problems of infant care and feeding. Grace Meigs was with the Children's Bureau. Constance held the floor against all comers to tell us about Twilight Sleep. Ethel Hulburd taught us the new dances up the corridor. The war period found us each with a tale to tell of saving the country by new methods of drying carrots—and some of us with valiant records of service overseas.

At a later reunion, the Progressive Education Movement was our main topic—parents for, teachers against, mostly.

This time our interests seemed broader than they had ever been—practically everyone has enthusiasms and concerns outside her job or her family—Doris Earle, with her public health work; Edith Clothier, with the Grenfell Shop; Anna Phillips, with the Woman's Symphony Orchestra; Maud Spencer, a magistrate, holding court by herself in England; Betty Martin, with her hundred boys to do for; Marianna Taylor, with her common-sense, her training, her sense of humor mobilized for the solving of problems of personality; Helen Fleischmann, with her free kindergartens. Grandchildren and college honors for our young people were also lively topics.

There was not time to hear from each one in the circle. Those who were still on the campus met Sunday after the Alumnae Luncheon to hear more, and to remember with affection the members of the group who are not living.

Sunday evening it was decided by the Class to ask Philena Winslow to act as Class Secretary for the present, as ill health prevents Gertrude Dietrich from carrying on this thankless task. In future BULLETINS will appear many items of interest about our members that were collected in the letters read at the dinner.

All of us at the reunion seemed to feel a new interest in each other and a continuing enthusiasm for the College. Those present were: Agnes Austin, Carrie Wagner, Edith Sykes, Emma Crawford, Edith Clothier, Emma Roberts, Helen Raymond, Helen Fleischmann, Mary Williamson, Philena Winslow, Charlotte Holden, Martha Boyer, Betty Martin, Fanny Brown, Emily Larrabee, Alice Lovell, Anne Sherwin, Anne Kidder, Christina Garrett, Charlotte Morton, Virginia Stoddard, Mabel Norton, Doris Earle, Ethel Girdwood, Margaret Brusstar, Marianna Taylor, Agnes Sinclair, Eleanor Deming, Charlotte Moffett, Louise Atherton.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Reunion

Our Thirty-first! Saturday afternoon found many of us groping in bewilderment through the corridors of Rockefeller, trying to find Class Headquarters and then our particular room numbers. A very juvenile warden came to our assistance and by two o'clock the early comers were wandering into Goodhart bent upon capturing at once the college spirit by means of the Alumnae Meeting. One of our members who was returning for the first time since college days remarked, as she beheld Mrs. Clark presiding, "My! how little President Thomas has changed in all these years!" Later in the afternoon *The Bacchae* lured us to the glade near the Hockey Field. There we were delighted with the finished performance and found the emotions and morals of the 400 B. C.'s little different from those of the present day. At 8:30 the Common Room in Goodhart received thirty-three of us. Patty Moorhouse was our hostess, and toastmistress. Hilda Canan Vauclain, Gertrude Barrows and Ruth Smith had brought their own peonies, pansies, and roses for the tables. Helen Seymour Wiley was present for her first reunion. Leslie Clark and Cora Baldauf Fohs had each attended one before. The rest of us had seen each other more recently. At Patty's suggestion we frequently found ourselves, between courses, three places to the right or left until it became a veritable Mad Hatter's Tea Party, yet quite to our liking as we thus saw something of various classmates. It was an especial pleasure to have Clara Case Edwards with us after her long years of residence abroad. She had come from her home in London to attend the reunion and contributed interesting tales of her wanderings as wife of an Oriental rug dealer. Michi Kawai's school in Japan was brought vividly before us by Bertha Brown Lambert, who recently spent nearly a year visiting Michi. Amy Clapp told of Mary James' Hospital in China and letters were read from Katrina Van Wagenen Bugge in Norway, Mary Christie Nute in Turkey, Harriet Southerland Wright in Czechoslovakia, and Alice Boring in China. Ruth Wood Smith's account of how she came to publish her booklet on Wayside Inns and Hope Woods Hunt's tale of how she and her family worked out of *a real Depression* drew forth our admiration for the latent resourcefulness of these classmates. Hope's experiences in "delivering eggs with one hand and selling garbage cans with the other" made the rest of us feel that we in contrast had "feasted on strawberries, sugar and cream" all through these depression years. Isabel Peters took Katherine Curtis Pierce's place in telling of work in the Woman's Auxiliary. Under Anne Selleck's enthusiastic leadership we made our way through the song sheet finding we had not forgotten the old tunes familiar in college days. At midnight we reluctantly dispersed and wandered back to Rockefeller, where some of us continued our *bull sessions* until still later. Sunday morning we donned our blue bands (made by Emma Fries), strolled about the campus, revived old memories and acquired new impressions of our Alma Mater at the Half Century Mark. The Deanery proved a delightful setting for the Alumnae Luncheon; while there we learned from President Park that "Bryn Mawr Alumnae are ageless." How comforting! Most of us wandered about the rooms afterwards; and in the Alumnae Library upstairs admired and coveted Edith McMurtrie's painting, a gift to the Class to be disposed of in whatever way will bring money to the Million Dollar Fund. Another source from which we hoped to raise a tidy sum was the sale of chances on two of Michi's kimonos—the proceeds to be sent as a reunion gift to her school in Japan. For the Class Letters, assembled, compiled, and sent to us so attractively printed, we feel most grateful to Katherine Curtis Pierce whose absence was regretted more than once during the week-end. At the Class Picnic, held Sunday night on the beautiful grassy slope behind Wyndham, we all wore the prescribed white dress and blue scarf, and unanimously agreed that, thus costumed, we looked much younger than the other classes with whom we shared the picnic—1902, 1903, and 1905. The husbands of Patty and Gertrude Buffum Barrows, ever loyal to 1904, were also present, as well as Betty Fry, '30, Marjorie's daughter, and Ruth Neuendorffer, Esther Sinn's daughter, who expects to enter Bryn Mawr with the Class of 1940. Throughout the week-end the weather was beautiful and the campus most enchanting. We were indeed loathe to break the spell which had made us forget for the nonce our graying hair and our ever growing number of grandchildren. But Sunday evening brought farewells, and by Monday morning only a handful were left to accept Patty's hospitable luncheon invitation. Thus ended a Thirty-first Reunion.

The following were present at the Class dinner: Cora Baldauf Fohs, Rebecca Ball, Bertha Brown Lambert, Gertrude Buffum Barrows, Hilda Canan Vauclain, Clara Case Edwards, Amy Clapp, Leslie Clark, Minnie Ehlers, Emma Fries, Adola Greely Adams, Phyllis Green Anderson, Jeanette Hemphill Bolte, Mary Hollar Knox, Gertrude Klein, Edith McMurtrie, Sara Palmer Baxter, Isabel Peters, Peggy Reynolds Hulse, Patty Rockwell Moorhouse, Ann Selleck, Marjorie Sellers, Helen Seymour Wiley, Eleanor Silkman Gil-

man, Esther Sinn Neuendorffer, Sue Swindell Nuckols, Emma Thompson, Clara Wade, Alice Waldo, Leda White, Ruth Wood Smith, Clara Woodruff Hull, and Hope Woods Hunt.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Reunion

Nineteen Five came back 40 strong to its thirtieth Class Reunion. From the windows of our headquarters in Pembroke East hung the faded, tattered banner, evoking frequent comments from passersby. Our old bad luck in weather did not hold; it was ideal throughout our stay, the slight showers coming at not inconvenient moments. Mabel Converse was a most efficient and thoughtful Reunion Manager, every detail was carefully planned and executed for our comfort and pleasure. In fact, she did everything our hearts could desire except install new bath-tubs in Pembroke! Carrie Chadwick-Collins, as usual, had a large hand in making arrangements, and to all our hostesses, so generous in their hospitality, we feel very grateful.

On Saturday night the opening gun was fired when we gathered in holiday mood and garb for Class Dinner. Owing to conditions fortuitous for us this was held in the large living-room of the Deanery, where Miss Garrett gazed benignly down upon us. Lovely red peonies and white syringa and "snowballs" gave the table a festive appearance and added to the gracious beauty of surroundings and setting. Isabel Dammann was a ready toastmistress and had enrolled a good list of speakers on varied topics. Florance Waterbury gave an account of her experiences in painting in Indo-China and Provincetown and in holding a one-man show in New York. Margaret Hardenbergh's talk was entitled "Looking at the Present Undergraduate." Marion Walker spoke on "Gardening as an Interest for the Middle Aged." Margaret Porterfield told amusing and interesting anecdotes of her life in China. Carrie Collins spoke on several aspects of campus life as they have changed during the years since her return and this was especially illuminating to us who live away from it all. Helen Sturgis came last with "1905 Reminiscences." There were numerous interruptions and interpolations as her recollections suggested others to her listeners.

Sunday morning we partook of a delicious breakfast at the Chadwick-Collins' and this was followed by a spirited business meeting at which it was revealed that the Class treasury contained $7.41. Elma Loines was asked to tell the tale of obtaining the large contribution from the Master School of Music in Brooklyn which, being credited to us, makes 1905's record in the Fiftieth Anniversary Campaign so high. (A member of 1904 said that when she went into Taylor and saw the diagram representing the standing of the classes she thought at first that it referred to academic rating, then she noticed 1905 towering above all others and—ahem!) A vote was passed that we should give all the money we can collect for the Fiftieth Anniversary Gift, with the exception of the aforementioned music fund, as a memorial to the members of the Class who have died and that it should be used for a room in the new Science Building, to be selected later by a committee. To this end we must make every effort not only to give generously ourselves but to persuade our sisters and our cousins and our aunts to help us swell the Class Collection.

At Alumnae Luncheon we were proud to have a member of 1905—Florance Waterbury—selected as speaker to represent a group of older reuniting classes. These same classes, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, held a joint supper picnic on the lawn behind Wyndham. On Monday we, 1905, enjoyed a delightful lunch-party at Mabel Converse's, attended a tea at the Deanery to meet the Seniors and "look them over," and had a supper which we should call a "banquet" at Alice Howland's charming farm. The glory of her garden will linger with us through the snows of next winter. We stayed late singing old songs, *Aguinaldo, Little Eva, the Belle of Avenue A* and various other national heroes emerged from the shady past and gladdened our ears. A lovely luncheon at Louise Mallery's next day ended 1905's official reunion. At this Brenda Biddle added to our pleasure by showing us her water-color paintings of gorgeous tropical flowers. A few of the Class stayed over for Garden Party on Wyndham lawn, Senior singing on Taylor steps and Commencement at Goodhart, giving the opportunity to note "changing ways and changing days." Besides these scheduled events of our reunion, mention should be made of others connected with it but not on the program—strolls on the campus and arguments as to the identity of our Class Tree, tea-hour in the Deanery garden, midnight gossip fests and many other delights to be indulged in nowhere else. We should speak, too, of Florence Whitney's daughter, who graduated, and of Mabel Converse's Elizabeth, who announced her engagement the day we arrived. Following is a list of the members of 1905 who attended some or all of these reunion doings. Let us add a word testifying to our especial pleasure in welcoming several classmates who had never—or hardly ever—attended a reunion, previous to this one. May the list be even longer in 1940! Edith Ashley, Eleanor Little Aldrich, Anne Greene Bates,

Theodora Bates, Brenda Fenollosa Biddle, Elsie Tattersfield Banes, Caroline Chadwick-Collins, Florence Child, Mabel Austin Converse, Avis Putnam Dethier, Isabel Lynde Dammann, Helen Read Fox, Helen Griffith, Kathryn Grotevent, Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, Alice Howland, Margaret Thurston Holt, Kathrine Howell, Catherine Utley Hill, Alice Heulings, Rachel Brewer Huntington, Emily Cooper Johnson, Gladys King Johnston, Elma Loines, Louise Lewis, Margaret Otheman Moore, Louise Marshall Mallery, Ella Powell McLean, Helen Jackson Paxson, Margaret Bates Porterfield, Katharine Fowler Pettit, Elisabeth Henry Redfield, Mabry Parks Remington, Margaret Fulton Spencer, Helen Sturgis, Florance Waterbury, Florence Craig Whitney, Margaretta Wilson, Ruth Miller Walker, Marion Cuthbert Walker, Jane Ward.

1906

Class Editor: Helen H. Putnam
(Mrs. W. E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

1907

Class Editor: Alice Hawkins
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Lelia Woodruff Stokes' eldest son graduated in June from Haverford. He expects to go in business with his father, who manufactures machinery under conditions which make his factory one of the show workshops of the country. Some months ago Lelia and Frank gave a delightful party at the factory, where all the guests were so fascinated by gifts of sample products and their method of production that they hung around the beautiful machines in the immaculate, airy shop, and could hardly be torn away even for conversation and refreshments, both of high quality.

Minnie List Chalfant's daughter Eleanor, of the Class of 1933, will return to College next year as Graduate Scholar in Psychology.

Peggy Ayer Barnes and her sister, Janet Fairbank, have just published a mystery story called *The Alleged Greataunt.* This represents a very interesting literary stunt, as the two sisters, at the request of the publishers, completed the book from the notes left by their friend, Henry Kitchell Webster, who died a year ago. Mr. Webster had written only the opening chapters, and had left no clue as to his plan of solution, and only a few short notes about the characters were available for the task, which, as the Ayer sisters have done it, must command general interest. Peg has been slaving on her own next novel, which is to appear in the autumn.

Two of our other famous authors are playing in hard luck. Hortense Flexner King is at present obliged to spend some time under observation at Johns Hopkins, trying to get rid of very painful trouble in her joints. Tink Meigs has carried her sympathetic understanding of the young just a little too far for comfort, and developed mumps, caught from Po's daughter, just before Commencement. At present writing the Class Editor is in mortal terror lest she, too, succumb, as she was well exposed and has never had the disease. She would have preferred to enjoy anaemia in Rome rather than to be quarantined in an empty Low Buildings.

Elizabeth Pope Behr writes that she expects to spend July and August in the White Mountains—Cold River Camp and Wonalancet.

The Class record of response to the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund leaves much to be desired. We hope that every one will make an effort to help improve our standing.

1908

Class Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

Eleanor Rambo writes: "As a 1908 item for the Alumnae Bulletin I report that on April 4th I read a paper on Horace entitled *Ex Humili Potens* before the Greek and Latin section of Schoolmen's Week, thirty-second annual meeting at the University of Pennsylvania.

"This letterhead (American Classical League, Bimillennium Horatianum 65 B. C.—A. D. 1935), tells you that I am the tail-end of the National Committee on Lectures for the Horatian Bimillennium. We have circularized colleges, universities and clubs, and we suggest appropriate lectures for any and all. The big day is December 8th, but some institutions have had lectures this spring.

"On May 9th I spoke at Haddon Hall in Atlantic City before the Literature and Drama Department of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs on Horace, *Two Thousand Years After.*"

In reply to our letter Blanche Wolf Kohn writes: "Your letter arrived while I was on a short vacation, and I wanted to be sure of the terms of the contest for the prize being offered by my brother and myself in memory of our father, before I sent you any information.

"The Jewish Publication Society is an old institution which has been publishing Jewish books, by Jewish authors, for many years, and is a national organization. Among the people it brought forth were Israel Zangwill, Emily Solis-Cohen, and Gratz, who wrote a *History of the Jews.* It also sponsored a new translation of the Bible which is used by all the Jewish organizations at present.

"My father was President of the Society for many years, and was always greatly interested, as were and are the rest of the family.

"The terms of the contest are as follows: 'The Edwin Wolf Award is a prize of $2,500 to be given to the author submitting the best novel of Jewish interest, to be written in English and to be received at the offices of the Jewish Publication Society not later than April 15th, 1936. Upon announcement of the award, the winning manuscript will become the property of the Society. If, in the opinion of the Board of Judges appointed by the Society, there are no entries which seem of sufficient merit, the Society reserves the right to withhold the award. Except for the limitations mentioned above there will be no restrictions upon the character or length of the work.

" 'Manuscripts must be submitted with a *nom de plume*, the true name of the author to be attached in a sealed envelope. The Society will not be responsible for the return of manuscripts unless they are accompanied by self-addressed wrapper and return postage.'

"Up to date we have had inquiries from England and several countries on the Continent, as well as from quite a few interested parties in U. S. It has caused quite a stir in literary circles, and we feel very hopeful that something worth while may come out of it. At any rate we hope it will."

1909

Class Editor: Ellen F. Shippen
44 West 10th St., New York City.

1910

Class Editor: Mary Shipley Mills
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Jane (Hilda W. Smith, 1729 G Street, Washington, D. C.) was appointed in the Federal Relief Administration in September, 1933, as "Specialist in Workers' Education." Her special job is to give an advisory service to the states where a workers' education program is being developed, using unemployed teachers. Problems of training teachers, supplying material, and making connections with the labor movement and with state and local superintendents all come into this plan. This year they have the program going in about twenty states and will probably have between 90,000 and 100,000 workers enrolled in the classes this winter. Last summer they had training centers for 500 unemployed teachers, and also 28 schools and camps for unemployed women, under the general supervision of this department. . . . The Class Editor wishes that she had room to quote from the most interesting bulletin on Federal Co-operation in Workers' Education, by H. W. S., published last January.

David Stern, 3rd, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. David Stern (Juliet Lit), and Miss Louise Beggs, of Merion, Pa., were married in March. The bride is an actress, affiliated with the Hedgerow Theatre, Rose Valley. Mr. Stern, writing under the name of Peter Stirling, is dramatic critic of the *Record*, published by his father.

Florence Wilbur Wyckoff's husband has been transferred back to Niagara Falls, and from June on their address will be Lewiston, New York.

1911

Class Editor: Elizabeth Taylor Russell
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

1912

Class Editor: Gertrude Llewellyn Stone
(Mrs. Howard R. Stone)
340 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill.

Winifred Scripture Fleming writes to Mary Peirce that she is now living in Montgomery, Ala., and is expecting to motor up to Bryn Mawr in June with her daughter. It will be her first visit in eighteen years.

Maysie Morgan Lee expects to summer as usual with her three little girls on their farm at Oneonta, N. Y., next door to Maysie's mother. Alden Haupt, Maysie's son, who has been at St. John's College, Cambridge, this past year, will stay abroad until August and will return to Harvard next year.

Dorothy Chase Dale and Margaret Peck McEwan said at the Chicago Bryn Mawr Spring Spree that they had only the usual plans for the summer.

Mary Brown and her whole family are planning to spend the month of August in Maine with Nancy Porter Straus, B.M., 1921.

Jean Stirling Gregory departed from Winnetka June 7th for Huron Mountain Club, Michigan, for the summer, with her two youngest daughters.

Carmelita Chase Hinton's new school is frequently discussed at various gatherings in Winnetka and it is understood that Janie Harper, Isabel Vincent Harper's daughter, is to be there next year. Both Jane and Peter Harper are to be abroad this summer.

Lorraine Mead Schwable, en route north from Florida in May, stopped to see Mary Peirce while visiting her daughter Polly, who will be a Senior at Bryn Mawr next year.

Margaret Warner Smith is permanently located in Lausanne, Switzerland. Her eldest daughter, aged 20, is a medical student in Germany, returning soon to U. S. A. to get her M.D. degree here. Her younger daughter,

at 14, plans to be a gardener and perhaps go to the school at Ambler.

Your Class Editor enjoyed very much lunching with Louise Watson in New York in March and visiting with Mary Peirce while her Chicago-bound train travelled from North Philadelphia to Paoli. She fervently hopes 1912 will be generously helpful with news.

Helen Barber Matteson expects to take one of the International Groups of young people to England this summer.

Caroline Brown, Nan Hartshorne's daughter, has been doing notable work in College, and will again hold a Foundation Scholarship and a State Scholarship.

Phyllis Goodhart, Marjorie Walter's daughter and our Class Baby, graduated *magna cum laude* and with Distinction in Latin. Next fall she plans to go to Radcliffe to work for an M.A. and after that talks of Cambridge, England.

Christine Hammer is planning to take her young niece around the world next winter on a freighter. Anyone who has read the *Cingalese Prince* will long to be going, too.

Mary Peirce hopes that her mother will be strong enough to go away to Squam Lake this summer, where Marjorie Thompson and her mother will be also.

Elizabeth Pinny Hunt's youngest boy has had a picture in the New Hope exhibit this spring, and Dickson will spend the summer in Austria. Pinny herself will be on Cape Cod.

Laura Byrne Hickok has opened an antique shop at 113 Forest Avenue, Cranford, N. J., and is giving 20 per cent of the proceeds to Bryn Mawr.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull St., New Haven, Conn.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesx Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. James Austin Stone)
3039 Forty-fourth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lucretia Garfield Comer has adopted a little girl in an attempt to fill the gap in the family circle made by the death of her own daughter, Mary Laura, several years ago.

Ruth Lautz Cunningham's new address is 427 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Ill. When in Milwaukee for a day this spring she saw Marian Kleps Rich, whose husband is a prominent psychiatrist.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha C. Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

The Class will be grieved to hear of the sudden death of Ruth Levy Weigle in February. She died of pneumonia after a few days' illness in Geneva, Switzerland, where she had been living since her marriage to Mr. Jean Jacques Weigle in the fall of 1931. Our deep sympathy is extended to her husband, her mother, her sister, Edna Levy Barach, '13, and her cousin, Dorothy Lubin Heller, '21, to whom we are indebted for the sad information.

Professor Ada Frances Johnson has been taking a sabbatical year from Rockford College, and has been working with the Mayo brothers in Rochester. She took a short automobile trip over Easter which took her into New England.

"Pete" Iddings Ryan is still working with the Emergency Relief, and is now in charge of Transylvania County. Most of the men had formerly made a living at lumbering—now a vanished industry—but they have been "amazingly fine in view of the uncertainty of relief all winter. We are trying some rural rehabilitation but it will be slow work.

"My oldest daughter is finishing High School this spring—so will soon be in the midst of Commencement clothes. The children are all in Asheville with my mother but next year I expect to have two of them with me. Margaret will go to the Junior College here."

1918

Class Editor: Mary Safford Hoogewerff
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

1919

Class Editor: Frances Clarke Darling
(Mrs. H. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

A letter from Lib Fauvre Owen brings lots of news: "My big news is that I have a baby daughter born March 2nd, named Ellyn Mavis Owen. She is thriving and such a good happy baby that I am enjoying her thoroughly. I look forward to entering into the mothers' conversations now, in which I have been such an

outsider for so long. We have decided to make our home here. Wynn's health demanded a change from Indiana climate so we wanted to come here—616 Seventeenth Ave., N. E., St. Petersburg, Florida. My sister and her family moved here years ago and I have spent many winters here with my family, so we felt at home immediately. Wynn is a surgeon, so it necessitated his passing the Florida State Medical exams."

Betty Biddle Yarnall writes: "I work a little at the parents' organization at the Germantown Friends School and in an experimental Quaker Sunday School in Chestnut Hill and enjoy life enormously but blush for my lack of public (or private) achievement."

Frances Day Lukens is succeeding Peg Bacon Hodson, '18, as president of the Mothers-In-Council, a large and long established club in Germantown.

Peggy France Caulfield sends a postal: "I can't say that I have any news—the same husband and the same two children, now 11 and 9 respectively. In Hartford I am in a B. M. C. backwater and it has its advantages in times of 'drives.' We go to Chebeage Island, Maine, during the summer near the Howells and live a delightful and simple life."

Frances Branson Keller sends in Helen Huntings' latest address—2220 Irving Avenue South, Minneapolis. Faff and Bonnie spent a couple of days with Amelia Warner Wyllie in her home in Westport, Conn. Bonnie is getting ready for her first college boards this June and Faff is continuing to be a school marm.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell volunteers her news: "We have just adopted a little seven-months-old baby girl. We call her Betsy Gay. We also are indulging in eight kittens, one dog, three horses, two sheep. The three oldest children go out horseback riding together (Lorie is only four)."

Louise Wood is spending the summer in an apartment in Fiesole, Italy, and working hard on her book of Saints. She returns to Chicago in the fall to teach at the Francis Parker School.

Sarah Taylor Vernon has reported seeing friends in Philadelphia this spring, while her husband attended medical meetings.

Exciting news from Mary Tyler Zabriskie has just come in. "This is a big year in the Zabriskie family. Zab and I are about to go to South America for three months. He is going to visit the mission stations in the Episcopal missionary district of Southern Brazil, preaching and teaching. We have sent the boys to various small-boy camps and the baby and nurse to mother in Chestnut Hill. At present I am very cold feetish about it as the children have gone and I can't bear having them so far away! However, we sail next Saturday (June 8th) down the west coast of South America to Valparaiso—fly over the Andes to Buenos Aires, up through southern Brazil and home September 4th."

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1921

Class Editor: Eleanor A. Bliss
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Reunion

Our reunion was saddened by our hearing—most of us for the first time—of the deaths of two of our classmates. Eleanor Shoemaker Gifford died last February and Mary McClennen Knollenberg in March. Of the former, Aileen Weston writes: "She died from a series of complications, setting in after a very bad attack of pleurisy, in the Cable Hospital in Ipswich, Massachusetts. It is terribly sad for though, as you will remember, Hooven was never a bit strong, she always seemed to me very intensely alive, she was mentally so alert and cared so keenly about things and people."

None of us at reunion had seen Mary in recent years but she will always be remembered by us—particularly by those of us who were with her in Radnor—with real affection and a sense of personal loss. We offer our sympathy to both the bereaved families.

Reunion was a very small but extremely well-planned affair. Only sixteen of our class came to the dinner. It was extraordinarily interesting to hear of the varied activities of those sixteen—if they can be taken as a fair sample of the class as a whole, we're good. Those present were Catherine Bickley, Mary Goggin, Emily Kimbrough Wrench, Slightly Ladd, Ida Lauer Darrow, Silvine Marbury Harrold (the holder of the long-distance record), Becky Marshall, Dot McBride, Passya Ostroff Reefer, Nancy Porter Strauss, Lulu Reinhardt Francis, Ann Taylor, Mag Taylor MacIntosh, Kat Walker Bradford, Elinor West Cary, and myself.

We learned—just to mention a few of the revelations—that Catharine Bickley is Industrial Supervisor of the Federal State (Pa.) Employment Association. Lulu is teaching English, History and Geography at the Brearley School and has amongst her pupils no less a personage than Priscilla Bradford, the class baby, who, she says, is an outstandingly intelligent girl, a born leader and the possessor of an irresistible laugh. Ann Taylor is head of the Women's Department of a New York banking house. Mag is writing a book about Joseph Taylor, the founder of Bryn Mawr.

She read us some highly entertaining excerpts from it. Passya told us, all too briefly, of her impressions of present-day Russia where she spent a few months, two or three years ago.

Our next reunion is to be in 1939. Please take note and begin now to make plans so that we'll have an enormous crowd there. Mag Taylor was unanimously re-elected Reunion Manager. Other business accomplished at our class meeting was the election of Kat Walker as Class Collector for the period from 1936-39 to succeed Marg Archbald Kroll, and of Becky Marshall and Ann Taylor as Class Editors four and five years from now. (Elizabeth Cope Aub, Goggin and Cecil Scott were already slated for the intervening years.)

It was further voted that a special effort be made to raise an *additional* sum of money for the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund as a reunion gift and as a memorial to Eleanor Shoemaker Gifford and Mary McClennen Knollenberg.

A non-reunion note, for which we are indebted to Dorothy Lubin Heller: Grace has a daughter, Ruth Joan Finesinger, born on the 14th of April.

Note from Becky Marshall concerning the activities of our Class Editor: 1921 will be interested to hear of the work that Eleanor Bliss has been doing. She has been doing research at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and has discovered a brand-new streptococcus hitherto quite unknown to the medical world. This streptococcus is found in a large percentage of nephritis and also of rehumatic fever patients. Eleanor went to Chicago last spring and reported her discovery at a meeting of the American Society of Bacteriologists. At reunion the class was thrilled to hear about her work and voted, in recognition of her scientific achievements, to give all the money collected for the reunion gift to the Science Building.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William L. Savage)
Overlook Road, Spring Brook,
Morristown, N. J.

1923

Class Editor: Harriet Scribner Abbott
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

Reunion

The Class of '23 dined nineteen strong in Merion on Saturday night, the first of June. Many of them had come to Bryn Mawr in time for the Greek play but the class supper and meeting, which K. Strauss Mali conducted (wisely) as they ate, was the real starting point of the week-end. Those present were Helen Rice, Harriet Price Phipps, Elizabeth Newbold, Elly Mathews Gerry, Marion Lawrence, Helen Dunbar, Katherine Raht, Bambah Kilroy, Isabelle Beaudrias Murray, Franny Childs, K. Strauss Mali, Julia Henning, Jinks Brokaw Collins (after dinner), Julia Ward, Frances Hughes, Sophy Yarnall Jacobs, K. Shumway Freas, Clara McLaughlin McDowell.

There was much animated talk at dinner and, almost without anyone's being conscious of it, an additional four hundred dollars or more was added to the contribution to the Million Dollar Drive. Helen Dunbar was the speaker of the evening. Introduced by K. Strauss as the holder of a formidable array of degrees, Dr. Dunbar told simply of her interest in medicine and psychiatry. The class salutes her. Her record in twelve years has been an enviable one.

After dinner, K. Shumway's husband, Mr. Freas, had the temerity to show his movies of their time as medical missionaries in Africa. After some of the hardships and difficulties which he and Katherine suffered in the Congo, it was perhaps not too terrifying to face a reuning class in Merion!

The movies finished, everyone went over to Wyndham to hear Helen Rice play her violin. A Brahms sonata and other pieces fairly sang their way through the halls and rooms and, in a short time, many other classes had huddled at the door to listen.

Sunday, the class went to Sophy Yarnall Jacobs' for cocktails and returned to the Deanery for the Alumnae lunch and later in the afternoon, those who had not had to hurry back to New York rallied at the class picnic.

1924

Class Editor: Mary Rodney Brinser
(Mrs. Donald C. Brinser)
85 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

Reunion Notes

Just as we pulled up at Wyndham—Don drove me down—and I was figuring how quickly I could make myself presentable for our class dinner, which must be starting just about then,—out came '24 sixteen strong, and looking not a bit like eleventh reunioners used to look to us back in the early twenties. Years do sit differently when you own them yourself. It seemed that cocktails were to be had over at Beth Tuttle Wilbur's; so off we drove. Don Wilbur officiated so nonchalantly as the lone man that we've all come home telling husbands about the really perfect host. Betsy, Beth's oldest—she's eight—already handles strangers with the same ease her mother always had with a hockey stick. We might just have settled down and had our class supper à la cocktails, if Kitty Gallwey Holt

hadn't had reunion manager's conscience attacks and thought of the poor cook trying to keep our supper hot. So back we piled to Wyndham.

Maybe it's just the first definite sign of old age setting in—but eating, singing, and talking together again was fun. We exchanged views on the New Deal, the Birth Control Movement, international complications—we got rather hazy impressions of what we all are doing; and half way expected that Chubby Kalbfleisch might suddenly arrive by autogyro. Fortunately some of our best voices were present to keep the singing going. We did rather nobly with *Pallas;* and were generally better on '21's and '22's songs than on our own. Apparently we had memories in our earlier college days. Buck Buchanan Bassett drove herself down all the way from Collingwood, Ontario—ninety miles above Toronto if your geography is vague —to read the minutes of our last reunion, four brief years ago. That was when we decided that our class baby would have to shift for herself, and that future brides would have to live without the pleasure of $5 books. Jean Palmer surprised us with the news that we are joint owners of $65 she's still treasuring. We decided we'd better hold on to this for possible future emergencies. Betty Howe kept us gracefully in order when discussion strayed off at tangents. As for this job that has been wished on me, if you won't talk about yourselves I've hopes of getting you to talk about somebody else. We decided the Editor should appoint regional reporters to keep '24 in the BULLETIN; so some of you are likely at any minute to hear you're one of them. After supper we sat around with '21, '22 and '23 to enjoy Helen Rice's violin playing, a real treat. After that we walked and talked, and talked some more—then finally slept.

You all remember how charmingly President Park entertains. For Sunday morning breakfast she even managed the weather man. We sat about small tables on the rear terrace and lawn. The campus setting and the warm sun were as much appreciated as the breakfast—eggs and coffee.

For the Alumnae luncheon we managed to get the choice location, right under the big tree overhanging the fountain in the Deanery garden. Another treat was having Miss Schenck and Miss Swindler lunching at our table.

Now for some news about those who were back for our eleventh. With bits about husbands also.

Molly Angel McAlpin now has a house in Greenwich, Connecticut; and the house has a comfortable guest room, Molly says. Her husband, Bill, is an officer of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

Buck Buchanan Bassett has started something in her family, twins. She says it shows the power of mind, because she always wanted twins, though there has never been any tradition for them in either family. They are very different little girls, one a quiet blonde and the other an impish brunette; they have a first birthday in August. Frandy is now growing up, under the influence of kindergarten. Bassie is connected with the Shell Oil Company of Canada. They live right on Georgian Bay.

Mary Cheston Tupper lives in South Orange, New Jersey. Her husband is busily engaged with automobile insurance. Betty, aged seven, and little Bob, just turned one, keep her more than rushed she assures me.

Bee Constant Dorsey is in the throes of an M. A. from Columbia, in American Literature. She's also reading manuscripts for the Junior League magazine. If you want to track her down when in town she's at the Barbizon.

Betsy Crowell Kaltenthaler has a house in Drexel Hill. Johnny is now six; Henry, seven; and Betsy, our class baby, has all the charm and poise we could possibly wish. She's really a dear and about to have her first summer at camp, up at Oneika, where Buck taught hockey.

Kitty Gallwey Holt is living outside of Morristown, enjoying a surrounding estate without the problems of its care. She has two children; Phil is seven and Kathleen is all of eight. Her husband is vice president of Finlay Holt and Co., general exporters, mainly to the British Colonies. Kitty herself is secretary of a Common Sense Progressive School in Morristown.

Tots Gardiner Butterworth has two sons, Jim, nine, and Johnny, seven. Her husband is vice president of H. W. Butterworth and Sons, manufacturers of textile machinery. Tots is not only managing a house and two sons, but also doing two piano work seriously and running a tweed shop at home. Everyone says she has perfectly lovely woolens and accessories.

Betty Howe is one of our three doctors. The other two are Felice Begg and Betty Hale. Betty is just now a Fellow at the Memorial Hospital in New York, doing special work on cancer.

Martha Fischer is a field agent with the State Bureau of Child Welfare in New Haven. She travels about a good bit finding suitable foster homes for Connecticut's neglected children. When at home she's to be found at the family's house in New Haven.

Dot Litchfield is with the University of Pennsylvania library. At present she's on a year's leave of absence, working on a book.

Jean Palmer is business manager of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, Inc.

Bess Pearson Horrocks has a six-months-old daughter who is well started in life by having Pam Coyne Taylor as a godmother.

Eloise Requa has been at college all winter. She came as assistant warden of Rockefeller; next she managed Yarrow; and then President Park's tour.

Mella Rittenhouse Fenyvessy calls Rochester home. Her husband manufactures talking picture equipment used by institutions and small theatres. Her oldest is Caroline, two and a half. Then there's a baby boy, just seven months old.

K. VanBibber is still teaching Math and Physics at Brearly's; but she has added some administrative work to her duties. She is also Treasurer for the New York Bryn Mawr Club. Just as an aside, she's very clever at making clothes.

Chuck Woodworth has been promoted from Instructor to Assistant Professor of English at our own Bryn Mawr. She took her Ph.D. in '33. Her thesis is just now being published in book form, *The Literary Career of Sir Samuel Edgerton Brydges*. This summer, abroad as usual, she plans to do some research work at Cambridge.

As for me, I switched from radio broadcasting to styling for Lane Bryant's. No, I haven't filled out to one of their sizes. Now I've switched again, and am helping to buy shoes for Wanamaker's, New York. Why shoes? That's my family's business out of town; so I do know something about them. When in New York, phone me under my old name, Rodney, for a luncheon date. I won't make you talk class news entirely.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Mary Lytle Seddon has a little daughter who we hear is very charming and amazingly good. Sarah Ellen Seddon was born on January 21st. Mary writes from Moor House, Stanmore, Middlesex, England:

"My activities of the past ten years (it doesn't seem possible we've been out of College so long) include: two years of traveling interspersed with teaching High School Latin or French, etc., whenever there was a vacancy to be filled in the old home town. Then four years at the University of Michigan as Director in charge of a woman's dormitory, during which time I also ran a small 'Travel Agency' and conducted several groups of college girls abroad during vacations. In my spare time I worked for my master's degree in philosophy and got it in February 1930. The rest of the ten years I've been married and living in England where in addition to housekeeping I've been kept busy acting as secretary-chauffeur to my husband, who is a surgeon. My most recent activity you already know."

Helen Henshaw writes: "First I went around the world with Natalie du Pont, then came home and began at the beginning of a music education. Specialized in organ, also in school music. Went to summer school at various places, among them to Fontainebleau twice to study organ with Widor and Dupré. Taught in a boys' school in Lakeville, Connecticut, for two years, then in a girls' school here (Schenectady) for three years (music—singing, appreciation, etc.), and am now in my fourth year of teaching music at the Albany Academy for Boys. I am organist and director at First Presbyterian Church in Albany, give recitals on the organ, accompany for choruses, etc. Passed examinations for degree of Fellow at American Guild of Organists in 1930. There you have me. I'm very busy, of course, and it's all very fascinating. Imagine me directing 'Pinafore' with boys this spring!"

Etheline Hinkley Van Kleeck: "In 1925-26 I was assistant to the Reference Librarian, Vassar College. The next year I was first Vice President of Poughkeepsie Junior League, and that year I married Baltus B. Van Kleeck. We have three children, Elsey de Reimer, born in 1929, Baltus B., Jr., born in 1933 and Peter in 1934.

"I have occupied my leisure time by establishing the Junior League in clinic work at the hospital here, organizing and running a book cart through the hospital and working in the Social Service department of the hospital. At present I am on the board of the Family Welfare Association, the Children's Home and am doing odds and ends in the Garden Club. This spring I helped established a Parents' Co-operative School—by name of the Poughkeepsie Day School, and am on the Board of Trustees of that.

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The enagegement of Eleanor Cohoe to George H. Gardner, Jr., was announced on May 28th. The wedding will take place in October. Mr. Gardner attended Lake Forest Academy in Illinois, Harvard, and Washington University. He is with the Otis Elevator Company. Eleanor has been following her father's profession of chemical engineer, according to

the newspapers, and is having one of her inventions patented.

On May 29th, Mr. Gardner's sister announced her engagement to Edmund B. Boynton. The sister is none other than our Ruth Gardner! Perhaps she and Eleanor will have a double wedding. Mr. Boynton, who lives in Bronxville, was graduated from Princeton in 1926.

Christine Hayes writes that she has just returned from the West Coast, spending most of her time in Tacoma. She has been studying at the Juilliard School of Music in New York but is undecided whether to go the one more year necessary for a certificate. Katharine Shepard has been obliged by illness to drop her work for her doctor's degree this year. She is planning to go abroad with her parents this summer and resume work on her thesis in the fall.

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 E. 68th St., New York City.

Ninteen hundred and twenty-nine is certainly keeping up with the times for now we too have some twins to our credit. For this we are indebted to Becky Wills Hetzel, whose two girls, Janet Brinton and Stefanie Haines, were born on May 3rd. They are reported to be progressing beautifully and we hope to have them for Exhibit A at our next reunion.

Juliett Garrett Hughes was married on May 29th to Mr. Henry Munroe.

1930

Class Editor: Edith Grant
Fort duPont, Del.

On June 1st Eleanor Mason Smith was married to Mr. William S. Gaud, Jr. Among her bridesmaids were Roberta A. Corbitt, Louise West and Darrall Riely Kidd. Mr. Gaud was in the Class of '28 at Yale, and went to Yale Law School. He now practices law in New York.

Nineteen hundred and thirty was not much in evidence at Commencement this year, as far as we could see. We succeded in getting over to the Monday performance of *The Bacchae* and found Mary Durfee Brown there for the same purpose. We also found Silvine Slingluff Savage in the midst of the chorus of Bacchic maidens doing her part of the singing and dancing with great élan.

1931

Class Editor: Marion H. Turner
Parkton, Md.

These notes are going to the Editor just one week prior to Hilda Thomas' wedding on June 8th, at which time I hope to see a good many of the Class of 1931. Mary Oakford writes that she is coming to Baltimore, and I want to quote a little from her delightfully newsy letter. She says:

"Celia (Darlington) is home after a winter in Paris last year, and is now in New York working in Harper's Publishing Co. as secretary to Ida Louise Raymond. Together I believe they constitute the Children's Book Department. Celia seems to like the work very much. I saw her in February and again for an evening in April when she was reading a novel submitted for the Harper prize which was worse than anything we ever wrote as freshmen. Jane Moore is in Stockholm this winter still studying Sociology. She was at the University of Chicago last year and the year before that in Cambridge living with me and studying at Radcliffe. Helen Pitts, I learned from Celia, has a scholarship and is painting in Paris this winter. Her home is still in Milton, Massachusetts. Other members of our class I've run across have been Bertha Faust who is studying English at Penn and Ruth Unangst who is, I think, teaching Philosophy at Penn. I met Toots Dyer on the street in New York sometime in February and she said she was looking for a job."

Mary herself, whose letter is a model from which I hope you will all draw inspiration, is studying at Penn, but I'll tell you more after I've seen her.

Word recently reached me of the long illness of Bobsy Totten Turney's husband, but I am glad to be able to report that he is out of the hospital now and steadily improving.

Peggy Nuckols Bell and her family are back in Albany after a year spent in South Carolina. Her husband has gone into business with Mr. Nuckols and the two families are living together while Peggy goes house hunting, so her future address is as yet uncertain.

Elizabeth Worthington and Robb Taylor were married on May 18th, a perfect spring day for the outdoor reception, and Libby looked lovely in white lace and tulle. Not very long ago, Elizabeth Blanchard Kirkland was in Baltimore acting as Matron of Honor in her young sister's wedding, and I hear that Sidney Sullivan Parker is to officiate in the same capacity at her sister's wedding this summer.

Louise Snyder graduates in medicine at Johns Hopkins this June, and starts in two weeks later as interne there.

Last minute flash: A grand letter from Dot Jenkins Rhea, which came too late to go in these notes but which I will share with you next fall, brings the news that Kitty Cone is going to be married on June 29th to Eric Mount, a London journalist.

Watch the November Bulletin for further news.

1932

Class Editors: Margaret and Janet Woods
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

1933

Class Editor: Margaret Ullom
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

Reunion

On Saturday, June 1st, the campus was made lively by the 1935 seniors going through their last days at College supported by some few undergraduates, by the returning Alumnae of ten reuning classes and by numbers of miscellaneous people coming to see the performance of *The Bacchae.* A good number of 1933 graduates was on campus and we met each other during the day. Mary Taussig had probably travelled the greatest distance of any of us.

At our class picnic in Wyndham garden nearly all the 1933's who had been glimpsed or greeted during the day gathered for a collective gabfest around the sun dial. Those present were: Evelyn Remington, Reunion Manager; Elinor Collins, Sidda Bowditch, Betsy Jackson, Jeannette Markell, Boots Grassi, McGee Tyler, Alice Brues, Eleanor Chalfant, Ruth Reuting, Caroline Lloyd-Jones, Jinny Balough Jeffers, Marg Carson, Sue Savage, Jeannette Le Saulnier and Mabel Meehan. Jane Bronson and Jinny Richardson were slated as staying at Merion, 1933 headquarters, but they did not appear at the picnic. Jinny was driving east, and we understand she did not arrive until Monday or later.

Everyone at the picnic was induced to tell her own individual news. Alice Brues had come down from Cambridge and had to return for a Monday morning exam at Radcliffe, where she has been studying anthropology, and where she will be again next year. Betsy Jackson has been working in the laboratory at Huntington Hospital in Boston, and is apparently doing very interesting work in the famous cancer hospital. Sidda Bowditch, returned from her adventures in Kentucky, has been at Windsor School in a secretarial capacity, and will return there in the fall.

We learned that Eleanor Chalfant is about to graduate from the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy. Next fall she will be back at Bryn Mawr as a graduate scholar in psychology.

Mabel Meehan has been working with the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board, while Elinor Collins has a job which involves family case work under the auspices of the Main Line Federation of Churches. Elinor has also been studying at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Marg Carson has been at the school too. She will hold the fellowship of the White Williams Foundation next year. She will work in collaboration with the Philadelphia Board of Education, we gather, and will visit schools and work with "problem children."

Caroline Lloyd-Jones will leave Baldwin School to go to Westover next year to teach French. We have learned that she will head the department! McGee Tyler will teach French and possibly history at Garrison Forest School.

Jeannette Markell is about to graduate from the Pratt Library Course in Baltimore.

It was very pleasant to have Ruth Reuting with us again. She was about to receive her degree with the class of 1935. She is looking very well indeed, and has been at college during second semester. We had news of other members of our class who have been on campus. Jeannette Le Saulnier will be the senior resident of Radnor Hall next year. (We must be sure to get a note in the fall on how she manages to warden the grads!) Sue Savage has accepted a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania and will continue her graduate work in Latin. Em Grace will probably be at Yale next year. Jinny Balough Jeffers will live in Philadelphia next year and plans to work on her thesis. Since her return from Germany, Beth Busser has been at Bryn Mawr, and we found her about to receive her M. A. in German and Philosophy.

We concluded our picnic on Saturday evening by getting down to business. Elections were as follows:

President, Elinor Collins.
Vice President, Evelyn Remington.
Treasurer, Matilda McCracken.
Class Collector, Margaret Tyler.
Class Editor, Margaret Ullom.
Reunion Manager, Margaret Collier.
Reunion Editor, Mabel Meehan.

Last June, at our first reunion, we voted that when the balance in our treasury became less than $30 each member of the class should be billed $1 dues. The present balance on hand is $21.87; therefore it is time for us to pay the dues so that there will be funds to take care of postage and mailing materials. We voted that in order to avoid conflict with the 50th Anniversary Drive we should not be billed for class dues until the fall.

On Sunday, June 2nd, Miss Park entertained 1923, 1924, 1933 and 1934 at breakfast. It was, as usual, a delightful occasion at the President's House. 1933 and 1934 had tables on the front lawn, and from this vantage point we greatly enjoyed the entrances of people we knew. We extended our reunion as we met new arrivals. Becky Wood and Tilly McCracken had taken part in a Saturday night production of the Savoy Opera Company, but they managed to turn out for Sunday morning breakfast. Eileen Mullen, who has a job in the advertising

department of a Philadelphia department store, was on hand. Maizie-Louise Cohen Rubin, Fritzi Oldach, Margie Collier, Marg Ullom, Ruth Lyman Rigg and Joyce Ilott also joined us. We learned from Gertie Longacre that she has a job in Philadelphia connected with the board which grants old age pensions. Eleanor Yeakel will spend the summer at Cold Springs Harbor doing experiments which will have bearing on her thesis. In the fall she will return to continue her work in Dalton Hall.

Mimi Dodge was seen on campus on Sunday, accompanied by her husband. The Reunion Editor greatly regrets that at present she can report nothing further on a subject so interesting as wedding news.

One of the most important happenings of our second reunion was Marg Carson's report of how 1933 stands in relation to the 50th Anniversary Fund. So far, 24 members of 1933 have contributed a total of $649.50. The class which first reaches the record of 100% contribution will be credited with $1000 of undesignated 50th Anniversary Fund money. At our class picnic it was agreed that surely every 1933 member will feel loyal enough to make a contribution, however small it may be. We all expressed willingness to send in our contributions as early as possible so that 1933 will have a chance to win the additional $1000 credit. In any case, we hope to be able to reach a record of 100% support of the Drive, and the Reunion Editor was asked to pass on the message to the members who could not be with us at reunion.

It is impossible to take space to describe the Alumnae luncheon at the Deanery on Sunday, the Alumnae tea for seniors on Monday, or Garden Party or Commencement.

All news learned about class members who were not present at reunion will be passed on to the Class Editor for later release.

Coming just too late to make the last BULLETIN, a letter from Jo Williams contained the following bits of information:

Betsy Jackson is a technician in a Boston cancer hospital where Alice Brues is doing research as part of a course in anthropology at Radcliffe.

Elizabeth Sixt is doing social work in Cleveland; Betty Kindleberger is now working for the Transients Bureau in New York, "dispensing lots of good advice and material solace as funds permit"; next year Caroline Lloyd-Jones is to be head of the French Department at Westover School, and Elsa Bassoe, after a year at the University of Chicago, is doing second-year graduate work in Physics at Northwestern and plans to return to Chicago University next year.

We apologize for not having a European Fellowship calibre of mind but we can't quite understand about Jo herself except that she has received her M. A. from Radcliffe, sails in July for Germany and the University of Hamburg.

At Miss Park's enjoyable breakfast we heard a long list of exciting and enviable summer plans. On the 15th of June Mary Taussig, with her brother, is sailing on the "Rex" to join her parents in Europe and to travel in the Near East. Beulah Parker is also going abroad and Jeannette Markel is taking a trip to Bermuda.

Sidda Bowditch is again helping with the Summer School at its new home at Pomona, New York, will then go to Chocorua in New Hampshire.

Becky Wood will be at home in Oregon, "keeping house."

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
214 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

REUNION

The Class of 1934 felt particularly proud of the efficiency it displayed on the occasion of first reunion; a new set of officers was elected in somewhat less than five minutes. In all our history nothing like this has ever occurred. The explanation certainly is not that the lapse of a year has made us more mature than we were as undergraduates, for two of us were asked in all seriousness—one by a former professor—whether they were planning to enter Bryn Mawr next fall or a year from then. The secret must be that having been well nourished by a picnic supper in Wyndham and by Miss Park's delicious breakfast, we felt sufficiently mellow to allow our rugged individualisms to be temporarily suppressed. Anyway, that story has a good serviceable moral. Incidentally, the new officers are:

President, Josephine Rothermel.
Vice President, Harriet Mitchell.
Secretary, Lula Bowan.

With the exception of the two gatherings already mentioned we spent the week-end just about as the undergraduates did. It will take us a few more years to acquire the true Alumna spirit. Whatever our status, Miss Park gave us a memorable welcome, and we thank her sincerely for another of her famous Sunday morning celebrations.

1935

Class Editor: SUSAN H. MORSE
Pigeon Hill Road, Weston, Mass.

Our permanent Class Officers are: President, Peggy Little; Secretary and Treasurer, Betty Lord; Class Collector, Marie-Louise Van Vechten; Representative to the Alumnae Council in St. Louis, Betty Faeth.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN



THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

November, 1935

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VOL. XV NOVEMBER, 1935 No. 8

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

To put into words the quality of the celebration is almost impossible. It had the very real distinction of ordered simplicity, dignity, and restraint, combined with a sense of informality and the utmost good-will on the part of everyone who shared in it in any way. Our traditions hold good, but they have been translated into new and vital forms. The weather was dismal and the campus sodden, and yet one had always a sense of beauty, which suddenly one realized had nothing to do with material things. In the Quaker phraseology which kept coming into the speeches, we had a "concern" with the things of the mind and the spirit, which after all was the true Bryn Mawr still, at the end of fifty years.

Friday, with tea in the Deanery for Delegates and guests, and the dinners that followed,—that of President Park in Rockefeller for the official guests of the College, and that for the Alumnae Representatives at the Deanery, at which unfortunately President-emeritus Thomas was unable to be present, ended delightfully in Goodhart Hall with President Park's illustrated talk on the history of the College, Cornelia Skinner's monologue representing a member of the Class of 1889, and four songs by members of the Glee Club, done with a fine touch in the spirit of Gilbert and Sullivan, with the exception of the final one of Lantern Night.

The heart of the celebration was, of course, the ceremony in Goodhart Saturday morning. All of the speeches will be reprinted by the College in a commemorative pamphlet; it is unfortunately impossible to carry them all in the BULLETIN. President Conant spoke of the very significant role in our national life which he feels that our privately endowed colleges can play; President Comstock evaluated the influence of Bryn Mawr not only on education in colleges for women, but on women's education in the co-educational institutions as well; an excerpt is given from President Bowman's address, and President-emeritus Thomas's is carried almost in full. The long academic procession, with something of the pageantry of May Day in its colour

and picturesqueness, stretched from the Library nearly to Rockefeller. The banners were flying and there was a gay friendliness, in spite of the ordered dignity of the spectacle. During the course of the speeches one was again conscious of these two elements. President Park herself did much to create this atmosphere by the graciousness with which she presided. No one who was there will forget the way in which she refused all applause for herself. It is true the Bryn Mawr of the early days was praised, with the utmost honour given President-emeritus Thomas, but the Bryn Mawr of the present, the logical development of the College of the early days, received just as warm tributes in its own right.

That Caroline McCormick Slade could not report our gift of $1,000,000 completely raised was a genuine disappointment to the alumnae, but before the year is out we hope the new science building and the wing of the Library will have been started, and we know that the life of the College will be enriched in numberless ways by the generosity of those who have already contributed. The gift of $90,000 given by Dr. and Mrs. George Woodward for the new wing of the library in memory of their daughter, Quita Woodward, 1932, and the anonymous gift of $50,000, given by a member of 1889 as a tribute to President-emeritus Thomas, must be especially mentioned.

After luncheon for all the alumnae and guests of the College, the M. Carey Thomas Prize award was presented in Goodhart Hall to Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, a graduate of Smith College, the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Professor of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins for twelve years and Professor of Histology for eight more, for the past ten years member of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1924-26 President of the American Association of Physiologists, and the first and only woman member of the National Academy of Science. Dr. Sabin has devoted her own research, first, to the development of the lymphatic system, then to the histology of the blood, the development and functions of the blood-forming organs, the embryology of the blood vessels, and since 1929 to tuberculosis.

Dr. Simon Flexner, the recently retired head of the Rockefeller Institute, who spoke for her professional colleagues, said by way of introduction: "I like to think of today's award in the light of the chosen profession of the founder of the College, Dr. Taylor, and its first president, Dr. Rhoads, and reflect on the delight and satisfaction they would have found in it, and how their faith in the higher education of women would have been strengthened and uplifted." Dr. Sabin, in her own speech of acceptance, was the complete justification of the hope and faith of those early days.

In the evening, the alumnae who were not present in any official capacity were the guests of President Park at dinner in the Deanery, and then, with the undergraduates, assembled in Goodhart Hall to hear her again give the history of the College, illustrated with a number of more informal pictures than those shown on Friday night, and to delight in the historical sketches and in the presentation of the monologue, done this time by Magdalen Hupfel Flexner, 1928. It was the College's own party, and the College had a hilariously good time. So ended the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Bryn Mawr College, with everyone who was present happy and proud to have had some share in celebrating the achievement of fifty years past, and in looking forward to the next fifty years to come,—to quote President Rhoads' inaugural speech, "at once a culmination and a beginning."

PRESIDENT PARK OPENS THE COLLEGE WITH A PLEA FOR ACTION ON THE PART OF LIBERALS

I have talked this morning as though the world—America, Europe, Africa—were as tranquil as our own corner of it,—as though our future were to unfold very much according to our plan and wish. I don't need to remind any one of you—of course you have already reminded yourselves—how far this is from the truth. Our security, our assurance of safety, our happiness if it depends on these, has narrowing margins; we can have less and less control over the plans for the future of the College, say—or for the life of any member of it sitting in this room, for that future, both near and distant, depends on political and economic events whose nature and outcome no one sees to the end. Bryn Mawr and other such places, Bryn Mawr students and other such people are still—for how long we don't know—out of the violence, the panic or the suffering which makes normal thinking impossible. On the other hand I trust we are neither so dulled nor so shallow that thinking is impossible. Our quiet—temporary though it may be—must be paid for by quickened attempts: first, at clearness of thought on the problems meeting us and second, at thinking out conduct and action. It is useful to dwell on this, for neither attempt has been usual or successful in America. We have not as a nation liked the discipline of co-operative thinking with its technique of argument and discussion, and further, what thinking we have done in regard to our principles and our responsibilities we have often failed to connect with personal action. Now we are met by complex problems, problems which can be solved only by a disciplined mind, but we have no thinking habit to fall back on,—no technique for meeting the simplest phase of our difficulties.

Many think we must inevitably, and why not now? drop into one of the two simplest and most direct philosophies—the philosophy of conservatism or the philosophy of radicalism—tie everything to the law of the past or break with that completely to frame a new future. Each of these groups tends, it seems to me, to overvalue the framework; to become infatuated with permanence itself rather than with the system to be preserved; with revolution itself rather than with the new system to be born. Their methods, their emotionalization are similar. One tends to give birth to the other; history is full of their zigzag processes. Each one quickly sets its philosophy to action. Now it has been the hope of many thinking people that the wasteful alternating plan could be done away with and that civilization could advance on a middle straight line, moving forward faster and also less grotesquely. But the actual champions of a middle course have often stopped with their theory. Where extremists have thought and acted, *they* have stopped with thinking. Perhaps because they disliked violent action they have not acted at all. Liberal thinkers have been easy optimists, have stopped and pointed the path, and perhaps at best gone down it without noticing how few followed. They have not acted together because they have not felt the fusing power of the emotion which sweeps the uncompromising radicals.

Now many of you come from these middle-of-the-road families. Many of the men and women under whom you will work here are of that persuasion and you will in many cases, therefore, try your mind out along this line first.

I am one of this section. I believe in "unbiased thinking," in "liberty of action" and the other battered phrases, but like the chorus in the Agamemnon I usually proceed to content myself with the cry, "Alas, alas! but may the good prevail." I and my like, you and your like, will have to go further if the last of us, like the dinosaur, is not to be buried in sand. Our phrases must be set to work on what is neither abstract nor theoretical, for our day is indeed over unless we are willing to move into the fight with the best weapon we can lay hands on, unless we are willing to work out conclusions, to apply and to vote our doctrines on the sore spots of the moment. Let me stop to question you. You and I have praiseworthy liberal beliefs, all flaming with emotion. What are we to do when and if the question of war is brought directly to America again? What of the increasing bitterness of capital and labor, clashing in a thousand places at once? At what point must we take arms against a sea of propaganda in our newspapers, our speakers, our friends, and what of the close relative of propaganda—the restriction of free speech in places publicly controlled? How are feverish racial questions to end in a world of nationalism?

You are embarking on a year of relative quiet; near enough to these cruelly hard problems not to forget them, driving yourself, I hope, to make up your mind on some of them—at least on a line of approach to them—not only in thought but in action. Remember that because you are not an extremist it does not follow that you are immovable. Indeed, something between extremes the world may in the end arrive at, and if this final middle point could be reached directly, not when a slow pendulum swinging to right and then to left comes at last to rest, civilization would greatly gain. The liberal in smooth seas accustomed himself to clearing the way and trusting to a great and good current. Today he tends to be either oblivious to his responsibility or Hamletized—rationalizing his delay by his unwillingness to make a poor choice of action.

Clearly our first business as non-extremists is, as it always has been, to get facts; clearly our second business is to so toughen our fibre that the challenge which outrageous international affairs, national affairs, local affairs, make to us, can be met. Both the businesses will follow you through your lives. But both of them—and that is the important thing this morning, the beginning for all of us of a year of education—are the immediate goal of education: the collecting, the testing, the co-ordinating of facts, and the exercising of the mind till it can force its way through complexities to arrive at direct and honest action.

The non-extremist not in academic repose but in action has I believe a fighting chance of *saving* the democratic state.

The Chinese Scholarship Committee of Bryn Mawr College and the Entertainment Committee of the Deanery announce a series of three lectures by George Rowley, M.F.A., Curator of Far Eastern Art and Archaeology and Associate Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University, at the Deanery on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, November 17th, 18th and 19th, at five o'clock. The general subject will be "Chinese Painting," and the first and second lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides, the third with original Chinese paintings from the DuBois Morris Collection. Tickets for the series at two dollars each and for the single lectures at one dollar each may be obtained from the Director of Publication, Taylor Hall.

BRYN MAWR IN ASIA MINOR: EXCAVATIONS AT TARSUS IN CILICIA, 1935

The last article which appeared in the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin about the excavations was more in the nature of a prophecy than a tale of things accomplished. On the basis of general observations made during the reconnaissance and of the material from soundings at a few sites, we told what we expected to find and what unsolved problems of archaeology it was legitimate to hope would be illuminated by our findings. It is now my congenial task to stand before you and present the results of our first season's work.*

Early in March, when the torrential rains which had fallen almost uninterruptedly during February, ceased, we settled at Tarsus. The hill of Göslü Kule, three hundred meters long and one hundred and fifty at the widest point, lies on the southeast edge of the modern town of Tarsus and has long served as a park. Our operations at first delighted the inhabitants. Women with babies, school children, men during their noonday rest, shepherds and goatherds followed by their flocks, crowded to the edge of our trenches, impeding the progress of our work and—as the cuttings deepened—endangering their own lives and those of their charges. In their wake came vendors of chick-peas, Turkish Delight and children's toys, in pursuit of the patrons who had deserted the thoroughfares of Tarsus. But fortunately the absence of sensational finds of gold and silver combined with the clouds of dust raised by our picks and the tactful admonitions of the local police came to our aid. When the nine days wonder was over and we had ensconced ourselves behind barbed wire defences we could work in peace.

While the main object of the excavation was to recover the cultural history of Tarsus in prehistoric times, we also hoped to get material of the later periods. With these different objects in view work was started at three points.

For the earlier centuries we turned to the southeastern end of the mound at a point where it reaches its maximum height represented by some twenty meters of artificial deposit. As a rule the highest spot of a prehistoric site is also, in more popular parlance the "Highspot" of the site. It is here that the deep deposits are likely to take us into the earliest period not found elsewhere. I have no doubt that the lowest levels of the Tarsus mound were laid down in neolithic times. It is here, too, that the most important buildings are placed. If there is a king, the royal palace; if a deity was worshipped, his or her temple, or if the hill was fortified, the most impregnable walls and enclosures. As the most commanding position it housed that which commanded: ruler, deity or military chief, as the case might be.

A thirty-meter square was here laid out, and in spite of much modern building we found that at one point a large area still existed which contained directly under the surface undisturbed deposits from about one thousand B. C. This means that we are now sure of a cultural sequence beginning with this date and going back

*My companions of the reconnaissance, Ann Hoskin and Robert Ehrich, were once more with me. Miss Dorothy Cox made the plans and drawings, cleaned and studied the coins, worked on the reconstruction and preliminary classification of lamps and in brief turned her hand to so many different tasks that it would be useless to enumerate them all. Miss Virginia Grace had charge of a section of the field work and helped with the inventories. Miss Hoskin did both field work and photography, not only taking but developing all our pictures, and Mr. Ehrich combined field work with the duties of anthropologist and foreman.

we know not how far. This alone would be notable, for it ensures the future success of our work from the scientific point of view. But this is not all. Already the heavy walls of an important building stand partially revealed. Earthenware plates with signs upon them resembling Hittite hieroglyphs have been found in connection with it, and in its neighborhood stamp and cylinder seals of great variety and interest. Most important of all, though, because it is our first historic document, is a small clay "bulla" (the impression in clay of a seal) of pyramidal shape which shows four Hittite hieroglyphic symbols surrounded by a cuneiform inscription. It tells us that this is the seal of a "Great King" and the hieroglyphs are those which stand for king, god, seal and stone. Such "bullae" have heretofore been found only at Bogaz Köy, the Hittite capitol. We know that Cilicia was conquered in the second half of the second millenium by the Hittites. Here then we have the seal of the conquering dynasty; for it is most unlikely that a Cilician prince would have dared at this time to assume the title of "Great King." In another part of this same area we have reached the later phases of the bronze age and from a single room recovered about sixteen vases which permit of restoration.

Immediately abutting upon these early buildings lies the debris of a Roman lamp and figurine factory. In order to provide a level space upon which to erect it, they had cut away a large part of the prehistoric accumulation. Terra cotta statuettes, a few complete, but more half-finished or discarded because imperfectly fired, together with lamps in similar condition, lay strewn about in great profusion, and with them the plaster molds from which they had been cast. Theatrical masks and figures of victorious horsemen and charioteers were very numerous. Undoubtedly the factory supplied the needs of the theatre, still existing in ruined condition on the northeast slope of the mound, and of the hippodrome which is said to have occupied the present emplacement of the American Tarsus College. All this material, therefore, represents a native school of art. Of the building itself nothing remained but fragments of a mosaic floor and many architectural members of finely worked stucco. From the evidence of coins and pottery found here we conclude that the factory was still flourishing in the second century of our era.

Underneath the factory there came to light the foundations of another Roman structure, probably a stoa, which also rested upon a fill of earth containing large quantities of broken pottery, lamps and figurines. These, again partly on the evidence of coins and partly on stylistic grounds, may be dated roughly from late Hellenistic to early imperial Roman times. Among the lamps were many with delightful scenes of native life. Here is the shepherd with his grazing flock, the metal worker at his forge, a monkey stealing grapes in a vineyard. Among the terra cotta statuettes, in addition to the gods and idealized youths and maidens of Hellenistic tradition, were many heads of startling realism, and such as went beyond realism to produce caricatures both humorous and cruel. These types are more specifically associated with the town of Alexandria in Egypt. The body of finds from this area and from elsewhere was much too large to permit of any but the most cursory preliminary study, but it is our hope that the students of the supporting institutions will come to work on it and help with the final publication. I think they will find themselves richly rewarded by material so varied and fresh.

Deserting the top of the hill for the moment and coming to our second area, situated likewise on the southern side of the mound but more towards the west, we

may report the finding of much Islamic pottery—going back in single instances to the eighth and ninth centuries A. D.—and of a well-preserved building of the same civilization which can be dated by coins of the Abaassid dynasty. The brilliant color of the Islamic wares form a striking contrast to the red monotone of the Roman. A number of glazed bowls could be completely restored, among them one with the figure of a cock of great vitality and boldness completely filling the interior surface. At lower levels came large Roman buildings with heavy walls standing to considerable height, a Hellenistic bath, and then walls of sun-dried brick with which pottery of the Cypriote Iron age and interesting examples of Phrygian ware from the interior of Anatolia were associated. The removal of the upper levels and the complete excavation of this building, in which trade relations with both the high plateau to the north and the island to the south are indicated by the juxtaposition of their wares, will form one of the first tasks of our coming campaign.

In our third area, destined eventually to form a single unit with the one described, we come more to the edge of the hill and find that it includes a large section of a late fortification wall. Though disturbed in part by the burials of an extensive Roman cemetery and more ruthlessly destroyed by the trenches cut by the French in the late world war, its course and general character can still be followed and understood. Partly of stone and partly of concrete and evidently much changed and rebuilt over a length of years, it bears witness to the varying fortunes of the town and of the successive disaster and destructions which befell it. The graves had no very rich equipment, but produced nevertheless some excellent specimens of plain and molded glass. In this area, too, there were lamps and terra cotta figurines in great variety, but I must pass them over in order to speak in more detail of what is perhaps the most interesting single piece produced by the excavation: a statuette of translucent rock crystal slightly over six centimeters in height. It represents a beardless man with deeply lined face and aquiline nose. He stands with folded arms and wears a long robe and originally, probably a conical headdress of some precious metal. Only the supporting core of crystal now exists. In spite of the difficulties inherent in the material and the summary treatment of hands and feet, the statuette is in reality neither primitive nor crude. The surface is very well worked and the curve of back and folded arms excellently indicated. The face has great character and individuality. I should judge it to be of Anatolian workmanship and of Hittite tradition: a member of that vague brotherhood labelled Syro-Hittite art. The stratum in which it was found as well as the character of the statuette itself suggests a date around one thousand B. C. At the lowest level reached in our 1935 campaign, and in part directly below the French war trench, lay an imposing building with walls of sun-burned brick more than three feet thick. Already four rooms have been excavated in whole or in part, but it will be necessary to move many meters of earth before it can be completely cleared. Here, too, were found plates with incised symbols reminiscent of Hittite hieroglyphs and a great quantity of pottery ranging in size from enormous jars to tiny bowls.

It is impossible to go further into the details of our work—it would take too many pages of the Bulletin—but I trust that I have said enough to give some idea of its extent, of the number of historical periods touched upon and the great variety and interest of the finds.

Hetty Goldman, 1903.



Photograph by Ida W. Pritchett

PRESIDENT-EMERITUS THOMAS AND PRESIDENT PARK, OCTOBER, 1935

PRESIDENT PARK OUTLINES THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

Fifty years ago this fall the College was formally opened to its first students, but "the patient work of its preparation" which President Rhoads refers to in his inaugural speech goes many years further back. With those beginnings I must begin.

Bryn Mawr has always felt keenly its rights and responsibilities as a college for women, and it is perhaps salutary for us to recall that not a woman but a man was its founder. That he was of Quaker stock, by inheritance then, concerned with education and accepting serenely the equality of men and women before God if not entirely before men, makes his gift to us of a plan and a fortune less surprising.

Joseph Wright Taylor was born in 1810, the youngest child in a large family of New Jersey Friends, his father a graduate of Princeton and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, his mother an accredited minister of the meeting. She was a woman of strong character. When in 1813, following in the steps of English Friends, American Friends started their first asylum for the insane in Frankford, Sarah Taylor had a deep concern. She waited ten years until Joseph was thirteen, persuaded her husband to give up his large country practice and undertook with him the charge of the asylum, that little understood and difficult task. Joseph was in time sent to his father's medical school, graduated before he was twenty, signed up instantly for a voyage as ship's surgeon on an East Indiaman going to India, where his only recorded adventure is the care of a sick elephant on the return journey, and shortly after joined his older brothers, who were established as tanners and leather merchants in Cincinnati. There in 1840 his charming portrait was drawn by his friend, Isaac Shoemaker. He was a member of this prosperous firm for almost twenty years. In 1849 he took the first of those journeys which were to be the resource of his leisure and to bring him in contact with English Quakers of culture and intellectual interests like the Gurneys, Hodgkins and Forsters, and a few years later he terminated his business career finally and withdrew his share of the money (a not unusual thing in those days for a member of a family firm), bought with part of it a hundred-acre estate at Burlington, New Jersey, and invested the rest wisely and profitably. At Woodlands he was the squire, managing his farms, riding his blooded horses, enjoying the cultivated men and women who were his neighbors, but often breaking off his quiet rural pleasures for travel abroad and at home. Unusual for a Friend of that time are his careful comments on Continental galleries in his letters and equally unusual the elegance and style of his clothes—black satin stock and blue figured waistcoat, with a plain suit always reserved for Quarterly meeting. A little girl remembers that she "always watched to see Dr. Taylor come into meeting, which he did with so much grace, and I might say, style."

Between his return to New Jersey and the making of his will lie twenty years of slow-moving, pleasant leisure. One may surmise that more than a few currents set moving in those years met in the result. The amount of his property and the fact that he had no wife and children made him deliberate carefully on its disposal; his deep religious feeling, his professional training, his appreciation of culture and

breadth of view turned his thoughts to education; his sense of justice, his liking and respect for the many women among his friends, made him decide on a gift which would increase the facilities for education among women. He had become a manager of Haverford College in 1854, the first year of his return to New Jersey. This was an important fact in Bryn Mawr's pre-natal existence, for he served at Haverford with Francis King, of Baltimore, later to be one of the first trustees of Johns Hopkins University and his close adviser on Bryn Mawr affairs, and with eleven of the thirteen men whom he was to designate in his will as trustees of his new college. (The interlocking directorate between the two colleges happily continues to this day.) The first knowledge of his intention is in 1876, when he told Francis King he might found a Quaker college for women near his own place at Burlington. A year later he attended all the sessions of an informal conference on education held by a group of Friends in Baltimore. This was again important for us, because with the members of the conference under President Gilman's guidance, he saw the then newly established Johns Hopkins and heard from Gilman in Francis King's house an account of its innovations in educational policy. It is significant that Dr. Taylor turned instantly to President Gilman as an adviser in the project he himself was debating. The first approach was apparently met with a suggestion that the new college might well be an annex to Johns Hopkins, but failing this, President Gilman magnanimously sent him to see the separate colleges for women,—Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, and Smith. President Seelye, of Smith, in speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bryn Mawr, says that on this visit of Dr. Taylor he in turn attempted delicately to suggest that an existing institution might be strengthened rather than a new woman's college established. But both presidents rallied and gallantly wrote letters of advice and suggestion to their determined visitor. President Seelye's is far-seeing and practical. Perhaps the most significant sentences in President Gilman's letter advise the founder of a new college for women to follow the choice made by Johns Hopkins in the controversy between required and elective systems of study—just initiated by Eliot at Harvard—and at the opening of Bryn Mawr eight years later was announced the adaptation made by the Dean of the College of the three-year Johns Hopkins undergraduate course based on "groups of studies" to a four-year "group system" at Bryn Mawr.

On February 19, 1877, Dr. Taylor drew a will leaving the greater part of his estate, somewhat over $1,000,000, for a college or institution to extend "to women the opportunities for a college education which are so freely offered to young men." The sum was to cover the necessary buildings and the endowment fund. He empowered his thirteen trustees to select a site and to establish a college; he dwelt on his own ideas for it in detail and almost affectionately, but before he ended he courageously told the trustees to use their discretion in promoting his object. Having drawn the will and finding himself still alive and competent, he went on to carry out its provisions himself. He began to ride through the farms and estates west of Philadelphia looking for the land he wanted. In October, 1877, he got an option on what had been known as the Humphreys tract, in February he bought the land, engaged an architect, started work on two buildings, and almost daily made the difficult journey from Burlington to Bryn Mawr to superintend their progress.

The land which Dr. Taylor bought was what in his own mind he had set out to buy—a high and healthy tract, somewhere on the line of the Pennsylvania

Railroad and near enough to Haverford College to admit the possibility of co-operation "in the use of gas and water, or even in library and teaching."

On this land, foundations began to be laid and building material to pile up. For the next three months Dr. Taylor had the excitement and pleasure of his thoughts and his activity. Francis King wrote him that fall, "Thy various items about bricks, spring hedges and president interest me very much." But he was seventy years old; his tiresome journeys and days of exposure helped to aggravate an existing heart condition, and in January, 1880, after a few days of illness, he died.

At once and during the five years following Dr. Taylor's death the trustees he named in his will proceeded to carry out his wishes. His foremost adviser, Francis King, of Baltimore, a liberal and wise man who had worked with Gilman at Johns Hopkins from its foundation, was made chairman. They met immediately and incorporated as the Trustees of *Bryn Mawr College*—the name Dr. Taylor had himself used in his last letter—convenient, as the Trustees note, because it had recently been given both to the local postoffice and railroad station. They felt strongly their responsibility to preserve the capital of the endowment from too great yearly expenditures. The academic building now named Taylor Hall must necessarily be carried along; but for the next two years other work was held up so that interest could flow back into the principal. In 1883 they cautiously set about direct preparations again, accepted a plan for the grounds and started work on Cottage No. 1, soon to be called Merion Hall. In the fall of 1883 a small circular announced the opening of the College for 1885.

In this five-year interval a new figure and a new policy had come into increasing importance. Dr. Rhoads, known gratefully to us all now as the first president of the College, took more and more responsibility for its material progress.

And an important change had been made in the plan for the College. Dr. Taylor's will with all its generosity of spirit had described an institution closely connected not only in spirit, but in outward usages with the Society of Friends. At its close, as I have said, he gave liberty to the Trustees he was appointing to make any changes in the provisions that seemed to them necessary and wise. When the College opened, the close outward relation to the Society of Friends was not underlined. The core of Quaker tradition, freedom of religious observance and personal liberty of conduct, was retained, coming to the surface in—remarkable phenomena in a college of the eighties—the purely voluntary attendance at all religious exercises and an agreement with the later proposal that the students should govern themselves. It seems to me remarkable that this change was reached by the Quakers forming the Board through prolonged discussion among themselves and without outside pressure.

James E. Rhoads, of a family living near Bryn Mawr for almost two hundred years, had had, like Dr. Taylor, a medical education at the University of Pennsylvania and was a skilled and much-loved physician in Germantown until his large practice proved too much for his strength. He was a man of affairs and had always a concern for social problems. The most influential minister in Germantown meeting, the largest Friends meeting in the United States, for twenty years a manager of Haverford College, a founder of the Friends Association for the Relief and Education of Freedman, for twenty-six years and until his death chairman of the Committee of Friends on Indian affairs and a frequent visitor to the then almost



THE EARLY COLLEGE

The Gymnasium

Merion Hall

Taylor Hall

The cottages which were remodeled into the Deanery

inaccessible reservations, he was also the kind of person whom such a Board of Trustees would naturally have desired to be the head of their undertaking. Of a deeply religious nature but with tolerance and respect for all other serious and honest opinion, wise in choosing his standards and persistant in keeping to them, direct and honest, he had a warmth of nature which showed itself at once to anyone who saw or talked with him. Few such fine tributes have ever been paid to a colleague as the address of Miss Thomas, then newly president of the College, when President Rhoads died in 1895. It was fortunate indeed for Bryn Mawr College that the man she described from her years of close co-operation with him took a leading part in its early councils. In January, 1883, he had been made vice-president of the Board; in January, 1884, he was elected President of the College.

But out of the ground prepared up to this point so wisely, liberally, discriminatingly by the fathers and uncles of the College (if I may call them so) and their advisers—out of that alone the Bryn Mawr which its graduates know would not have grown. Onto the scene at the same moment came an extraordinary young woman. The wise plans are suddenly humming with life, ideas implicit in them are recognized and put into action; new ideas appear; a fiery imagination, a keen brain, an imperious will suddenly plays over and through everything. At the same meeting of the Trustees which elected Dr. Rhoads president, M. Carey Thomas was appointed Dean of the College.

The daughter of Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, she herself, as she has often told Bryn Mawr students, was able to go to Cornell only after much opposition from her father, later to be her supporter as a member of the Bryn Mawr Board. In her mother's voice we hear Miss Thomas' own. Mary Whitall Thomas spoke at a Conference of Friends on Education in 1880 in connection with the new project at Bryn Mawr. She said, "Now we women have our chance! Boys have had a chance, but we never had one before. Let us see to it that we make the best use of it. . . . What women want is power; not to support themselves, but power to do something. . . . There is much work that women could do for themselves, if they were properly trained, better than men can do it for them, but it has been given to men because they were better acquainted with the details of business. The next generation of women should have an opportunity to show what they can do."

Cornell and undergraduate work fired Miss Thomas with a plan more daring still. She succeeded in studying at Johns Hopkins for a year, and then in a flight to Europe to study at the Universities of Leipsig, Zurich and Paris, taking her doctor's degree with highest honors at Zurich in 1882. On her return, a happy fate befell Bryn Mawr College and the young scholar herself—in their almost instant connection. She knew already in Baltimore the two influential groups: Bryn Mawr Trustees and Johns Hopkins teachers. Beautiful, vivid, dynamic, fresh from prolonged academic training in European universities as well as in an American college, she was ready to organize and administer the projected programme.

A second circular was published in 1884, to which was signed the names of James Rhoads, President, and M. Carey Thomas, Dean, an academic title used then for the first time. In the modest publication two purposes stated in Dr. Taylor's will appeared transmuted into adventurous academic proposals. He had suggested the provision of advanced study for teaching: the new College displayed systematic

courses of graduate instruction, the first in any woman's college and close to the first in America, and as a symbol of the importance attached to this part of the academic plan four fellowships with stipends were announced. He had wished to give young women the opportunities offered to young men: the College proposed a careful and balanced plan. Undergraduate courses in eight departments were to be directed by highly trained scholars; in each field was arranged a solid introduction, five hours a week for a year, of general information and training in method leading the way to at least two years of more advanced work. Of these courses the college laid down a rather heavy requirement; a few free choices were allowed. The major part of the time was allotted by the Bryn Mawr "group system" to two related subjects chosen by the student, but which once chosen must be studied in accordance with a plan laid down by the College. And again supporting the undergraduate work were the course requirements for admission, rigorous in standard and each leading to the gate of its own examination. Such an aspiring opportunity was offered at the moment to but few young men!

In the interval yet remaining between circular and opening, the academic building, a residence hall and a gymnasium were completed and rose high and bare on the hill; a faculty of eight—six men and two women—were engaged. "Not from lack of ability but from lack of opportunity," President Rhoads said in his opening speech, "the number of women fitted to be instructors is small." And in September just where we lately saw the undergraduates return under Pembroke arch, loaded with their bags and hockey sticks, the first class picked their way along "the drives and walks rough with newly cut and uncrushed stone" through the two gateways toward Taylor Hall.

The outer semblance of a college was ready to receive them. Taylor Hall disclosed class and seminary rooms, the college offices, and also a chapel, a library, and laboratories for chemistry and biology, even a carpenter shop in the basement. In Merion, described in an early report as having an architectural beauty that "will ever give an agreeable aspect to the college premises, and will justify its cost by the pleasure it will impart to visitors and residents," graduates and undergraduates were to live—in separate rooms but closetless; to the small red brick gymnasium they were to go for chestweights and dumbbells.

We have no picture except in words of the first athletic period, but that picture I will give you: "They wore full Turkish trousers, a loose blouse, and tennis shoes. Dark red and blue were the favorite colors. . . . The scene in the busy hours (was) a very animated one; girls pushing and pulling weights, rowing and jumping, flying through the air on rings or trapezes, or running in steady line around the upper gallery which serve(d) as a running track."

President Rhoads was already in the just-finished Cartref, the Dean in one of the three little frame houses which were bought with the land, at once and of course named the Deanery, and keeping the name throughout President Thomas's reign and under her heirs, the Alumnae Association. And to its waiting buildings and officers, to its waiting academic plans there now arrived the faculty and students. Bryn Mawr as we know the College came to life.

PRESIDENT BOWMAN TRACES THE RELATIONSHIP OF BRYN MAWR AND JOHNS HOPKINS

In the letter from your President requesting me to address you today there is reference to the cordial relations existing between Bryn Mawr and the Johns Hopkins University. In the face of that kind allusion I am ready to concede everything that she or others may claim for the education of women. The greatness of women, their magnanimity, their generosity was never so strikingly revealed as in the history of the relations of these two institutions. For she need have gone back but a little way in history to find material that might have led her to phrase her invitation in quite different form. To the present Dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Dr. Alan M. Chesney, I am indebted for the following resumé, which will, I am sure, interest Miss Thomas, and so interest all of you likewise.

The Johns Hopkins University opened its doors in 1876, and one year later the Trustees of that institution were brought face to face with the problem of the admission of women as students. As is not unusual, a specific case which had to be settled was the means of bringing the general problem squarely before the authorities of the university.

A young Baltimore woman, then but twenty years of age, who had just received her A.B. degree from Cornell University, applied for admission to the Johns Hopkins University, seeking to study for the A.M. degree under the late Professor Gildersleeve. This young lady was Miss M. Carey Thomas, a member of a well-known family of Baltimore and herself a daughter of one of the Trustees of the university. Miss Thomas's request was considered at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on November 5, 1877, and the Board voted to grant it, but in so doing attached an extraordinary condition to her admission. In the Board's own words she was "to have direction of studies by the university professors, and the final examination for degrees *without class attendance in the university.*"

At the same meeting the Board considered the general problem of admission of women to the university and adopted a resolution of which the last clause, the fifth, is the most interesting. This clause reads as follows: "5th (Resolved) That for the present, the Board declines to receive young ladies as students in the usual classes, and as attendants upon lectures not specially excepted." While Miss Thomas was admitted as a candidate for an advanced degree, it was with the extraordinary reservation that she would not be permitted to attend classes! It is not surprising, therefore, that the young lady, after one year of study under such conditions, withdrew from the university, and her letter to the Trustees in explanation of her withdrawal is a model of restraint and deserves to be quoted in full.

"To the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University.
"Gentlemen:

"A year ago by your kindness I was admitted into the Johns Hopkins University as a candidate for a second degree. I naturally supposed that this would have permitted me to share in the unusual facilities afforded to post graduate students under the able instruction of Professor Gildersleeve. But the condition 'without class attendance' has been understood to exclude me from attendance upon the Greek seminarium and the advanced instruction given to the other post graduate students of the university.

"I have thus found myself dependent upon such assistance as Professor Gildersleeve could give at the expense of his own time and which, notwithstanding his great personal kindness, I hesitate to encroach upon. My object in entering the university was not so much to obtain a degree, as to profit by the inestimable assist-

ance Professor Gildersleeve gives his pupils. A trial of a year, during which I received no help other than advice in reference to my course of reading and the privilege of passing an examination, has convinced me that the assistance referred to cannot, under the present regulations, be obtained. I make this explanation to you, in order that my withdrawal may not be prejudicial to any other applicant and because, as far as I have been informed, the only official recognition of my relation to the university exists upon your minutes.

"Respectfully,
"M. C. Thomas."

To the credit of the Board of Trustees of the university, it should be said that Miss Thomas's letter was not pigeon-holed, but was incorporated in the minutes of the Board and thus became a part of the formal records of the Johns Hopkins University, a fact which, so far as I know, has not been revealed to Miss Thomas until this moment.

The attitude of the authorities of the university at that time forced Miss Thomas to go to Europe to pursue her studies, and in 1882, four years after she left Hopkins, she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *summa cum laude,* at the University of Zurich. Two years later she set about organizing Bryn Mawr College. It is to the everlasting credit of Miss Thomas that she did not allow the Hopkins incident to abate in any way her warm friendship for the Baltimore institution, as we shall see later, when we come to the opening of the Medical School.

A second and again unsuccessful attempt by women to breach the walls of the Johns Hopkins University was made in 1880, two years after Miss Thomas's departure. . . .

In spite of these two set-backs, however, the women kept up their siege and finally won out. In the end it was money that carried the day. In reality, the ladies bought off the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University for the sum of $500,000, the price being set by the Trustees themselves! It is true that the women did not get a complete and unconditional surrender, but they got a most important concession, namely, their admission to the Medical School on the same terms as men. They gave the university a half a million dollars for a Medical School, and attached that condition to their gift. . . .

In the matter of securing a Medical School for the Johns Hopkins University, Miss Thomas played a most important part, and demonstrated thereby her warm friendship for the university. A national committee of women had been formed for the purpose of raising a sum of money in order to secure in the United States opportunities for medical education for women. The Baltimore committee engaged in this task was headed by Mrs. Nancy Morris David. By the year 1890 it had gathered together $100,000, and the committee proceeded to offer this sum to the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University for a medical school if the Trustees would agree to admit women to the school upon the same terms as men. The Trustees accepted the money and the condition, but stipulated that the school should not be opened until a total of $500,000 was actually in hand. The committee kept on working, and by the latter part of 1892 of that year Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett, of Baltimore, informed the Trustees of the university that she would give the balance of the half million dollars fund to make possible the opening of the School of Medicine. . . . There is no doubt that Miss Thomas, who was Miss Garrett's most intimate friend and adviser up to the time of her death, played a major role in interesting Miss Garrett in the cause of medical education for women, and in influencing her to give her splendid donation for this purpose to the Johns Hopkins University.

To Miss Thomas, therefore, as well as to Miss Garrett, are due the sincere thanks of the university. For masculine doubt they substituted feminine certainty. When the door was found locked they opened it with the keys of goodness and mercy.

PRESIDENT-EMERITUS THOMAS' HISTORICAL SKETCH AND PLEA FOR WOMEN SCHOLARS

Fifty-seven years ago I was asked by the Founder of Bryn Mawr whether I thought that women professors would be as willing to teach in co-educational colleges or annexes as in women's colleges. He was then considering making his new college an annex to the Johns Hopkins. Having just graduated from Cornell and having seen no women except charwomen employed by the University I innocently replied that I felt sure that women even if they wanted to would be permitted to teach only in women's colleges. What I said was true then and it is true now, fifty-seven years later. Firty-one years ago the Trustees of Bryn Mawr and President James E. Rhoads asked me to plan the curriculum, nominate the professors, and select the students for the new college. At every anniversary of Bryn Mawr the great qualities of her first president should be honored. He was consumed by the flame of a great love for the best as he knew it. Had he not been what he was during those first nine critical years from 1885 to 1894 Bryn Mawr College could not be what it is today.

The next nine months were like a dream of *The Arabian Nights*. I was twenty-seven years old. I had just returned from four years' study in France, Germany and Switzerland with one of the brand-new Ph.D. degrees in my pocket. I had studied in two American and four foreign universities. I thought I knew what we did *not* want in Bryn Mawr. But how to get what we *did* want—the right students, the right professors, the right course of study? How to organize our new little college with its tiny endowment so as to create women scholars, women research workers, women writers, women thinkers? Alone I could never have found the answer had not everyone helped—President Gilman and his splendid group of Hopkins professors, my German, French and Swiss professors (who recommended six of our early faculty including Jacques Loeb whom we called from Germany to open our department of physiology), also the many individual American professors whom I consulted and, of course, the presidents and professors of Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and the remarkable group of women then organizing Radcliffe.

I can perhaps best explain what Bryn Mawr did by telling you what Bryn Mawr did first. This is not as conceited as it sounds. It was much easier to do things first in 1885 than in 1935. Bryn Mawr solved the problem of getting the right students by making her entrance examinations the most difficult in the United States, and she kept them the most difficult for thirty-six years. This worked like a charm. Clever babies were predestined for Bryn Mawr in their cradles. Ambitious head-mistresses persuaded their ablest pupils to prepare for Bryn Mawr. We have had splendid material to work on. Bryn Mawr got the right professors by appointing only holders of the new Ph.D. degree, Woodrow Wilson being the only exception taking his Ph.D. examinations later. There were then, as far as we could find out, only four women Ph.D.'s in the world, two in mathematics, and we appointed three of them. For twenty-seven years our professors were freed from all executive and committee work which was done by college secretaries, and their output of original work and research was amazing. It has, in my opinion, never been

equalled since the Bryn Mawr faculty took over the futile and exhausting committee work peculiar to American university faculties but unknown abroad. Our early professors were called away so rapidly by other universities at double their Bryn Mawr salaries that youth taught youth in the first three decades of the college which, I believe, is ideal teaching. Bryn Mawr opened with, and has always maintained, one requirement that I think exists nowhere else outside of foreign universities. Every teacher of undergraduates gives at least three hours time to conducting graduate work. Only so is inspiring teaching possible. Bryn Mawr was the first of the women's colleges to build in 1890 Low Buildings, a residence hall for her women professors and to refuse to permit them to live in the college dormitories, thus saving their time for recration and their own work.

Bryn Mawr did many other things first or second only to Johns Hopkins. She was proud of her Baltimore nickname of "Miss Johns Hopkins." Second only to the Hopkins Bryn Mawr offered resident fellowships and opened with four of the value of $500, soon increased to one in each graduate department. In 1892 she was the first American college or university to offer resident fellowships for foreign students, ten in all, eagerly competed for by English, French, Italian, Spanish and Scandinavian women. I have never spoken abroad when women in the audience have not come forward to call Bryn Mawr blessed and tell what these fellowships had meant to them. In 1885 Bryn Mawr was, and still is, the only college to award a European Fellowship for study abroad to the best student in each senior class and to require for graduation a reading knowledge of French and German. Bryn Mawr opened in 1885 with what I believe was the right course of undergraduate study adapted and enlarged to four years from the three years Johns Hopkins plan which was probably adapted in its turn by Johns Hopkins from the Ph.D. requirements of German universities. Bryn Mawr called it the "Group System" which name was at once accepted by Johns Hopkins. At our Twenty-fifth Anniversary we found that twenty-two other universities had introduced it in the Bryn Mawr form. Bryn Mawr changed it in 1925, but I like to think that the remarkable achievements of many of the women who studied at Bryn Mawr during the first forty years may be due in part to their strenuous training under the Group System. The Self-Government Charter granted the students by the Trustees in 1892 placed their conduct outside the classrooms entirely in their own hands, no member of the faculty or staff having ever served on the Self-Government Board. I believe that it was, and is, the only completely independent system in existence and it is still working well after forty-three years.

John Stewardson and Walter Cope in 1902 created the American Collegiate Gothic style of architecture for Bryn Mawr's beautiful buildings which were later copied by Princeton, Pennsylvania, Chicago, and many other universities.

Of all the many letters I have received from Bryn Mawr graduates there is one that pleases me most, although like many other such letters it is a two-edged sword: "Dear President Thomas: I have forgotten everything I learned at Bryn Mawr, but I still see you standing in chapel and telling us to believe in women." In two months from today I shall be three score and nineteen years old, and this is my last speech. I find that I cannot close it without asking you now not only "to believe in women," which, of course, you all do, but actively to help women scholars in their time of great need. The late Dr. William H. Welch, the head of the Johns Hopkins

medical faculty from the opening of the Medical School in 1893 until his death a year ago, gave the commencement address on my retirement in 1922. Before speaking he had made a scientific study such as only he could make of the Higher Education of Women. He said to me before leaving: "Bryn Mawr is committing a crime against women scholars and women scientific investigators. Women like men can never become truly eminent unless they receive the reward of their labors. They must have full professorships, important laboratory positions and the presidencies of women's colleges. I am shocked to find that even at Bryn Mawr at least one-half of your full professors are men and that in the many hundreds of co-educational colleges in the United States there are practically no women professors and that even some of the few separate women's colleges have men as presidents instead of women. College presidencies," he continued, "are the great prizes of the teaching profession and also college presidents exert a strong influence on secondary schools and colleges. I understand that there are only twenty-eight or thirty women's colleges among the hundreds of co-educational and separate colleges for men. Why," he asked indignantly, "should great women educators be deprived of these few educational prizes and the important educational influence they exert? No men could be expected to do distinguished work in teaching and research under such discouraging conditions. How long," he asked indignantly, "are other women going to permit women scholars to be compelled to make bricks without straw?" I could make no answer. I was deeply humiliated. I realized as never before that my generation had opened to women only opportunities to study, only the knowledge of how to make bricks, but that we had not given them the rewards of scholarship. We had not provided them with the straw with which to make bricks. It was thirteen years ago that Dr. Welch foresaw this danger to women scholars and the danger instead of becoming less has since become much more alarming. Your generation must come to the rescue. It will not be difficult. My generation has given you political power. You have also financial power. Statistics show that one-half of the invested wealth of the United States is controlled by women. As educated women you have more influence than women have ever had before with your fathers, brothers, husbands, sons and daughters. When you or your husbands or fathers make large memorial gifts to co-educational universities why not require that women's attainments shall be recognized by professorships. When you give large sums to hospitals, why not make it a condition that women physicians shall be allowed to compete freely for internships and professorships? All state-supported schools and universities are managed by elected or appointed boards. Why not have the right men and women, including yourselves, put on these boards and then why not insist on equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities of advancement for women? Women scholars will no longer have to make bricks without straw as soon as you realize that they need help. My fifty years of experience in working with Bryn Mawr alumnae and students and with other college women assures me that as soon as you understand the situation you will give women scholars bushels of straw to make bricks with.

I believe that there is no more lasting satisfaction and no greater happiness in life than caring for, and if possible working for, something that seems to us very much worth while. I think that many of you who are working for Bryn Mawr both on and off the campus already feel that to give women students opportunities for the best intellectual training is one of these very worthwhile things.

DR. FLEXNER DISCUSSES THE PLACE OF SCIENCE IN THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, IN SPEAKING FOR DR. SABIN'S COLLEAGUES

Because lack of space prevents the Bulletin *from carrying all of the speech which, with the others made at the Fiftieth Anniversary will be reprinted by the College, the following excerpt has been chosen. Dr. Flexner outlined the history of medical research in the fifty years since Bryn Mawr was founded, and after a very warm tribute to President Park in connection with his discussions with her about the new science building, went on to say:*

. . . The place of the biochemist in the newer medicine cannot be over-rated. His work has passed from the study of the dead constituents of organs and tissues to the far more difficult and subtle investigation of the chemical changes which occur in the living cell, in both the normal and the pathological state. And the part which the younger sister science of biophysics, is playing is only less significant and fundamental than that of biochemistry. In both cases, the application of new methods and the invention and employment of more exact and sensitive apparatus have had a determining share in the progress made. It is a far cry from the chance discovery by Galvani in 1786 of the action of electric currents on muscles, to the perfection by Einthoven of the strong galvanometer or electrocardiograph in 1903, later much improved, which registers in a language of telegraphic symbols that the instructed can read and interpret, the motions of the several chambers of the heart; and the invention of delicate thermopiles and the application of the vacuum tube to the measurement of the chemical heat production and the excited electric impulses of nerves in action.

These things are now becoming the daily practices of the biological, chemical, and physical laboratories, not of medical schools only, but of colleges and universities. The applications being made and to be made are too numerous to mention, and new ones are arising almost daily. How necessary, therefore, that a college with the advanced standards of Bryn Mawr should offer its students laboratory facilities where this new, indispensable, fruitful knowledge can be taught and extended. I am, therefore, more deeply gratified than I can well express that a major purpose to which funds now being secured by the alumnae are to be applied, is the erection of a new laboratory to supplement Dalton Hall, built forty years ago, and for its time a model laboratory, now necessarily inadequate and out of date.

The natural home of science is the college and university. It is there that the student is exposed at an early age to the fascinations of its pursuit, and it is there also that those priceless years from seventeen to twenty-one can be employed in the acquisition of technical skill as well as scientific knowledge. To the facilities of the college and university there have been added those of other institutions in which science is cultivated. The research institute will, however, not take the place of the college; it will supplement and extend the opportunity for selected scientists, and provide limited postgraduate study for younger men and women. We may liken the purposes of the research institutes of the day to those of the learned academies which arose in the seventeenth century. Both came at a time when scientific knowledge was expanding rapidly, when many technical devices were being invented and perfected, and when the speed of discovery outran the ability

of the colleges to keep pace with the new developments, and the need for more intimate association among investigators, and voluntary co-operation came to be felt. The learned academies have continued to function, although in a manner different from that to which they owe their origin; the research institutions will also, I believe, continue to flourish, drawing on the colleges and universities for staff, and repaying them in the special opportunities afforded. But the main research will continue in the far-flung colleges, at least so long as the curricula make room for it, since the combination of teacher and investigator is a highly favorable one to the development of individual talent.

We often hear that in science, as in other pursuits, chance favors the prepared mind. Now I hold that discovery is the reward of the apt investigator as well as the unusually gifted person whom we call a genius. Aptitude plus the training which gives skill, plus the love or devotion which ensures relentless labor, yields precious fruits. A sense of adventure and the possession of a kind of courageous imagination in the aspiring youth, combined with intelligence and industry, will carry him far. . . .

However that may be, let there be no mistake—a stimulating teacher arouses latent impulses in apt students which otherwise might be lost. Happy is the college which counts among its faculty teachers possessing stimulating personalities; and thrice happy the teacher who may point to pupils whose accomplishments excel his own!

And now, Doctor Sabin, I desire to salute you in the name of your associates at the Rockefeller Institute, and your confrères everywhere. Your fruitful years of teaching and research, in which you united a love of work and a love of your pupils, have won you an abiding place in the hearts of your contemporaries, and have made you the worthy recipient of the M. Carey Thomas prize. I wish also to congratulate the College on the possession of this prize to bestow on an American woman in any profession or art which she has enriched. May it always remain a mark of high distinction.

PRESIDENT PARK PRESENTS THE AWARD

Dr. Sabin, in behalf of the committee I have the honor of giving you the M. Carey Thomas award. We believe you to be the foremost woman among American investigators in science. We know that you are original, versatile and significant in your own achievement, and stimulating to your associates and your students. Women are often charged with lack in initiative; we take pleasure in hearing your pupils say that you are of a bold school, daring to use imagination as well as skill and patience in your research, and that in consequence your contribution to scientific advance is made up not only of your own slowly proved results but by the start and stir which you have given to other investigators. Young women who in colleges and universities are turning instinctively to the laboratory and the research experiment need to see ahead of them such an investigator and to know something of the road she has travelled. And all of us whose experiences and ways of living are affected directly or indirectly by such work as you and your fellow-workers have done need to recognize our debt. This award to you is in small measure a symbol of such payment.

DR. SABIN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS AWARD

I cannot express adequately to you and to your committee the pleasure I feel in receiving this prize, for there is distinction to an honour which bears the name of M. Carey Thomas.

But why does an honour from Bryn Mawr touch so deep a sense of gratification? It is because of the traditions of this place and all that they have meant for scholarship and for women. I remember so vividly getting the feel of this on the occasion, now thirteen years ago, when Miss Thomas retired from the Presidency of the College. There was not a single person who spoke at that time, former members of the faculty and former students alike, who did not bring out that the influence of Miss Thomas had been in a quite unique manner fostering toward high standards of work. This is what she has bequeathed to the College. What a gratification it must be to her, President Park, that you have the same feeling for scholarship and that you have carried on and extended the high traditions of Bryn Mawr.

It seems to me fitting that I should speak of certain points concerning the influence of Miss Thomas on education in science. As is well known, the greatest function of the President of any institution of learning is the choosing of a faculty. Moreover, real ability for this function consists in having the insight to select scholars while they are still young, before they have demonstrated their full power. To use only one example, but that one striking enough, the early faculty of Bryn Mawr College included three young men who became our most distinguished biologists. Edmund B. Wilson, Thomas Hunt Morgan, and Jacques Loeb have given American biology world-pre-eminence. It was, I think, Professor Wilson who first won from Europe full recognition for American biological research. In 1911 he was invited by the editor of the *Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie* to republish in a foreign journal his work on the X-chromosome in relation to sex. It is interesting to recall that in this article he gave full credit to the work of Netty Stevens, who had independently and at the same time made the same discovery. As you well know, Miss Stevens did her work here and she had here a research position with almost no obligations for teaching, such as is seldom held in our universities except by the professor emeritus. Such a group of scientists as was and is still assembled here depends, of course, on the presence of the graduate school which was established at Bryn Mawr from the start along with the undergraduate department.

I want next to dwell on the influence which Miss Thomas exerted on medical education. The opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1893 was made possible by a fund raised by a group of women led by Miss Thomas and Miss Mary E. Garrett, of Baltimore. The money for this fund was in the main contributed by Miss Garrett, but far more important than the actual gift of money, which determined the time of opening the new medical school, were the conditions under which the fund was given and accepted. I think that Miss Garrett would be especially pleased to have us here recognize the role which Miss Thomas played in this event. She laid down the conditions which were to be met, namely, a college degree or its equivalent, a knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology, proficiency in foreign languages, and the admission of women on the same terms as men.

These events have not yet been adequately described, and it is to be hoped that Miss Thomas will deal with the subject in her autobiography. As new historical data, I present the following: During the last year of his life, Dr. William H. Welch told me that the conditions proposed by Miss Thomas had been discussed; that indeed he himself had outlined them in a public address without, however, any faith in the possibility of their adoption. These are great events in the history of the medical profession of which we are speaking. Certain it was that the adoption of these requirements for admission to the new medical school in Baltimore lifted the standards of the whole medical profession in this country and made medicine a graduate subject. Within a short time all the good schools raised their standards of admission and the poorest schools were closed. . . .

Enough has been said to show that Miss Thomas had a profound influence on medical education. In her attitude of no compromise of standards, even when they were deemed utterly impracticable, I fancy that she had two things in mind, first, an intense belief in the value of higher education, and second, a determination that if she were to help women into professional work, it should be only for work of the highest standard. The admission of women into the Johns Hopkins Medical School on the same terms as men has opened up to women every opportunity for advanced work in medicine which they have since had. From this it is clear how great is my own personal obligation to Miss Thomas.

May I now say a word about women in science? Since we are still told that women are an inferior group in the affairs of the mind, I propose to ask the question, What new data on this subject have the past fifty years brought forth? It is important to discuss this matter dispassionately and quite without emotion,—as I, for one, perhaps could not have done forty years ago. Forty years of study in science have convinced me that the book of human progress has not been closed and the possibilities of development are not yet defined. We admit at once that no great volume of scientific work has yet been done by women. But is there any work by women, judged rigidly "by the same standards as for men," which is of such high quality that it marks a milestone in scientific progress? If we can say yes, then we shall argue that Nature is not so prodigal of that grade of ability as to make it wise to waste any of it.

In answer to this question, I wish to speak of the work of three women, all of them European, whose work in science has this common characteristic, that it has opened up whole new fields of knowledge.

I shall not linger to prove the point about Madame Curie, for her share in opening up the subject of radio-activity and its significance in revealing the structure of matter are too well established to need emphasis.

My second name is less well known. A little more than fifty years ago there was a young girl of nineteen in a small town of north Germany, with a strong bent for research, but when her brother went to the University of Göttingen, she, according to the customs of her country, remained at home. Agnes Pockels had observed the streaming of currents when salts were put into solution, and, by attaching a float to a balance, had found that salts increased the pull of the surface of the fluid. In other words, she had discovered surface tension. This was in 1881. She did not know whether anyone else had ever observed this phenomenon, but, through her brother, she brought her work to the attention of the Professor of

Physics at Göttingen. It was, however, new and he failed to grasp its significance. For ten years she went on studying the properties of solutions quite alone in her own home. Then the renowned English physicist, Lord Rayleigh, began to publish on this subject, and so she wrote to him about her work. With a fine sense of honor he sent a translation of her letter to the English journal *Nature*, asking that it be published. He wrote that the first part of her letter covered nearly the same ground as his own recent work, and that with very "homely appliances" she had arrived at valuable results respecting the behaviour of contaminated water surfaces. It is interesting to note that it is this same "homely device" that is still used to measure surface tension. Lord Rayleigh then added that the latter part of her letter seemed to him very suggestive, raising, if it did not fully answer, many important questions. Then for a few years he arranged for the publication of all of her work in English, until the Germany of another era (1898) was proud to accept her discoveries for publication in her own language.

. . . . Agnes Pockels was one of the founders of our knowledge of this branch of physical chemistry, and none can read her letter to Lord Rayleigh and question her originality. She is now over seventy and I like to think that as she reflects on the new restrictions on the mental life of women in her country, she must know that no edict of government can subtract the fine product of her thought from the assets of mankind.

Here in Bryn Mawr College you will know the third example before she is mentioned. Emmy Noether is admitted by her peers into that small group of the world's greatest mathematicians. She was one of that brilliant group of mathematicians at Goettingen whom fate has scattered into many lands. Her field was algebra. Professor Einstein has said of her that she discovered methods which have proved of enormous importance in the development of the present-day younger generation of mathematicians; and Professor Weyl, that she originated a new and epoch-making style of thinking in algebra and, perhaps most significant of all in speaking of a woman, that her strength lay in her ability to operate abstractly with concepts. One cannot read the account of her work, given by Weyl at the Memorial Service to her here at Bryn Mawr last spring, without realizing the great beauty of her power of thought. Nature endowed her with that creative insight which is only to be described by the strongest word in our language, "genius."

She was one of the great minds of our time, and when this is fully realized, then the turn of fortune, sinister and weighted with ill-will, that lost her a chance to work in her own country, yet brought her here, will be seen to have its bright side. What a happy event that Miss Thomas, with her passionate belief in women, knows that the one woman of our generation to whom the name "Genius" can be applied unequivocally "on the same terms as man," should have been added to the faculty of Bryn Mawr College!

And now, President Park, Einstein has said that the last eighteen months of Emmy Noether's life, spent as they were on your faculty, were the happiest and the most fruitful of her career. Surely these words are your enduring reward. And it is clear enough that your influence has not been limited to the walls of Bryn Mawr College. All women everywhere who care for the things of the mind are in your debt.

SOME OF THE MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

Vassar College . . . "Presents its felicitations and good wishes, congratulating its sister college on the brilliance of its scholarship and the great service accomplished in the promotion of the highest studies among the women of America."

Bennington College . . . "It is impertinent for a college so young as ours to congratulate one now coming to the fiftieth mile-stone. I do, however, send our best wishes for a very happy day of reunion, and for a future as distinguished as the fifty years of leadership in women's education just completed have proved to be."

The University of New Brunswick, Canada . . . "The alumnae of the University of New Brunswick, Canada, extend to you, Bryn Mawr, through Miss Mary K. Tibbits, the first woman graduate from our university, congratulations on your fifty years of distinguished service in the education of women."

The University of Chicago . . . "The University welcomes the opportunity to congratulate Bryn Mawr upon this happy occasion, and to express the hope that the College may render a service of increasing distinction in the field of education."

Goucher College . . . "An institution with a record of fifty years of service rendered to the Republic deserves and receives the hearty congratulations of other institutions of learning. May Bryn Mawr College in the years to come serve with ever-increasing effectiveness."

The Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr . . . "The Rector, Vestrymen and Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer unite in sending their heartiest congratulations and felicitations to Bryn Mawr on its Fiftieth Anniversary. We rejoice in the success and achievement of the College and in its leadership in higher education."

The Head Mistresses Association of the Pacific Coast . . . "The Head Mistresses Association of the Pacific Coast in session today have asked me to send their greetings and congratulations to you, to Miss Thomas, to the Directors of the College, her alumnae and students upon this celebration of the College and to express their admiration and gratitude for Bryn Mawr's intellectual leadership in the field of women's education. They send their good wishes to Bryn Mawr that her influence may be enduring and far-reaching." (Signed) Katharine F. Branson.

Former Scandinavian Scholars . . . "Remembering happy days, we cheer to the glory of Bryn Mawr." (Signed) Margit Boerresen and Asta Schiodt-Larsen.

The Bryn Mawr Husbands . . . "In this hour of achievement when your companions and surroundings bear witness to the rewards of fifty years of loyal endeavour, courage, and mutual respect, please accept our love and affection, and our felicitations and congratulations." (Signed) Bryn Mawr Husbands' Mutual Benefit Protective Association. Madison, Wis.

The Directors of the College and President Park wish to acknowledge the letters and telegrams of congratulation sent by alumnae to the College, and also the many letters which other alumnae have written in regard to the exercises in Goodhart Hall and the broadcasting. It is almost impossible to reply to them personally, but they have given us a great deal of pleasure.



President Rhoads, Dean Thomas, members of the faculty, and the Class of 1889

RECORDS OF FIFTY YEARS

BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY FROM THE CLASS OF 1889

ALICE ANTHONY: For two years after graduating from Bryn Mawr College I lived in Providence, Rhode Island. During that period, among other activities, I was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Branch of the A. A. U. W.

The next ten years were spent in Social Settlement and Church work in Philadelphia and New York.

Then followed ten years as Warden of Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr.

After a few years spent in Detroit and Burlington, Vermont, I went to Miss Beard's School in Orange, New Jersey, first as general secretary. Later I was asked to take charge of the financial office, a position I held for fifteen years, until I was taken ill in 1931. Since that time I have been living in California to regain my health.

I have travelled abroad and in this country and in Canada.

ELIZABETH (MILLER) BLANCHARD BEACH: Year after graduation in 1889 I was Fellow in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, and from 1891-1892 taught mathematics in the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore; then from 1893-1908 I tutored college preparatory mathematics in the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr, and also in the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia.

Since 1908 I have lived at home in Bellefonte, keeping house most of the time for the family. In 1914 I married Robert Mills Beach, who died in 1930.

My interests have been varied: 1914-1920, Centre County Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Association and for two years treasurer of the State Board of Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association and two other years vice-chairman. 1920-1932, County Chairman of the League of Women Voters. 1922-1934, President of the Bellefonte Woman's Club, and have been Legislative Chairman of International Relations in this organization for a number of years. Director of Woman Suffrage and later of Citizenship and at present of International Relations in the W. C. T. U.

During the World War I was a member of the committee of the Liberty Loan drives and worked in the Red Cross organization. For a number of years—Chairman of the County Organization of the League for Peace and Freedom.

Since graduation I have been a Socialist and at different times member of the Socialist Party. At present a member of the State College organization. Last fall I was candidate for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the Socialist Party Ticket and this year a candidate for Borough Council.

I have been appointed twice by Governor Pinchot on the Board of Directors of the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, Pennsylvania, and am serving at present on this Board.

MARY MILES BLANCHARD: I have lived at home since graduation and for the first fifteen years did social service work among women and children at a local iron industry. My interests and occupations have been as follows:

1906-1918: Owner and manager of The Basket Shop, employing thirty women.

1918 to date: Manager of the workroom of Robeson & Blanchard, Inc., makers of maids' uniforms.

1915: Published *The Basketry Book.*

Chairman of the Red Cross workroom during the World War.

Have been a member of the Centre County Hospital Board since graduation and served as President of the Board for a term.

1914-1916: President of the Bellefonte Woman's Club.

1922-1935: Appointed a Trustee on the Board of the Pennsylvania Industrial Board at Huntingdon in both of Governor Pinchot's terms and by Governor Fisher and have been President of the Board since 1931.

1931-1935: Vice-Chairman of the Bellefonte School Board.

Served on the first jury in Centre County at which women were eligible and have been Chairman of the Grand Jury.

CATHARINE E. BEAN COX: As statistics show—after graduation I taught a year at the College of the Pacific in San José and then in 1891 married Isaac Milton Cox, my brother-in-law's brother. My only sister had recently married Charles Cox.

We had two children—Joel Bean Cox (named for my father, Joel Bean, minister among Friends and intimate with leading Friends both in England and America), and a daughter, Mary Morris Cox (named for Isaac's mother). Mariechen died when she was four years old. My husband's health was not strong and in 1898 we came to the Hawaiian Islands, he taking the tutorship of three children of a plantation manager. The move built up the health of both my husband and son, and we settled here, Isaac later taking a position in the public schools, teaching and later supervising. For several years he was principal of one of the large Honolulu schools—30 teachers and about 1,000 children of many races. I taught for a few years in public schools, and then took a position at a large private preparatory school. Later I worked with Mrs. Charles M. Cooke in preparation for her gift of a privately endowed museum to the Islands. It was a beautiful experience—fourteen years of close intimacy with a rare woman and of acquaintance with a growing collection of objects of art representative of many past cultures. Mrs. Cooke's own special interest in the Orient led to a trip with her to Japan to study intensively, on the spot, old temple collections and the museums.

I became the first Director and opened the museum in 1927. After a very strenuous year I resigned the directorship and travelled, with my husband, a year in Europe. Since our return I have given a year's course in Oriental Art jointly under the University and the Academy. I have given several series of talks at the Academy and have remained a Trustee, an honor I appreciate, as the rest of the Board are all members of Mrs. Cooke's family or connections. I am also on the Executive Board of the Honolulu Art Society—an organization working to further the work of the "Honolulu Academy of Arts" (the museum).

Such have been my outside interests. Our son, Joel (who, by the way, is really the College baby, though I believe Helen Crew's daughter was so voted—being a girl) married a college friend. He is a civil engineer—engineer for McBride Plantation and the Kanai Railroad Co. He lives on Kanai and has three sons.

HELEN COALE CREW: The girl I knew the best of all in 1889, and in truth I did not know her very well, was young and ignorant of the practical world.

However, life gave her its usual shaping blows as the years passed, and a husband and three children did a good many things for her education that even a most well-intentioned college course could not do.

At thirty, because of a sentence or two from Stevenson, she began to look into the future. "One must not fall into old age as one would fall into bed," said he, "Old age is a profession, and must be prepared for." Well, here she was rapidly forging along in time. Something must be done about it. Instinctively she turned to books, first of all dragging down from her bookshelf *Horatius Noster*. And Horace proved to be an "Open Sesame" to long and careful and happy reading. After ten years of that, she asked herself whether she was any better prepared for the final profession. Was she any more tolerant or kindly or self-sacrificing? It seemed doubtful. She strenuously did not wish to be self-sacrificing. But the reading habit was fixed. No backing out of that now. Moreover, she had discovered the greatest miracle in the world, namely that one can hang up new pictures in the lordly halls of one's imagination without having to take down any of the old ones to make room. While pondering on this lovely miracle a thought struck her suddenly and sharply. Why not try to write something herself?

No sooner thought of than attempted. First, very tentatively, adult stuff—verse, essays (so called), short stories, mostly written sitting in the little outgrown high-chair in the kitchen. Scraps of paper in the kitchen usually had a marketing list on one side and a quatrain on the other. A dozen years later she was asked to write stories for three series of school readers. Humble but glorious work. She blew away—pouf!—the adult stuff. After all the child is the one perfect (if sometimes trying) thing on earth. Contemplation of children, whether real or on paper, will surely make her more tolerant and understanding. (Well, it has!) Two summers in Europe woke her up to an opportunity. She settled down to write for boys and girls of thirteen, that magical age when one is still young enough to be a child, and old enough to understand humor and philosophy and the motives that move us all to this or that action. She had, too, a bit of international propaganda to put over. We all know that, like their leaders, American children are prone to believe that America is greater in all respects than any other country, and that the Europeans are all "foreign" and "queer." "Go to!" said this '89er, "I'll show 'em that the European boys and girls are remarkably like the American boys and girls in all fundamental qualities, and that in addition to this they have a courtesy, a sense of values, a feeling of responsibility, that one would have to look for in American children with the high power objective of a microscope."

And now that this '89er is practically cheek-by-jowl with her seventieth birthday, I am beginning to know her pretty well. I see all her faults and shortcomings standing up in a guilty row as sharply black as a line of cypresses in an Italian garden. And by peering closely I see her one accomplishment, that of never killing or wasting time, which Chesterton calls "cosmic parricide." It is true she will sit deep in the grass, absorbed in the little menagerie of creature-things crawling about her . . . But bless you, this isn't time-wasting! This is idleness according to Zona Gale's definition—"To idle is to inhibit the body and let the spirit keep on."

And now that her foot is on the threshold of the profession of old age, she hopes greatly that because of the many priceless pictures in her imagination (which is her fourth dimension); because of her happy association with children-on-paper; because of her five grandchildren of assorted sizes from two to eight; perhaps because of wasting no time and idling only according to Zona Gale—perhaps she won't be quite so crabbed and cranky and difficult as the "last phase" can be if it doesn't watch its step. How longingly she hopes so!

SUSAN B. FRANKLIN: Fifty years since the day when Miss Stokes nervously gathered us in procession, and told Miss Freeman and me, the shortest of the little group, which way to turn as we headed the line and entered Taylor Hall! The wind blows just as hard at Bryn Mawr as when it was blowing the cloth off the photographer's camera outside the building that day; Merion stands stern and dignified as of old; Miss Thomas is just as enthusiastic and charming when she talks to us of the future of Bryn Mawr as then, but what have I done and become in the fifty years? What have I done with the tools Bryn Mawr put into my hands; what in that new world she opened before a shy Victorian Freshman? Again I hear James Russell Lowell saying what I chiefly remember from that golden October day: "What you learn here may not help you to earn your bread and butter, but it will sweeten all the bread and butter you ever earn."

What I learned there did help me earn my livelihood as I taught at Vassar College, the Baldwin School, the Ethical Culture School of New York City, and when the time came to care for my father and mother, for fourteen years in my own old high school in Newport, R. I.

It was a strange teaching experience in what might be thought a descending scale, but gave a rich, full life with college interests and scholarly friends; two years spent in study at foreign universities subsequent to taking my doctorate at Bryn Mawr; opportunity at the Vassar of those days to see what the preparation of a college student should be, and long years of trying to give that preparation.

For over twenty-five years I was a Reader of College Board Examinations and saw the pendulum swing from Dr. Lodge's demand for accuracy in saying 229th in Latin, to the days of objective tests. I taught college and boarding-school girls, and both boys and girls in a progressive private school, and in a traditional New England high school.

Now that I have voluntarily resigned, without pension, I can be reasonably sure of the little livelihood I have earned and of my pleasant summer bungalow (my home address is the same as when I took my entrance examinations for Bryn Mawr)—but if in depression days all fails, I can be surer yet, of all the sweetened bread and butter Bryn Mawr gave.

The joy of being with young people has not failed and I have five-year-olds among my friends as well as the young lawyers and college professors whom I have taught. Greek I still teach privately.

For nearly seventeen years Emily Putnam helped me read in Greek literature Friday afternoons and saved me from the school grindstone and New York sordidness. Anna Ladd and her Margaret and I can recall the days together at Lake Garda, and *O venusta Sirmio*. So that my Bryn Mawr majors and the friends that read Greek with me in College are still mine. I prescribed Helen Coale Crew's *Trojan Boy* to many a Vergil class and as they awoke to the charm of that loved story, I could see Helen's face as she read Latin or Greek to Dr. Shorey. Not so long ago I found Dr. Smyth still working on Aeschylus in his Cambridge study, and the "Gifted" (Professor E. Washburn Hopkins) asked me to join him and Mrs. Hopkins on what proved to be his last voyage.

No, I have not done so much in the fifty years, but they have brought me compound interest and at more than 2½% on what Bryn Mawr gave me at the start.

SOPHIE WEYGANDT HARRIS: After my marriage in 1894 we went directly to housekeeping. Lucy was born in 1895, and Jack six years later. From 1901-1930 we spent our winters on Walnut Lane, Germantown, and our summers at Buck Hill, with a few exceptions. In 1917, when Lucy graduated from Bryn Mawr and we couldn't go abroad because of the war, the children and I took a "Parks trip" to Pike's Peak, Yellowstone, Glacier, and then by boat to Prince Rupert, to Jasper Park and home. And again in 1922, the year Jack finished at the University of Pennsylvania, he and I went to Europe by the southern route.

Lucy was the first daughter of an alumna to go to Bryn Mawr and she enjoyed the distinction. She married Cecil Alexander Clarke in 1921 and went to Wichita, Kansas. Jack is a research chemist, in the Standard Oil Laboratories at Baton Rouge. This leaves my husband and me alone at home.

I have had many interests outside our home in these years, politics, in which I worked for five or six years; the School of Occupational Therapy, started as war work and now a regular school, affiliated with the Graduate Hospital, the Y. W. C. A. of Germantown, in which I am Chairman of Finance and consequently active in the Welfare Federation drives; in church work in which I am a member of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church and especially active on our College Committee.

I have had many pleasures, one of the chief is a current event class of 10-12 women of which I have been a member for over thirty years, before the world in general was interested in such matters and which has enabled me to lead similar classes for many girl groups. I have one grandchild, Ann Clarke, aged ten.

NOTE: *In the December issue of the* BULLETIN *autobiographies or biographies of Anna Rhoads Ladd, Lina Lawrence, Emily James Putnam, Ella Riegel, Emily Anthony Robbins, and Mary Rhoads Garret Williams will appear. There are still a number of the class who should be heard from.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION TO DATE

			Quota	*Subscribed*
District I.			$75,000.00	$51,335.48
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New York City and Suburbs	*Quota* $500,000	*Subscribed* $197,375.55		
Pennsylvania and Delaware	300,000	345,469.73	800,000.00	542,845.28
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As far as the Headquarters Office is able to ascertain the figures here given are correct but they have not been checked with the District Chairmen. Full reports will be sent to the District Chairmen within the next two weeks.

CLASS DISTRIBUTION

November 6th, 1935

1889	$52,622.00	1912	$3,417.00
1890	100.00	1913	5,036.23
1891	778.00	1914	9,830.50
1892	12,028.25	1915	2,143.00
1893	9,733.70	1916	3,595.00
1894	1,415.00	1917	2,718.00
1895	4,598.50	1918	16,461.05
1896	18,493.95	1919	4,045.83
1897	16,416.00	1920	4,384.47
1898	4,851.00	1921	2,840.75
1899	4,242.56	1922	6,842.25
1900	2,430.60	1923	9,709.10
1901	42,439.00	1924	2,968.90
1902	5,744.89	1925	3,520.23
1903	25,767.83	1926	7,712.25
1904	7,703.00	1927	3,176.95
1905	41,331.35	1928	2,790.43
1906	11,536.75	1929	1,035.10
1907	4,035.35	1930	2,760.52
1908	4,713.55	1931	1,791.55
1909	3,674.33	1932	2,176.55
1910	2,263.00	1933	3,840.50
1911	4,055.00	1934	3,098.08

Doctors of Philosophy	$2,487.00
Masters of Arts	337.00
Graduate Students	8,749.00
Undergraduates	20,412.00

The Class of 1901 has reported one hundred per cent. contributors and has therefore won the prize.

THE UNDERGRADUATE POINT OF VIEW

By Barbara Lloyd Cary, 1936

Although the fifty-first academic year of the College is only just started as this is being written, the campus is alive with activity. With the return of the upperclassmen, the traffic on the second floor of Taylor took on the aspect of that at a busy intersection on a Saturday. The Freshmen, however, have finished their interviews, and by now the upperclassmen have ceased the annual scramble to change courses and either have become reconciled to their present schedules or else have decided to pay the cost for the privilege of changing their minds.

The scholarly attitude which one would expect to find with the beginning of classes settled down on the campus with more than the usual alacrity. Perhaps it was the opening chapel in Goodhart which caused us so soon to undertake the year's work seriously. Miss Park's address could not have failed to arouse in everyone present a feeling not only for the spirit and traditions of Bryn Mawr, but also for the value and significance of our relation to the larger realm of liberal thought. Her earnest plea for action on behalf of those ideals for which most of us stand was one of the finest we have heard her make in recent years. Not only did she give a forceful exposition of her educational philosophy, but she also crystalized in a few brief and well-chosen sentences the prevailing belief of the majority of the undergraduates that the world must find a middle way between the extremism of the radicals and the conservatism of the reactionaries. The challenge which Miss Park's words carried to us should be a stimulus to renewed study and higher scholarship throughout the year.

The Class of 1939 is at present the source of chief interest to the College in general. Almost the first tale that was circulated about it was the way in which several of its members broke the time-honored tradition of being late to all sorts of scheduled events by arriving on the campus as early as 5.30 a. m. on Thursday. Several enterprising new scholars were found seated on the steps of Taylor Hall at 7.30 by the watchman. They were waiting patiently to begin the rounds of registration, appointments, interviews, and examinations. They were welcomed—but not at 7.30—by a committee of Seniors under the direction of Marion Bridgman, President of Self-Government.

The traditional festivities of Parade Night were marred somewhat by the cold and stormy weather, but even the rain was not sufficient to dampen the flares of the Juniors as they marched to the lower hockey field, preceded by the band of the Merion Township Fire Department, and accompanied by a brave throng of spectators at a safe distance from the fumes poured forth by the torches. Parade Night was also the occasion for the first marshalling of the campus dogs, and the students were delighted to find them as numerous and varied as before, their spirits apparently undimmed by the decision of the faculty to take steps to curtail their activity during class time. To make the affair a complete triumph, 1939 managed to keep their song a secret from the Sophomores and so received the well-earned cheers of their rivals. It was altogether a most successful Parade Night from the start of the procession right up to the finish when the band marched through the crowds of students under Pem Arch, followed by an unidentified gentleman bearing

an umbrella and two or three raincoats discarded by the band as it warmed up to its task.

The imminence of the Orals manifested itself early as the seige with the word lists got under way. On all sides could be heard discussions between Freshmen and upperclassmen as to just how hard the Orals really are. The Freshmen certainly cannot fail to be impressed by all they saw and heard. Orals also gave them an introduction to the second of Bryn Mawr's old traditions when the various classes gathered in Pembroke East hallway the night before the Orals to sing cheering songs to the students who were taking the Oral on the morrow. The singing seemed especially good this year because a number of new songs made their appearance, in addition to many of the old favorites.

When the hours were not being passed in visits to old friends, unpacking, going to the village, and studying, they were spent in trips to and from the Infirmary and in waiting there in long lines that reminded one of Election Day at the polls. The cause of this new interest in the Infirmary was the tuberculin test required of all students. Everyone had to go and be injected with a testing serum and then return two days later for a reading. Then if you were so healthy as to have no reaction they gave a new dose which was ten times as strong, and you had to come back again in another two days. Those who had positive reactions—and about 46 per cent. of the students did—will be X-rayed by a new system that is very inexpensive. The test is a new institution at Bryn Mawr, although it has been used elsewhere with great success for several years. No one is in the least bit alarmed by the fact that she has a positive reaction because all that is indicated is that at some time or other there has been a tuberculosis germ in the system to which a resistance which amounts almost to immunity has been built up. The test is of value largely in preventive work in stopping the development of anything which might lead to serious trouble later. Dr. Leary has stated that she considers the test will have been worthwhile if by this means it is possible to locate a single case which might later cause a dangerous breakdown. The fact that only 46 per cent. of the students exhibited a positive reaction is interesting when it is realized that only as short a time ago as ten years, probably as many as 75 per cent. would have had to be X-rayed.

Having already learned that the Freshmen are an unusual class we were not surprised to have our impression corroborated by statistics. In actual number they are more than last year's entering class, numbering 121. In addition there are four transfer students. Over half of them entered on Plan B, whereas only twelve took examinations under the old Plan A, and hence there are no averages of their scholarship as a whole available. There are no less than twenty-nine alumnae daughters among them, which is an amazing percentage. Another interesting fact about them is their geographical distribution, which is much wider than it has been for some years past. Not only are there twenty-three from the Middle Western states, but also there are seven from the Far West, including one from Hawaii. A total of twenty-two states and two foreign countries is represented. They are remarkably similar to last year's class, both as regards average age and method of preparation. 73 per cent. were prepared exclusively by private schools, 19 per cent. by public schools, and 6.6 per cent. by a combination of the two. The range of their age is less great than that of the Class of 1938, for the youngest member is 16 years

and 2 months of age and the oldest is 19 and 6 months. The average for the class is 17 years and 10.5 months. One of the most interesting of the newcomers is the new Chinese scholar, May Chow. She was educated in the Peking American School and has never been in this country before. She crossed the Pacific and the Continent alone on her long journey to Bryn Mawr. This year we are fortunate in having another Chinese student here, in the Graduate School. She is Grace Chin Lee, graduate of Barnard in 1935 and a student of philosophy under Helen Parkhurst, 1911.

So quickly do we get into the swing of things that by the time the alumnae are reading this page nearly every organization on the campus will be actively carrying out its program for the year, and the 50th Anniversary will be over. All in all, the year promises to be a full and an interesting one.

ALUMNAE DAUGHTERS IN THE CLASS OF 1939

Daughters	*Mothers*	*Class*
Elizabeth Aiken	Alberta Warner	1905
Margaretta Belin	Margery Jenks	1909
Margaret Bell	Nathalie Fairbank	1905
Barbara Bigelow	Margaret Sears	1914
Eloise Chadwick-Collins	Caroline Morrow	1905
Anne Janet Clark	Janet Howell	1910
Elizabeth Ann Dewey	Elizabeth Braley	1914
Dorothy Dickson	Clara Francis	1912
Laura Estabrook	Helen Slocum Nichols	1902
Gordon Grosvenor	Iola Seeds	1911
Helen Hamilton	Elisabeth Hurd	1912
Louise Herron	Louise Milligan	1908
Dorothea Heyl	Marie Keller	1915
Margaret Huyler	Helen Stewart	1902
Ingeborg Jessen	Myra Richards	1915
Cornelia Kellogg	Cornelia Halsey	1900
Lydia Lyman	Ruth Whitney	1903
Delia Marshall	Dorothea Bechtel	1914
Alice Orr	Alice Meigs	1905
Margaret Otis	Alice Wardwell	1907
Hildreth Pratt	Laura Pearson	1918
Jean Rauh	Elsie Kohn	1904
Mary Riesman	Eleanor Fleisher	1903
Anne Toll	Merle Sampson	1915
Doris Turner	Willie Savage	1916
Julia Day Watkins	Dorothea Day	1903
Florence Wiggin	Helen Brooks	1914
Mary Gordon Wood	Hilpa Schram	1911
Catherine Yarnelle	Clara Porter	1905

CLASS NOTES

Ph.D. and Graduate Notes

Class Editor: Mary Alice Hanna Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

1889

Class Editor: Sophia Weygandt Harris
(Mrs. John McA. Harris)
105 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Notes for 1889 begin on page 27 of this issue.

1890

No Editor Appointed.

1891

No Editor Appointed.

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The news of the death of Jane Brownell at Hartford on September 20th will be a source of personal grief not only to members of her class but to many younger alumnae who had warm personal relations with her. Your editor was at the services, the only one of the old College group able to attend—and went to the house afterwards where she was able to see Harriet, '96, who has been an invalid for some time. An adequate notice of Jane will appear in these notes in the next issue.

1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

The class will be sad to hear of the death of Edith Van Kirk in June. Her sister, Frances, writes: " . . . Bryn Mawr meant a great deal to her and enriched her life."

Mary Breed writes: "I sold my little place in East Randoph and am settled in Newton, with a flower garden all thrown in. I hope to see more of Bryn Mawrtyrs in these parts." Her address is 96 Main Street, Newton, New Jersey.

Marie Minor writes of her summer in Brewster, New York, and two weeks in the Adirondacks with the Goldmarks. Her address is 455 East 51st Street, New York City.

1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
400 W. 118th St., New York City

1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

The class extends its deep sympathy to Ida Ogilvie, whose mother died on August 24th.

The class sends affection and sympathy to Grace Baldwin White, whose husband, Israel L. White, died suddenly on June 15th. Mr. White was a prominent and beloved citizen of Summit, N. J.

The class extends its sympathy to Adeline Walters Guilloû, whose mother died recently. Adeline is still living at 19 East Windermere Terrace, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

May Jewett lived in Pleasantville, New York, where her real estate business is situated, and "boarded till I could not stand boarding any longer." She now lives with her brother in White Plains and drives the ten miles to her office. "Business seems much better although there are plenty of people who are still very pessimistic. Being in an office keeps one's interest alive in all sorts of life problems, through contacts with all classes of homeseekers."

Laura Heermance spends her summers at North Cornwall, Connecticut. In the winter she shares her charming home in New Haven with a friend who is the librarian of the public library.

Charlotte McLean: "This year has been for us a very hard and confining one on account of illness and death in our family. I have attended to nothing outside except the most urgent matters. . . . Now for the questionnaire: What I do daily: I get breakfast for myself at six because no one else wants it so early; after that I read the newspapers to see what Roosevelt is at and how low Land Title stock is. I go to the libraries mostly to chuckle at the new books; I spend some time reading Greek because I like the literature and language and no one bothers me to converse in it. I go to church on Sunday to keep in touch with the Infinite. I go to the seashore because I like the Ocean and spell it with a capital O, and to Atlantic City because, although it is full of vice and gunmen, it has also good doctors and drug stores. In particular I usually select a comfortable and unassuming cottage with plenty of porches, where the landlady does her own cooking and does it very well."

Hannah Cadbury Pyle has "regained a very fair degree of health" since her serious operation three years ago. She says, "I find pleasure in living that I never seemed to find time for before. I look back to the days of giving talks and presiding at meetings with awe and wonder how I ever did it. My few

activities center in the village, and in between times I'm busy around the house or taking care of the growing things, reading of course and doing quite a lot of French translation for Robert's business. I don't keep in touch with my friends enough to know how this kaleidoscopic stage of history looks to them. To me it looks like a dawn in which it's good to be alive."

Helen Haines Greening lives with her mother, who is eighty-four, "and very wonderful still," at Vincentown, New Jersey.

Pauline Goldmark has been appointed a member of the Commission on Inter-state Industrial Compacts.

Clara Colton Worthington went over to Salt Lake City last winter to visit her younger son and his family. From there she went on to California and spent several weeks partly in visiting and partly in working for the American Birth Control League and for Mrs. Sanger's committee. Clara is president of the Delaware League and this fall is to be chairman of a regional conference on birth control, to include Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. After that she will probably flit to Salt Lake again for another glimpse of her two grandchildren.

Ruth Furness Porter writes from her home on Great Spruce Head Island, Maine: "James and I are alone here now," but a long list of hoped for visiting children and friends shows that such "aloneness" is temporary. Also Nancy's new house is close by and, when Ruth wrote, held a family of nine! Ruth has a new grandson, Edward, born early in July; John and Trude's baby.

Edith Wyatt wrote in the summer: "Faith and I are here at the old Fort at Mackinac. Florence Butler is visiting us. We (Florence Butler and I) had the delight of being with Abba Dimon in Florence. The red bud was in blossom and the purple iris flowered on the hillsides. We were there at the time of the musical festival and heard Bach in the Sala Bianca of the Pitti Palace, and the serenades in the great courts on a beautiful starry night. . . . The climax was the ninth symphony conducted by Bruno Walther—an occasion one could really call magnificent without abusing the adjective! After the concert members of the chorus drove down the Via Tornabuoni still pouring out floods of the music into the night—one vaulting tenor voice echoing against the Strozzi palace walls beyond our windows at about three in the morning!"

Elsa Bowman's friends will all be sorry to hear how ill she has been this summer. She is now at Sharon, Connecticut, and improving. Elizabeth and Mary Kirkbride and Abba Dimon called on her late in August and report that she looked well, brown and cheerful, and that Helen, her adopted child, was tending her devotedly.

Clarissa Smith Dey wrote: "I hasten to answer your letter before I get so busy in the garden that I forget everything else. I spent last winter in New York with Clarissa and had a most delightful time. We had a small apartment on East 38th Street. Clarissa is private secretary to the Vice-President of the Air Reduction Co., an excellent job. Louise spent the winter in Summit and is here at Tenants Harbour with me now. Alexander lives in Miami, is married and has one daughter. He is on the Miami Herald and has charge of the display advertisements for Miami Beach. I visited them last winter for two weeks, going and returning by bus; most comfortable. I am actively interested in New Jersey politics and am county committee woman for the twelfth year; also trustee of the Community Church of Summit and have held every office in turn (except treasurer) in the Summit Town Improvement Association. Next year I shall probably be in Summit again."

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl
Dunkirk, N. Y.

Sue Blake, while visiting friends in New England this summer, spent a few days with Elizabeth H. Jackson in West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, where E. H. J. and her younger son, Jimmy, were alone early in the summer. Charles, the older son, has passed his bar examinations, and took his father on a little trip to England and Holland before beginning his law practice this fall. Peggy, a junior at B. M., was in England with a college friend, and scientific-minded Betsy was studying biology.

Frances Arnold's niece, Augusta Arnold, entered Bryn Mawr this fall.

Bessie Shaw and her husband had a delightful and insomnia banishing trip on the Mediterranean this summer, followed by four weeks in England visiting Mr. Shaw's family, some of whom they had not seen since 1912, and some nieces and nephews whom they had never seen. She writes enthusiastically of seeing Lydia Albertson Tierney and her husband in London. "Both are so well and happy in their grandchildren. Anne (B. M., '26) and her husband, a captain in the regular army, came home from India last January with two babies, a daughter of two, and a son of six weeks old. At that time they hoped to be in the home service for five years before the next five years of foreign service. I wonder what the Italian-Ethiopian conflict will mean for the regular British army. I think we Americans can never appreciate the importance of the regular British army until we have seen them in Palestine and Egypt, where the mere sight of the uniform breaks up a fight. Again and again when in the Mediterranean countries, we

felt that civilization depended upon the alliance of the British Empire and U. S. A. Daily in every country, we saw children, even the three- and four-year-olds, and boys and men settling their differences with their fists. Adults never attempted to stop a fight even when the children were fighting like little tigers. While we were driving from Catania to Taormina, our Italian chauffeur was attacked by a pedestrian to whom he had spoken, and a bloody fight took place on the running board until we were nearly landed in a ditch. After that we could enjoy the drive through the lemon country. It was just before the harvesting of the fruit, and the fragrance was divine."

From Connecticut, Clara Landsberg writes: "Margaret Hamilton has resigned as headmistress of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore and I have resigned my teaching position in the school. Our address is no longer Baltimore, but Hadlyme, Connecticut. We expect to live here all except the coldest winter months. This winter we will take a Mediterranean trip and get back early enough to start our garden as we have always wanted to do."

The middle of June, F. Heyl finished a very happy year at Cornell, substituting as warden in Prudence Risley Hall. She is hoping that she will meet up with some other interesting position. Meanwhile she is at home and hopes to be kept busy writing up class notes for the BULLETIN. Please send some, right away. Labor Day, 1935, was a memorable day for F. H. She finished pasting in her kodak "memory book" the loose snapshots that had been tumbling out for the last forty years! She was spurred on to this noble achievement by the call in the July BULLETIN for pictures of the campus in the early days. The bulging canvas-covered book was finally retrieved from the bottom of an old trunk, and the unsuspected presence in the house of a jar of undried-up library paste left no excuse for further procrastination. How sweet and gay and young we were, coming along the boardwalk in front of Taylor, three under one golf-cape, or posing under the cherry tree in our caps and gowns and A. B. hoods with our fresh white piqué shirt-waist suits just touching the ground, or in our sporty athletic costumes with corduroy skirts fully a foot from the ground and the class numerals proudly displayed on our red blouses. Here we all are, Little "Bonny Bright Face" and Edith and Bessie in the pasture with the colts, and Maysie with her shining black hair so neatly parted, and Audrey, with an apple, on the rail gate leading into the Vaux woods, and Allie and Katrina—but I mustn't go on.

1898

Acting Editor: ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: MAY SCHONEMAN SAX
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook
Philadelphia, Pa.

Katherine Middendorf Blackwell writes: "In April I had a long letter from Bess Bissell in reply to one which I wrote after reunion last year. She and her mother and sister were then at Tryon, N. C., where they had gone for a rest and change. Mr. Bissell died two years ago and Bess writes that she has been very ill herself. They still live in Dubuque, Iowa. We are spending the summer at home and have built a swimming pool which we are enjoying to the limit. With all the children around us, it is a great gathering place in the afternoon. We even have the baby there in his pen. Elizabeth and her husband are living near us, and Katherine and her family are moving to Princeton in the early fall."

Emma Guffey Miller sends me a clipping from the *New York Times* telling that J. André Fouilhoux, Jean's husband, has received first prize in a competition conducted by the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, for the design of a small dwelling within reach of American families of modest income. "Andy's" plan is for a cellar-less house of six rooms, costing between $3000 to $5000, depending on location and cost of material and labor. Besides winning first prize, he also took fourth place with another of his designs. We feel that '99 shines by reflected glory!

Laura Peckham Waring also encloses a clipping; this time it is from one of Alice Longworth's articles on Washington life in the *Ladies' Home Journal.* After telling what a very busy little beaver Senator Joseph F. Guffey is, she says that he and his three sisters often make a quartet in the Senate lunchroom. "Two of the sisters are unmarried, the third, Mrs. Carroll Miller, is nearly as keen a politician as her Senatorial brother." Laura writes that the Warings are growing up. Harold is in business, rather proud of his first job; Peter, the second boy, has just entered Harvard, where he is going to concentrate on music; and Nancy, aged fourteen, is a sophomore at high school and headed for Bryn Mawr, Class of '42.

Gertrude Ely, who has been very active in Democratic politics in Montgomery County, and who has twice in the last year run for the office of State Senator unsuccessfully, was, during the summer, appointed Director of Women's Work in Pennsylvania under the Works Progress Administration, more familiarly known as WPA.

All of you who had the thrill of having cold shivers run down your backs while reading *Night Over Fitches Pond* will welcome the

announcement that Cora Hardy Jarrett has just published another hair-raiser! It is called *The Gingko Tree* and the opening paragraph of its review in *Books* reads as follows: "This story of a malignant ingenuity is told with such skill in arousing and maintaining suspense that the reader, led relentlessly from one moment of horror to another, is at the end released as from a nightmare." Could criticism be more provocative? Cora gave up her home in Princeton temporarily while Mr. Jarrett was at Troy, and is spending a good part of her time in a cabin in the mountains of North Carolina, where she can plan her lurid plots and unfold them undisturbed.

May Schoneman Sax had an unusually pleasant summer. Discarding for the time being the editorial "we", let me say that a friend who went to Mexico for two months asked me to take Jim and Mary with me and substitute for her at her camp on one of the small Belgrade Lakes in Maine. It was the complete change one so often wants and so seldom gets! We motored up and down, and on our way home tried in vain to catch a glimpse of the Kilpatricks at Ogunquit, but were more fortunate in finding Molly Thurber Dennison at her charming home on Nobscot above Framingham, Massachusetts. We had a most entertaining visit over lunchtime with her and "Harry" and left agreeing with President Roosevelt that no better representative of these United States could have been appointed to be a spokesman for American Labor and Industry at Geneva. We also enjoyed very much meeting Helen's husband, Edmund Ware Smith (who has just published one book and was busily engaged on a second), their daughter, Joan, and the very newest grandchild — Buffy's daughter and Molly's namesake—a "frontispiece" baby, ten months old. My Mary would never forgive me if I failed to mention the dogs and the pony who completed the Dennison family group. Now we are back; Jim is at college for his last year, and Mary, having just celebrated her twelfth birthday, is in the Upper School at Friends' Central, on her way, I hope, to Bryn Mawr.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

Frederic Rogers Kellogg, husband of Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, died at their summer home in Maine on August 18th. Besides being a very distinguished corporation lawyer, Mr. Kellogg was deeply interested in international and community affairs. He was a staunch believer in the Monroe Doctrine in regard to the relations of the United States to Latin America and in addition to his absorbing professional activities was President of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc. All of 1900 sympathize deeply with Cornelia in her great loss.

In October Cornelia will accompany her son, Eric, to England. He will be at Cambridge studying to enter the church. She expects to return in January. Her daughter, Cornelia, is a freshman at Bryn Mawr.

Maud Lowry Jenks is spending the month of October at the Deanery. She is helping with the plans for the fiftieth anniversary. In 1910 Maud was Miss Thomas's private secretary and helped to plan the twenty-fifth anniversary.

Three 1900 daughters have been married this summer, Johanna Mosenthal's Barbara, Elise Findley's Anna Martin, and Dorothea Cross' Mary.

Margaretta Scott's daughter, Eleanor, graduated from Cornell Medical School in June. She is now at the Philadelphia General Hospital on the psychiatric service.

Edna Warkentine Alden has spent the summer in California, but she wishes her classmates to know that her permanent address is still the same, 1425 Stratford Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

Clara Seymour St. John has the most homogeneous family in the class, bar none. Her eldest son, Harvard '33, is already teaching at Choate. The second son, Yale '35, starts in there this fall and the Princeton undergraduate hopes to follow his brothers.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
823 Summit Grove Ave.,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1902

Class Editor: Frances Allen Hackett
(Mrs. Frank S. Hackett)
Riverdale Country School,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York.

The class will be shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden death of Florence Clark Morrison, only about two weeks after she attended reunion at Bryn Mawr. At that time she was far from well, but her usual gaiety and cheer kept her friends from realizing how seriously her heart was impaired. Deepest sympathy is extended to her husband, Henry A. Morrison, and to their children, Clark, John and Abigail.

Sincere sympathy is also extended to Elizabeth Plunket Paddock in the sad loss of her husband. In May she wrote Marion Emlen a note explaining that Dr. Paddock's illness would not permit her coming to reunion. She added that their daughter, Betsey, was at home with them in Pittsfield, Mass., while Frank was in his second year at Harvard Medical School.

Helen Stewart Huyler could not come from Honolulu (she and her husband are mission-

aries) to attend reunion, but she wrote that this fall their only child Margaret entered Bryn Mawr on her school standing, without examination.

At reunion we missed Nan Lafore one day because she was acting as hostess to her husband's class reunion, at their beautiful home back from Narberth station.

Those of us who remained at College for Commencement had the pleasure of meeting Marion Emlen's husband, a trustee of the College. Of their children, Samuel Emlen III, Princeton, '29, travels for a firm of electrical appliances; Catherine is married and lives in Philadelphia; Betsy spent last winter in Italy and studied book binding in Florence; Frances is engaged in social work and is assisting in athletics at Shady Hill School, Chestnut Hill; Marion enters Wellesley this fall, and Julia attends school in Germantown.

May Yeatts Howson brought to reunion a wedding group picture taken in a garden showing at least three of her tall, handsome sons and two or three beautiful daughters. May looks just like her mother in College days. Of the sons, two are lawyers, one a banker and one a medical student.

1903

Class Editor: PHILENA WINSLOW
171 Vaughan St., Portland, Maine.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 South 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your editor spent the summer in England and Scotland, and while in London spent a few delightful hours at Cary Case Edwards' home and met her son, Arthur. He is tall and fair, resembling his mother, and is very much interested in his studies at Rugby, where he is preparing to enter Oxford. Cary told me that Dorothy Foster was spending July in London, living in the Russell Square district and doing a piece of research at the British Museum. One day on Regent Street I met Sara Palmer Baxter, who was motoring all about England and Scotland with her daughter, Barbara, and having a beautiful trip. She looked very well and happy.

Patty Moorhouse sends word that the reunion sale brought us $125, which she has sent to Michi Kawai. Michi, in writing to thank us, says the money will be used for the dormitory fund. It may cover the cost of one single room, and the cost of erecting the dormitory will be approximately $3,500. Michi's school began their vacation July 18th and on the 19th she went up into the mountains camping with forty-two girls. In August she planned to work on her book that she hoped to finish last summer. Since her return to Japan a small wing has been added to the school buildings and there on June 1st, the day of our reunion, there was a "house-warming party."

Phyllis Green Anderson and her son spent some weeks in the British Isles and Paris and returned to the States in September.

Emma Fries sailed for England in August, and will spend several months in London and the South of England.

Amy Clapp spent the summer at Middlebury, Vermont, studying French, her favorite sport.

Gertrude Barrows and her family went to Pocono Lake Preserve for the summer.

Marjorie Sellers and Patty Moorhouse and their families were at Avalon for August.

Anne Buzby Lloyd and her family have moved to their new house at 7114 Llanfair Road, Bywood. Nancy Palmer is now teaching salesmanship and supervising at Snellensburg's.

Lucy Lombardi Barber's daughter, Janet Barber, has been made assistant professor of philosophy at Vassar College.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

The class will grieve to hear of Isabel Lynde Dammann's serious motor accident. She was driving home from spending the summer with her family on the coast. It happened in North Dakota and fortunately near a small town where there was an excellent hospital and doctor. Her skull was fractured. She is now in Winnetka once more and progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

Edith Ashley spent the summer on a ranch near Santa Fé, which seems to be quite a center for Bryn Mawr.

1906

Class Editor: HELEN H. PUTNAM
(Mrs. Wm. E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

Jessie Thomas Bennett bids fair to become famous as the creator of the 1935 Bullterrier. When last heard from she had thirty-seven,—many small pups. She has done very well at the dog shows this year, having won sixteen out of nineteen shows and Best Dog at eighteen of them. She says it is hard work but great fun and that trying to perfect a type is really interesting work.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Our own Esther Williams Apthorp has a real grievance. Her younger son, Jim, dislikes

sailing, and insists upon dashing about Marblehead Harbor in a tiny motorboat. Even the fact that her elder son, Bill, is among the most skilful of the younger sailors cannot wipe out this family disgrace.

We seem to have reached the point when most of 1907's news centers around the younger generation. Rene Christy, not to be outdone by the boasting parents, writes proudly that her *godson* graduated in June from Fordham at the head of his class, and is entering the Columbia Law School. Rene still helps her brother, Earl, and can still be recognized as the model for some of his pictures. How is that for the fifties?

Among the most important of the younger generation are the 1907 children in college, six of them this year. Margaret Reeve Cary's Barbara is a senior and editor-in-chief of the *College News;* Helen Roche Tobin's Eleanor and Harriet Seaver's Jeanne are juniors; Julie Benjamin Howson's Joan is a sophomore; Alice Wardwell Otis' daughter, Margaret, is a freshman; and Minnie List Chalfant's daughter, Eleanor, is graduate scholar in psychology.

Julie and Mabel Foster Spinney each reported a "perfect holiday" this summer, which they took together with a son apiece to visit Mrs. Simkovitch. Julie's husband was in England and her daughter at the University of New Mexico "more for fun than for archaeology." Mabel's school at Litchfield, Connecticut,—Spring Hill School—is just starting on its tenth year, and she has prepared for it the most attractive prospectus by far which has ever come to our desk. From all reports it lives up to its promises. A non-Bryn Mawr visitor to the school for professional observation said to us that the atmosphere of the classroom was the best she had ever met.

The class will not be surprised to hear that Virginia Hill Alexander's son graduated from Penn Charter with honors. He is now at the University of Pennsylvania.

Everyone will be glad to hear that Hortense Flexner King is much better. She is still in the hospital in Baltimore—Union Memorial and not Hopkins as was said in the July BULLETIN —but has gone from 96 to 115½ pounds.

Of our other writers, Tink Meigs has finished her historical reader, and also tossed off a serial during her summer in Vermont. Peggy Ayer Barnes' new novel, *Edna, His Wife,* is advertised for publication by Houghton, Mifflin in November. The only advance publicity vouchsafed by the author is that it deals with a woman's life. Try it and see.

Finally we quote from a letter written by Ellen Thayer, who, while in her summer home in South Norwalk, Connecticut, went to call on Margaret Bailey, who is her neighbor in New Canaan, where she has lived for twelve years. We feel sure that the class, who think of Margaret as a poet and gardener, will agree with Ellen when she says: "It struck me as news that she is one of the three Selectmen—the only woman and the only Democrat—of the town. Her duties keep her busy three evenings a week—when the Selectmen meet and all day Saturday. She is also police commissioner and has a badge of office. What duties this job involves I had no time to find out. . . . M. Bailey is out—she says—in October."

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1909

Class Editor to be Appointed.

From Chicago we hear that Alta Stevens Cameron is writing daily articles on *Child Guidance for Mothers* in one of the Chicago papers. We think it is *The Examiner.*

Grace Woolridge Dewes' third daughter is a debutante of the coming season in Chicago.

1910

Class Editor: MARY SHIPLEY MILLS
(Mrs. Samuel Mills)
46 Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

1911

Class Editor: ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUSSELL
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

1912

Class Editor: GERTRUDE LLEWELLYN STONE
(Mrs. Howard R. Stone)
340 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill.

Helen Colter Pierson reports to Mary Peirce that her oldest son, Colter, aged 22, was married in May,—the next one, Aaron, 18—sailed to Liverpool in June as a cadet on the S.S. American Shipper. He is studying engineering at Washington University in St. Louis, where they live. Her daughter, Margaret, is 20, and is planning to be married in another year. The three youngsters, Stuart, Dan and Polly, age 13, 10 and 5, make up the grand half-dozen.

Winifred Scripture Fleming has made a cross-continental motor trip this summer with her daughter, Barbara, stopping off to visit Mary Peirce, Maysie Lee, her sister, Elsa, and her brother in Cleveland. They are now in San Francisco for the winter. Her son is going to Annapolis.

Gladys Jones Markle and her husband spent a month in England and Scotland, returning on the Normandie,—she says the boat is magnificent, the food marvelous, but the vibration terrific, especially in the better rooms which are

in the stern. Much was unfinished and she thought the plumbers and carpenters jumped off as they got on,—leaving without cleaning up (French leave, perhaps). The welcome in New York harbor was thrilling, but not so the settling down to routine of running the family boarding house during summer vacations.

Edith Mearkle Cleary is living in Suffield, Connecticut, and has been busy doing a frieze for the stairway of the Windsor School. Subject, American history,—begins with Indians and ends with the Roosevelt Dam, ships and airplanes.

Katharine Longwell Ristine's husband is dean of the college at Clinton, New York. Her son is 15 and will be in college in another year, and her daughter is nearing 14, so she hopes for more leisure for writing in the near future.

Ethel Thomas Herbein, who was married in September, 1932, is now living in Pottsville, Pa., and has a son 21 months old. She is wondering if he is the youngest in the class.

Catharine Terry Ross, her husband and younger son, Ogden, did southern France and the Pyrenees for a month this summer, whilst her older son, Terry, travelled about with several other boys and a master from school. Young Terry goes back to Lawrenceville this winter, and Ogden will be in the school in Nyack. Catherine's mother was very seriously ill last spring but is improving after an operation on her eye.

Mary Peirce reports herself positively plump after a restful vacation in New Hampshire,—and her mother much stronger, we are all glad to hear.

Laura Byrne Hickok says that she has *not* an antique shop, but will give 20 per cent of her receipts from the sale of some rare linen and antique silver to the Drive.

Glowing reports of Carmelita Chase Hinton's school come from every side. She has two Bryn Mawr daughters, Janie Harper and Peggy Squibb, and a niece of Mary Smith, '14. Christine Hammer visited it this summer.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Ellen Faulkner went to Japan and China this summer and sends, unsolicited, this account of Bryn Mawr in Asia: "Nothing but a first trip to the Orient could excite me to interrupt the unbroken absent record of 1913 class notes. Never have I ventured so far from Bryn Mawr and never have I been more conscious of its ties than on this visit to Japan and China. Katharine Lord, Bryn Mawr, 1901, and I are now on our return trip and so enthusiastic about all that we have been able to see and do in a ten weeks' holiday and at a fairly moderate cost. I am not going to attempt to tell you how easy and pleasant travelling is in Japan or how Peiping, a city beautiful beyond compare, is not to be missed. I only want to say how proud we have been of the important positions which Bryn Mawr graduates are filling there and of how it added to our pleasure to meet them. Before I left home, I looked through the Japanese and Chinese lists in the back of the Alumnae Address Book to see whether I had any friends in the East. I was as astonished then to see the length of the list as I was impressed later by the distinguished records of the individuals.

"Hannah Ban, Bryn Mawr, 1930, fresh from entertaining the Garden Club, met us at the dock in Yokohama and later invited us to tea to see her home and her strenuous small son. She told us with a cheerful Japanese smile that her husband had just had his cheque book and seal stolen and part of his bank account withdrawn.

"Then came a call from Ai Hoshino, Bryn Mawr, 1912, now President of Tsuda College, and a day with her at the college where the bronze plates of memorial rooms were reminders of close Bryn Mawr connections. There, too, we saw Taki Fujita, Bryn Mawr, 1925, who has been teaching at Tsuda College ever since her graduation, but goes back to America next winter for a year of study at Smith. On another lovely day we went with them to Kamakura, where Miss Thomas is said to have spent much time communing with the Great Buddha.

"Another Bryn Mawr graduate who is doing important educational work in Japan is Michi Kawai, Bryn Mawr, 1904, who has a progressive school for girls in the suburbs of Tokyo. She has adapted progressive methods to the Japanese setting and is especially emphasizing music and horticulture. In her boarding group, she has Japanese girls who were born in America and need to learn the ways and traditions of their homeland. We had only a brief glimpse of the school but it told the story of Miss Kawai's courage and vision.

"In Peiping we had tea with Margaret Speer, Bryn Mawr, 1922, now Dean of Yenching University. She didn't look a day older than when I knew her as warden at Bryn Mawr, and seemed very comfortably established in her pleasant cool house with its green lawn and shubbery. However, the complexity of the problems now facing a foreign institution in Peiping was to me overpowering."

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

1915

Class Editor: MARGARET FREE STONE
(Mrs. J. Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

It was a great shock to read in the *New York Times* of July 28th of the death of Lucile Davidson Alsop in New York City on July 27th. She had been in the hospital only a week, but apparently had been in poor health for several years. For twelve years she had been financial secretary of the Maternity Centre Association at 1 East 57th Street, and the notice in the *Times* said that she "had continued her work in recent years despite the handicap of poor health." Lucile's letter in the June BULLETIN of Class Letters was full of the same zest for living and the passion for learning how best to live that characterized her in College days, and her eternally youthful and eager spirit will be sorely missed in many places.

If by chance anyone failed to get her copy of the bulletin of letters in June, she should write to Isabel Foster, 9 Huntington Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

1916

Class Editor: CATHARINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Ave., Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

1918

Class Editor: MARY MUMFORD HOOGEWERFF
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
37 Catherine St., Newport, R. I.

1919

Class Editor: FRANCES CLARKE DARLING
(Mrs. H. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

Just too late for the last BULLETIN came news from K. T. Wessels of Kathleen Byrd Wessels' arrival on May 21, 1935. "K. T." writes: "I have also been studying at the University of California and hope to get my M. A. in Music there shortly. I have given several concerts during the past year and shall do as much as Miss Kathleen allows this coming year. Dotty Walton Price is out here and doing a thriving real estate business. She has three lovely children and is as peppy as ever."

Feeny Peabody Cannon wrote of her summer plans to be at Chocorua with her mother, husband and three youngest children.

Marion Mosely Sniffen was in the east for two months. She saw Elizabeth Fuller in New York, visited Feeny Cannon in Chocorua, then with Feeny joined Marje Martin Johnson in Vermont, visited Frances Lukens in Greensboro. One day all four picnicked together. Marion also visited Gertrude Hearne Meyers at Essex, New York, ran the Dog Team Tavern for several weeks at Ferrisburg, Vermont, and returned to Chicago early in September, to go back to the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund as nutritionist.

Gertrude Hearne Myers, while in the Adirondacks went over to Lake Placid to skate in the Summer Ice Carnival.

Frances Day Lukens was at Greensboro, Vermont, again and in spite of a houseful of children and many visitors did numerous Vermont watercolors. Frances Clarke Darling turned up at Greensboro for a short time and enjoyed seeing a lot of Franny Lukens and glimpses of Marje Martin and Marion Mosely.

Freddy Howell Williams sends this amusing account of the young generation: "This summer my two infants are up in Jaffrey, N. H., at the camp where Tip Thurman's two are spending their sixth summer. There are only fifteen kids in the camp and of them two are Tip's, two are Mary Tyler's, two are Phoebe Helmer's, and two are mine. My four and a half-year-old Teddy is rooming with Tip's very superior but pleasantly tolerant seven-year-old Mary Lee; and Tige's charming seven and a half-year Philip and my Albert, the same age, have formed a stamp collector's club (with one other member and no officers!). Phoebe's daughters, Katherine and Ellen, are darling, and Tige's Sandy and Tip's Dugald are grand. It is really a thrill to see the younger generation together, and to watch the parental characters—as well as appearances—cropping out."

1920

Class Editor: LILIAN DAVIS PHILIP
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

On July 29th the engagement was announced of Louise Sloan to Dr. William Marshall Rowland, of Baltimore. Dr. Rowland is "assistant in ophthalmology" at Johns Hopkins, in the same department in which Sloanie is working.

1921

Class Editor: ELEANOR A. BLISS
1026 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

Cecile Bolton Hewson received a Ph.D. degree in psychology from the University of Virginia last June. She also was married, that month, to Mr. J. F. G. Finley. They are living in Charlottesville.

Chloe Garrison Binger has a second daughter, born in May. This is her third child.

Eugenia Sheppard Black has remarried, and is now Mrs. H. Preston Wolfe. She lives in Westerville, Ohio.

Mabel Smith Cowles' second child, Philip, Jr., was born on September 16th.

Eileen Lyons Donovan has two children, a daughter over two, and a son, born last January. She and her husband spent April and May in Jamaica and Bermuda, and they were all at Pride's Crossing for the summer.

Becky Marshall sailed, early in September, for Belgium, where she visited her cousins near Brussels. "This is a perfectly beautiful place," she wrote, "and I am having a swell time. It is only about eight miles from Brussels, and we have been in every day. The Exposition is on. It is very much like the World's Fair at Chicago—same kind of buildings and same kind of things—only I think it is a good deal better. I have also been to the Cathedral and the Town Hall, etc., and yesterday we drove over to see the library at Louvain, which is really lovely. We are going to Paris tomorrow for a couple of days and next week to England for a few days to take one of the girls back to school." She was to join her mother about the first of October and together they were to make a snappy tour of France before sailing for home on the 16th of October.

1922

Class Editor: KATHARINE PEEK
Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa.

Emma Thompson, 1904, sends in the following report:

Sylva Thurlow Harrison is moving from Sheffield, England, to Belfast, Ireland, where her husband, Dr. Douglas Harrison, has been appointed to the Chair of Bio-chemistry at the University. She has been doing research work in Sheffield for some years past. This summer she has been busy getting the furnishings for the new house they have purchased in Belfast. Her little son, Michael, is as fair-haired and blue-eyed as his mother, and talks like a little Englishman.

1923

Class Editor: HARRIET SCRIBNER ABBOTT
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

1924

Class Editor: MARY RODNEY BRINSER
(Mrs. Donald C. Brinser)
85 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

Report on Louise Howitz: "She's a clam. I couldn't pump her at all, except that she puts on plays at the Central High School in Scranton—a Victor Herbert operetta this year —and teaches Oral Expression."

Elsa Molitor Vanderbilt lives in Toledo. She has three children, two girls and a boy. Her husband does something about advertising, and concocts the cleverest Christmas greetings ever read.

Peggy Connelly Snyder is reported as in Knoxville, Tennessee, where her husband is working with the TVA. She has a son in the neighborhood of ten. Every day sees her on a golf course—so they say.

Kay Elston Ruggles is hostess, and her husband manager, of a hotel in Halea Kalani, Hawaii. We think her daughter is now about nine.

Martha Cook Steadman is also in Hawaii, with a new house up on the Pali. Martha's husband is manager of the Cook Trust Company. Her two sons are now six and four.

Marion Russel Frank has moved to Abilene, Michigan. Further news desired.

Bobby Murray Fansler is still giving daily art lectures at the Metropolitan Museum. She has three children. More I cannot tell you.

Priscilla Fansler Hiss, with her two children, is now in Washington.

So is Plum Fountain. She is there as an architect with the Federal Housing Administration.

Lesta Ford Clay and Estelle Neville Bridge are living in England.

Betty Mosle White is about to return to this country after five years abroad, where her husband has been head of the foreign branch of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Mary Minott Holt has gone in for gardening in a big way, with a tremendous edition of her own. She is vice-president of the Lake Forest, Illinois, Garden Club, and dashes east for garden club conventions. Her husband is an investment banker.

Felice Begg has been a resident psychiatrist at the New York Hospital during the past year. I have it on good authority that she is excellent in her field.

Eugenia Meneely is working with the Kenwood Blanket Sportshop run in connection with the factory at Troy, New York.

Becca Tatham is doing some sort of volunteer work with the New York Neurological Hospital.

Sully Hendrick has two boys and a girl. She spends a great deal of time on the squash and hockey angles of the Cosmopolitan Club.

Margaret Smith Davison has two children. Her husband is an eye specialist at Danville, Pennsylvania.

Blanche McCrae Baker is said to go in heavily for dogs and horses. She is an officer on the Junior League board, representing Canada.

Doris Hawkins Skyler is now in East Rochester, with two children—Gordon, six, and Beryl, three.

1925

Class Editor: Elizabeth Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

Here's news! Our class president, Carrie Remak, was married on September 13th to John Breckinridge Ramsay, of Baltimore. Mr. Ramsay was graduated from Princeton in 1922.

And Gail Gates was married on June 12th, of this year, to I. John Lawler, who is at present on the faculty of the Law School of the University of Texas. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. The Lawler's address is The Bradfield, Apt. 2, 1310 Colorado Street, Austin, Texas.

Three more 1925 babies during the summer! Nancy Hough's young son, Nathaniel Baldwin Smith, arrived in June. (His mother says that in the excitement of bathing him the first time she did three things wrong according to the dressing-technique and discovered at the end that she had left on her wrist watch throughout the ordeal.)

Ayls Boross Smith's second son, David Emory Smith, was born on May 25th. Peter Smith is now two and a half years old.

And Betty Smith Thompson has just had (September 15th) the only daughter we have heard of anywhere in many a long year. Ann Morton Thompson should feel very important in this world of men.

Continuing our ten-year reviews: Libby Wilson Jackson writes that from 1925 to 1928 she travelled and visited friends in various places all the way from Canada to Trenton, Tennessee. She spent the summer of 1927 in Europe. "That fall I started working in a bank (Tennessee) where I stayed until I married in 1930. Travelled for a while with my husband —1931 my daughter, Charlotte (Ed. note—Ha! another girl in the world!), arrived and since then have been pretty much taken up with her and my activities here in Memphis, with frequent weekends to Trenton and the Muscle Shoals section, where my husband has interests. My time is quite full with church activities, A. A. U. W. participation, and musical clubs in addition to running my home and various interests for the baby."

Eleanor Williams Kamb (Mrs. Walter Kamb, 661 North 1st Street, San José, California): "I took my A. B. at the University of Washington. Reviewed books for newspapers for two years. Then had four years in one of the largest department stores in the country, The Emporium at San Francisco, first as woman head of personnel, then assistant to merchandise manager, and later assistant buyer, was being trained to be their stylist (the most interesting of all department store careers for women, to my mind). Then I gave the whole thing up, fascinating though it had become to me. Married a young San Francisco broker, now live in San José and have two curly-headed twin boys, 3 years old, and a daughter, 17 months old, and am quite astounded and delighted to discover that I was undoubtedly cut out to be an excellent mother, probably more than anything else and I never would have imagined it. . . . I believe in this career and enjoy it most of all."

Edith Walton Jones: "In the fall of 1925 I went up to Springfield, Massachusetts, and worked for exactly a year on the *Springfield Union.* I did general reporting for the morning paper, which meant sitting up nights till the small wee hours but was, of course, a lot of fun.

"When I got back to New York, '26, I took a job on the *New York American.* I got color stories for them connected with the opera, art, music, and what have you. After four months there, I spent another four months with Alfred A. Knopf—where I wrote jacket copy and ads, and did all the odds and ends. Then I went to *International Studio*—an art magazine run by Hearst which had a much more genteel atmosphere, however, than *The American.* There I wrote articles on all sorts of quaint subjects like dinanderie and Jacobean drinking goblets and Egyptian art, did general editorial work and reviewed the current art shows each month.

"Finally, in the spring of 1928, I went to the *Forum* and actually stayed there five years. Primarily I read manuscripts, but I also handled the art work for awhile, interviewed authors about their articles, suggested ideas for them to work on, etc.

"I was married to Lombard Jones on September 30, 1933, and since then have been cooking, keeping house and doing my work at home. I do weekly reviews—under the name of Edith Walton—for the *New York Times* Book Review Section and the *New York Sun.* Also I run a signed monthly book column for *The Forum.*"

Helen Dickey Potts Yoder (H. D.) writes: "Sometimes I feel as though I hadn't accomplished a great deal, but this is about what I've done—four years of medical school at P. and S., and then two years interneship at the Philadelphia General. Those were a grand two years, and I enjoyed them to the full. Then I worked in Philadelphia about nine months with another woman doctor, a neurologist, and then came to New York to the Psychiatric Institute. I spent six months working in the ward as psychiatric interne, and then began a research problem in the neuropathological laboratory. I am hoping to be able to finish this in the next six months. As you already know, I was married about two years ago, and we are living near the Medical Center so that I can conveniently carry on my work. My chief form of recreation is English country dancing, which I find very delightful."

1926

Class Editor Pro Tem: JANET C. PRESTON
Kenwood, Catonsville, Md.

On Saturday, June 29th, Winifred Dodd was married to Mr. Louis Horace Rouillion in the First Congregational Church of Washington, Connecticut. Among those at the wedding to give the class blessing were Clare Hardy and Annette Rogers, who later drove off together into the sunset, heading for Clinton, New York, and the chickens. Did you know Annette had chickens? She closed her bookshop in April, and is now raising eggs in a big way and taking a correspondence course in poultry management from Cornell. She and Clare went out and painted all the henhouses, too . . . at least they started to paint all the henhouses . . . well, they painted *one* henhouse, *anyway*.

Molly Parker Milmine and her husband have moved into their new house in Lakeville, Connecticut, "on top of painters, carpenters, and others, who won't get out." She probably is no longer "snowed under by chairs, tables, curtains, new domestics, etc.—including the new dog who arrives unhousebroken the moment the new rugs are down." But even when she was, she sounded pretty exuberant, as if the incidentals and etceteras weren't weighing her down. This diagnosis is confirmed by Elizabeth Packard, '29, who met the Milmines motoring around the Gaspé peninsula and reported that they were in fine form.

Miggy Arnold, who paints portraits in Boston in the wintertime, spent the summer in Randolph, New Hampshire, climbing mountains. *We* are exhausted by merely thinking of her exploits (a late flash says she was going to do rock-and-rope climbing with Bryn Mawr's famous Miriam O'Brien Underhill). But Betty Jeffries, undaunted (or perhaps only unsuspecting) paid her a visit, and kept the pace that Miggy set. Betty is at present secretary to an important political or economical or philosophical man.

Vicky Elliott Armstrong moved last May to Washington, where her husband is now rector of Christ Church, Georgetown. They have a lovely old house (3112 O Street, N. W., Georgetown), and a lovely young Great Dane, and they even have hot water now. (We know; we saw it put in.) They entertain a lot, too. The evening we were there they were receiving one electrician, three grade B plumbers, and one beautiful grade A master-plumber in a new pearl-gray hat. (A swell town, Washington.)

Jennie Green phoned us the other day from a police station in Bel Air, Maryland—but all she wanted was lunch, not bail. She was on her way to Virginia to do some hunting before Foxcroft opens (she teaches physics there). She reports having seen Eleanor Hess Kurzman, whom she gives high credit as a hostess, and Edith Tweddell (whose married name for the moment escapes us). Tweedle is doing some writing. (For what? We'd like to read it. We always thought that girl had *style!*)

Betty Cushman, our most complete expatriate, stood the U. S. A. for about six months last year and then rushed back to Europe. She was last heard of in London, where she had stayed at the Whitehall Hotel (22 Montague Street, W. C. I.—do you remember how '26 used to gather there in '27?). "The dog, cats, and parrot still give a homelike atmosphere," and Miss White and Miss O'Mara still hold the fort. Betty's letter about her walking trip in Scotland is worth quoting from: "A glorious week of tramping and sunburn. Nary a drop of rain. Can you believe it? Christine Carslaw, the girl with whom I walked, had written the Youth Hostel at Tobermory, but receiving no reply we changed our plans and encouraged by the marvelous weather made for Fort William and Britain's highest mountains.

"Our first stop was at the hostel on Lake Ossinn—a dream of a place in a little birch grove with beautiful views. The first night we were completely alone, walked four miles to the farmhouse (in connection with the estate of Sir John Stirling Maxwell) for supplies and were presented with trout by the gamekeeper. From there we climbed Ben Alder (3700 feet) and on the third day did the twenty-odd miles to the Glen Nevis Hostel, from which we did Ben Nevis and some others.

"I have never known nicer people than those in the Highlands, and the Youth Hostel Association is like a series of Appalachian Mountain Club huts on a simpler scale, where one does one's own cooking and is forced (by the rules) to bring one's own sheet sleeping bag which is inserted in the blankets. Not a bad idea, and certainly no weight to carry."

Betty is actually coming back to us this winter, and will be teaching at Westover. But over the week-ends she expects to run down to New York, to look over the ocean liners and pick out a good one for the next trip. Which *may* not be next summer . . . but what's your guess?

1927

Class Editor: ELLENOR MORRIS
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Josephine Young Case and to Ruth Creighton Webster. Mrs. Young died the end

of June after an illness of several years. Mr. Creighton died suddenly in July.

We take our keys in hand at the start of this year with the hope that, with your co-operation, there will be no blank months against our record this time. Just to set a good example, we'll tell you what *we* know.

Two weddings have come to our notice: On June 21st Peggy Hulse was married to Mr. Coolidge Ashcom Eichelberger at Cumberland, Md. The following week, on June 29th, Jean Fesler and Mr. Edwin Denison Williams were married in Cleveland. Where are the fair ladies and their spouses living now?

The engagement of Lib Rhett to Walter Murphy, Jr., was announced on July 16th, but no date was set for the wedding.

While we are on the subject of weddings we might mention that we saw that Maillie Hopkinson Gibbon was one of the attendants at the wedding of Dorothea Garrett and Maillie's brother-in-law, Robert Gibbon, at Dongan Hills last May. Dorothea is the sister of Julie Garrett Hughes ('29) who was married later that day herself to Henry Munroe. We don't mean to poach on '29's preserves but we are interested since Mr. Munroe is in the Treasury and we frequently get telephone calls intended for him!

The Class of '29 was helpful to us—indirectly—later in the summer. The newspaper accounts of Franny Hand Ferguson's daughter's birth mentioned that David Cutcheon Breasted had caused his grandmother, Representative Greenway, to be late to the opening of Congress by arriving on January 13th. His mother, Martha Ferguson Breasted, had neglected to inform us of this fact.

On August 1st Jo Young Case's second child, James Herbert Case, 3rd, was born. Jo reports that he is a great hearty fellow and a great pleasure to his parents and his sister, young Josephine, now two and one-half years old. Jo and her family will spend the winter at Van Hornesville, N. Y., where her husband will finish the book on the Federal Reserve System upon which he worked at Harvard. While they were at Cambridge, Jo got her M. A. at Radcliffe in American Literature. This winter she expects to be chief cook and bottle washer and get in some reading and writing on the side. Some of Jo's verse was published in the July *Atlantic Monthly*—at least we think it was July.

Our last bit of vital statistics for this month is the news that Nina Perera Collier's son was born on September 10th in Washington.

Our special agent, Al Bruère Lounsbury, and her husband motored around in New England on their holiday this summer, returning via Albany, where they saw Cay and Hal Cherry. These two had spent some time in Kentucky and then a two weeks' trip to Bermuda. Joanna Cherry is reported to be an intriguing infant, rather more Cherry than Field.

Another member of our field force, returning from Mexico, encountered Polly McElwain, who seems to have spent quite some time in the country of the hot tomale. She is now back in New Haven. Our own travels took us to North Carolina on the edge of the Great Smokies. We fell in love with the country and thoroughly enjoyed being allowed to participate in a real square dance given back in the mountains.

Brooksy Hutchins was discovered this June lurking in the cafeteria at the New York Hospital. She is secretary to some doctor whose name we have forgotten, in the psychiatric branch of the institution. Her husband was busily practicing his profession of architecture and wondering how long the sudden spurt in building would last.

1929

Class Editor: MARY L. WILLIAMS
210 E. 68th St., New York City.

1930

Class Editor: EDITH GRANT
Fort duPont, Del.

1931

Class Editor: MARION H. TURNER
Chancellor Hall, 13th and Chancellor Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

1932

Class Editors: MARGARET AND JANET WOODS
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

1935

Class Editor: SUSAN H. MORSE
Pigeon Hill Road, Weston, Mass.

NOTE: *The Editor of the* BULLETIN *apologizes to the Classes 1930-35 for postponing their Class Notes. They are full and interesting, and nothing but a Fiftieth Anniversary could have taken precedence.*

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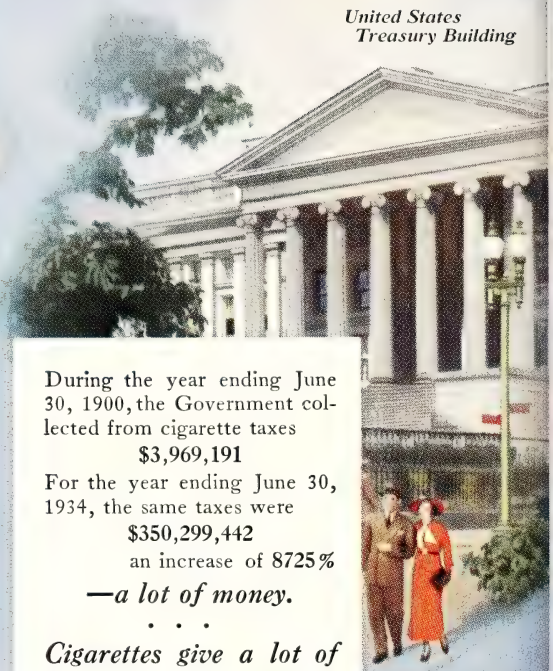


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DIFFERING ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

December, 1935

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M. CAREY THOMAS

January 2, 1857 December 2, 1935

Dean of Bryn Mawr College

1884—1894

President of Bryn Mawr College

1894—1922

President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College

1922—1935

BRYN MAWR'S UNIQUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO WOMEN'S EDUCATION

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK, PRESIDENT OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, AT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

To speak on this occasion for the colleges for women is a more than sufficient responsibility. Though one spoke with the tongue of angels, to be the mouthpiece for so large and various a group would daunt the imagination as it ranges from coast to coast and north and south and endeavors to divine the messages which this great and growing sisterhood might wish to have delivered today. Yet inadequately though the word will be spoken, I should like to think that it represented not only the colleges for women but that far greater number of institutions of higher learning which we call co-educational. Only so may the influence of Bryn Mawr upon the higher education of women be estimated. It is true in general that the colleges for women have exercised a strong and beneficial effect upon the education of women in co-educational institutions; and in that blended influence the flavor of Bryn Mawr has been marked and unmistakable. Among those who shall call her blessed today are many women who never set foot in a college for women, but whose nurture has been enriched and whose opportunities have been wider because of the claims Bryn Mawr has made and the prejudices she has dispelled. For all college and university women this is a festival day.

If this great army of women might be conceived of as converging upon Bryn Mawr today, laden with garlands and chanting praises, there would be, I venture to say, an image of a person as well as of an institution in their eyes—the image of the woman who for twenty-eight years served as its president. Many tributes have been paid Miss Thomas, and I doubt whether they have made much impression upon her; but I should think one which appeared in print nearly twenty years ago might have pleased as well as any. It was in a time of storm when certain changes were being effected in the government of Bryn Mawr not without dust and heat. An editorial in the most important weekly of the times chronicled these changes and approved them, but concluded with these words:

"It would be not only ungracious but unjust to fail to make mention of Miss Thomas's extraordinary achievement in the building up of the institution over whose development she has presided. To her resolute insistence on the maintenance of high standards, to her inexhaustible energy and her personal force, must be ascribed the placing of Bryn Mawr in that high and unique position which it occupies among women's colleges; a service that must always be remembered with gratitude not only by the alumnae of the College, but by all who have been interested, during the past three formative decades, in the achievement of the cause of the higher education of women." In honoring Bryn Mawr today we honor also a woman whose mark upon the higher education of women is characteristic and ineffaceable.

Familiar though we all are with the achievement of Bryn Mawr, perhaps you will allow me to recapitulate the services to education which gave her that "high and unique position" among the women's colleges. I will begin, if I may, with the most material. Bryn Mawr, from the outset, claimed for the education of women

the beauty of setting and the amenities of living which at the time were but little considered in American institutions and are only now taking their place as cultural influences. We are all familiar, no doubt, with Virginia Woolf's amusing contrast between the sole, partridges and wine, the portraits, the painted windows, the tablets and memorials, the fountain and the grass, the quiet rooms looking across the quiet quadrangles in the English colleges for men; and the beet greens and potatoes, followed by prunes and custard, the unkempt lawns and the economical red brick, the noisy dining rooms and the dingy and meagre living quarters in the neighboring and co-ordinate colleges for women. Sole, partridges and wine do not in this country yet constitute a noticeable part in the undergraduate diet, even at Bryn Mawr, but it is true that from the outset this college exercised in respect to living arrangements for its students the standards of comfort and quality which, curiously enough, we associate with the Society of Friends. Assuming what Professor Paul Shorey called "her crenellated and machicolated splendor of architectural investiture," organizing her domestic arrangements with a view to physical ease and comfort and to the maintenance of a pleasant social life, Bryn Mawr recognized earlier than other colleges have done the part that the surroundings and the circumstances of daily life must play in the effect upon students of those four "brief irrevocable years."

So much is obvious; but another ideal which has always seemed to me to animate Bryn Mawr, I have never heard avowed. Since learning began there have been in all generations a few examples of what one may call the learned lady. Sometimes they have been royal or noble; always, except for a few instances in our own country, they have had a background of wealth. Their scholarship has not always been as thorough and disciplined as the best standards of their own days might require; but its disinterested zeal, its complete disassociation from any thought of personal gain or advancement, its blending with fastidious tastes and gentle manners issued in something strikingly exquisite. In every city the memory of such ladies is treasured; and more than once I have heard colleges charged, not only with their failure to increase the number of such rare beings, but with the production of conditions which prevent them from developing. The stereotyping of learning, the easy accessibility to it, the association of it with introduction to a career or to self-support—these, some people have thought, have supplied a soil and climate in which the unique flowering of the learned lady could hardly take place. Perhaps Bryn Mawr has been aware of that reproach. Perhaps her adherence to smallness, her stress on the graces of living, her insistence for a time upon a difference between her own methods and standards and those of other institutions were rooted in a hope that through her the genus *learned lady* might be perpetuated and increased.

Of another aspiration which has been of wide service to the education of women, Bryn Mawr has made no secret. Her standard of scholarship has had an uncompromising rigor. Easy-going, slipshod, casual—can anyone imagine the application of such terms to the intellectual discipline of Bryn Mawr? Nor has this result been achieved by the setting down on paper of exacting requirements, and the grim holding of students and faculty to their accomplishment. The atmosphere has been made tonic, the teaching staff has been perpetually recruited from the best young brains of our graduate schools, the effort has been not to meet standards set by other

institutions but to establish higher standards reachable only by those who for the moment brought ardor as well as diligence to their tasks. If I were asked to state the contribution which Bryn Mawr has made to the quality of American scholarship, I should look for it not in the statements of requirements for admission to college or for the granting of degrees, but in a more widely diffused reverence for the austere beauty of thorough scholarship. Long before Mr. Lowell displaced *C* as the gentleman's grade, Miss Thomas made something better than an *A* a goal for which youth could strive with imagination and ardor.

Through her faculty and their participation in the scholarly activities of this country, through her graduate students who became members of faculties in other institutions, most of all through the perpetual witness borne by all Bryn Mawr women to the seriousness and the vitality of their intellectual discipline, Bryn Mawr asserted and proved that a college for women could not only meet the best standards of the day but could infuse a new vigor into the pursuit of scholarship. Her graduate school was, no doubt, established in part because of the stimulus it would afford to the faculty on the one hand and the undergraduate on the other. Yet it has flourished on its own account, and I am at a loss to recall any other college, whether for men or women, which has so successfully competed with the great universities in preparing candidates for the higher degrees. Bryn Mawr's "high and unique" position, is, I believe, due primarily to the respect she has won for women as scholars.

A share of the praise which we offer to Bryn Mawr today should, I think, be devoted to her perspicacity in divining the part which it was open to her to play. Colleges for women were no longer a new thing in the world. Vassar had been open for twenty years, Smith and Wellesley were ten years old. Radcliffe had for six years been offering to women the opportunity of working under the Harvard faculty, an increasing number of women were flocking into the co-educational institutions. The old bugaboo of danger to health, danger to inclination to marriage, danger to success in wifehood and motherhood, had become more serviceable as subjects for speeches than effective as deterrents to young women thinking of going to college. The newspapers, though not hostile, were inclined to be facetious in their comments on colleges for women, and in reference to the women students in the universities. One of my first enterprises as dean of women at the University of Minnesota was to call upon the editor-in-chief of a leading Minneapolis paper and urge him to abandon the use of the term co-ed in his paper and the humorous treatment of news about the women students. It was the moment for a strong and tonic leadership, and that Bryn Mawr perceived. Her example instilled self-respect in college women and inspired self-criticism. To the public she demonstrated that higher education for women was not merely a means of preparation for earning a livelihood, that it was not apologetic or imitative, but that it was capable of making a distinct and original contribution to the academic life of our times. In that demonstration other institutions have shared, and in summing up the fifty years which we commemorate today we may say perhaps that the squadron of women's colleges has at last won a place in the main fleet. They acknowledge the same problems, they meet the same criticism, to an increasing extent they inspire the same faith in the general public and enjoy the same generosity as the colleges for men. They are an accepted part of our whole fabric of higher education.

Is romance then dead? Are there no more giants to be slain? I would say rather that the women's colleges, relieved at last from wasting strength on a kind of guerilla warfare, could now try—are now trying—to give active aid in the attack on the common foe. Higher education as I see it has always before it three insoluble problems, or, rather, three reconciliations with which it must always struggle. One is the reconciliation which Mr. Meiklejohn once termed that of democracy and distinction. To make higher education accessible to the many, and, at the same time, challenging and satisfying to the superior few is a puzzle susceptible only of an approximate solution. Here such a college as Bryn Mawr, high in reputation but determined to remain small in numbers, may make a valuable contribution in developing better, juster, more intelligent standards of selection of candidates for admission. Surely in the wise and equitable choice of those who are to profit by any specific opportunity lies our chief hope of that reconciliation.

Another of the delicate balances with which higher education must be perpetually concerned is that between extensiveness and intensiveness. How broadly informed should one be who aspires to the Bachelor of Arts degree, and how can such breadth be reconciled with the depth and thoroughness in some field which is essential to intellectual discipline? Here the colleges for women have an opportunity to contribute something in practice and theory. Even today, when so many women are preparing themselves to earn a living, the idea of education for its own sake is perhaps (though I am aware of some of the exceptions which might well be taken to this statement) somewhat more readily accepted in them than in the colleges for men. The conception of the cultivated woman as interpreted in the women's colleges has its part to play in our general conception of culture.

The third ever-present problem, as I see it, is the reconciliation between the long and the short view, between instruction aimed specifically at introducing students to present-day conditions and problems, and that which aims rather to introduce them to fields of thought and knowledge through material on which the mind of man has had time to work and which has been weighed and winnowed by time itself. A problem of curriculum this is often thought to be, as when Mr. H. G. Wells declares that "The idea of a modern world state must ultimately determine the curriculum and the disciplines of every school on earth," and goes on to say that "Biology, History, and Human Ecology" constitute the informative framework of a proper education. To my own way of thinking, however, the problem is far more one of the teacher than of the curriculum. It was, we are told in the Nicolson life of Dwight Morrow, a professor of mathematics, a professor of philosophy, and a professor of history who gave Mr. Morrow what I am sure seemed to him invaluable preparation for his later work, but not, we may be sure, through any instruction regarding the mutualization of insurance companies or principles of diplomacy as applied to the United States and Mexico. It is the able teacher with his revelation of the significant, his introduction to the way in which to think about things, who prepares his students to deal with the problems of the present and of the future, and in comparison with the quality of his mind the subject matter with which he makes his demonstrations is relatively unimportant. To increase the number of such teachers is the greatest problem of education. Money alone cannot buy them, and, since the element of genius enters into their development, they cannot be evolved by taking thought. But demand does to some extent create a supply, and appreciа-

tion of the value of a certain service does attract to it those who have an aptitude for it. The colleges for women can unite with the colleges for men in putting the right estimates upon the value of distinguished teaching; and in the case of women teachers they have their special responsibility.

Beyond its ceaseless struggle with these problems, every college or university which has existed long enough to feel itself an organism cherishes, I suppose, one further ambition. It would like to develop a personality, something more than the sum of its numerable assets, independent, to some extent, of changes in administration, hard to analyze, but pervasive, and, as the years go by, as traceable as the Gulf Stream in the sea. Such a personality affects teachers and students alike. It has something to do with the release of creative power, and the shaping of ambition and character; its influence upon alumni may deepen rather than diminish as their lives proceed. Capable of being lost or weakened, by no means indestructible, it is also capable of being extended and enriched. The college we are honoring today has, in her brief fifty years, developed to an extraordinary degree such an individual potency. That she may maintain it and increase it is the birthday wish, and the confident hope, which her sister colleges bring her today.

THE MARY FLEXNER LECTURESHIP

The Mary Flexner Lecturer invited this year by the English Department is Mr. I. A. Richards, fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, the author of *Principles of Literary Criticism, Science and Poetry, Coleridge on Imagination,* etc. During the first six weeks of the second semester Mr. Richards will give his public lectures on "The Interpretation of Prose." From Bryn Mawr he goes directly out to China to confer on the problem of Basic English which is interesting two great non-English speaking countries, China and Russia, and which is an extraordinarily interesting development of Mr. Richards' theory of vocabulary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Bryn Mawr Varsity Players and the Cap and Bells of Haverford College will present "The Swan" by Ferenc Molnar in Goodhart Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 6th and 7th, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock. Tickets for Friday evening at $1.25 and $1.00 and for Saturday evening at $1.50 and $1.25 may be purchased at the Publication Office, Taylor Hall.

The second event in the series given by the Entertainment Committee of the Deanery will be a talk on "Why Best Sellers Sell Best," by Mr. Clifton Fadiman, on Sunday, December 8th, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Fadiman, formerly Editor-in-Chief of the publishing house of Simon and Schuster, and now literary adviser to the same firm, is perhaps best known to the public as the author of that famous column of brilliant and astute book-criticism that "The New Yorker" carries weekly, and as an equally popular contributor to "Stage."

The Ann Elizabeth Sheble Memorial Lecture in English Literature will be given Monday evening, December 9th, in Goodhart Hall, at twenty minutes past eight by Major Bonamy Dobrée, O. B. E., author of *Restoration Comedy, Restoration Tragedy, Essays in Biography, Modern Prose Style,* and other works. His subject will be "Restoration Drama."

HISTORY OF THE MASTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN

By Elma Loines, 1905

The Master School of Music of Brooklyn, New York, was founded in 1904 by Mrs. William Satterlee Packer, daughter-in-law of the founder of the Packer Institute, with funds provided by Mrs. Henry K. Sheldon. Many years earlier Mrs. Sheldon's husband had founded the New York Philharmonic.

The endowment of this school was far from adequate and it was hoped by Mrs. Packer to complete it within a short period of time, but when Mr. Damrosch, whom she had consulted, established the School of Musical Art in the then neighboring city, it became practically impossible at that time to raise a fund for another school so near. Mrs. Packer's idea had been to have a school somewhat on the order of the Meister Schule in Germany, where American students could get their full training in this country. When travelling abroad she had observed the dangers and distractions which young students, suddenly detached from home ties, had run into and she felt the time had come to have a purely American training.

She was successful in obtaining as the first musical director of this school, Madame Aurelia Jaeger, whom Conried had just brought to America to teach in his new Metropolitan Opera School. Madame Jaeger's husband, Ferdinand Jaeger, was the first Siegfried at the Bayreuth Opera and it was largely through Wagner's influence that she, who had helped her husband in his musical training, though she was a young woman with a large family, should devote herself to the training of singers. The Jaegers were also intimate friends of Liszt, Von Bülow and Hugo Wolf, the last of whom they had helped in the struggles and vicissitudes of his tragic life. Madame Jaeger herself had sung in *Nozze di Figaro* in Vienna many years before in the same cast with her own mother. Her musical traditions were, therefore, of the best; and the Master School of Music, with which she remained a decade (actually until she had to return to Europe at the close of her teaching years), continued throughout its existence the high standard of teaching which she had inaugurated. It never, however, developed more than the department for the training of professional singers. Henry Fink, the well-known musical critic and writer of a quarter of a century ago, was for many years a lecturer in the school.

Of its students and graduates one, entirely trained in the school, was accepted at the Metropolitan about eight years ago as one of the six sopranos of the year and has remained with the opera company ever since. Another became a teacher in the Peabody Institute in Baltimore and another taught community singing in California and Minnesota. One well-known radio singer is also one of its pupils. Still another has sung in the Rialto and Rivoli Theatres, etc. It is an unusual thing for an opera singer to be a product of a school and this student even received her teaching of languages as well as her musical training, her board and lodging for four years from this school. Under the direction of their harmony teacher, Gerrit Smith, the students once composed the music of an entire operetta which they gave before the public. I happened to compose a violin obbligato—now lost to fame.

On the financial side the way was never smooth, for when the present treasurer went into office there were never adequate funds with which to run the school, so that

this gift of the Master School of Music Association, Inc., made to Bryn Mawr's Music Department last July in cash and securities, which *now* amount to nearly $30,000, was hard earned. The treasurer often had to pay the teachers' salaries each month in part out of her own personal bank balances until she could raise the needed amount. The attic of the school building was remodelled and rooms rented there to students and business women, as well as rooms on other floors of the house, and many benefits were given in order to have sufficient funds for the current year.

In 1918 a valuable building on Brooklyn Heights was bought at a low price by friends and directors of the school. A holding company was formed and the building rented to the School Association. When the present treasurer went into office, with $19 in the bank, and debts of $4,000, and only $12,000 left of the original endowment fund, she saw that the only hope besides interesting through a more careful management old directors who had dropped off the Board, was gradually to buy out this building. As gifts came in on her pleas for endowment, more and more shares in the holding company were acquired. Then an opportunity came to sell the garage for $10,000. By the efforts of the president of the holding company and herself, the stockholders agreed that if their shares were bought by the proceeds of the sale, they would turn over the deed to the property to the school. This meant they were getting 100% on their stock, when its actual market value was about 85, so that they were quite satisfied to do this. With the balance left, the mortgage was reduced $2,500 and the school became sole possessor of a very valuable property.

Some years later the Juillard School, with its enormous endowment, came into existence and after a few years the many free scholarships they were able to offer seriously interfered with the acquisition of good students by existing institutions. The Master School was then faced with the problem of raising a huge endowment for its own school just across the river or of going out of existence and using the funds for some other purpose. The *New York Sun* wrote at that time an editorial giving high praise to our decision to follow the latter course. The directors discontinued the school but held the building until they felt real estate prices had reached their peak. In 1929 they decided to sell the building when they received a cash offer of nearly four times the original purchase price. A new constitution was then drawn up and, at the suggestion of the treasurer, who had carefully studied both the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundation plans, an arrangement was made by which either income or principal or both might be given away at the discretion of the directors for the purpose of musical education. The president and treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, who now had decided to use the funds for the seven women's colleges of the East, made a careful study of all their music departments. For six years they gave grants in cash amounting to between $250 and $1,000 to several or all of these colleges. They found the work of nearly all of them excellent, but some had started much later than others. Several did not give degrees in music. In the first years of the cash gifts to the colleges over $15,000 was given away and this was largely used for the building up of libraries, records and music, in Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke. In Smith it was used for research work in the graduate department. In the other four for general purposes. During the past year it was finally decided to give away all the capital left on hand on the basis of need and excellence of work; so after a small sum in cash had been given to each college, all remaining securities were divided between Radcliffe and Bryn Mawr Colleges.

A WORKERS' EDUCATION OFFICE IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

By Hilda Worthington Smith, 1910

To look back two years to the first days of the Emergency Education Program under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is to realize the steep road travelled. Looking ahead, one sees equally rugged mountains on the horizon. But in between the mountain peaks there are still pleasant vistas of progress along that road.

In September, 1933, the officials in charge of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration were concerned with the problem of 80,000 unemployed teachers who, having lost their jobs in public schools, private schools, colleges or universities, were rapidly approaching destitution. How could these teachers earn a living in the new program of work relief proposed by Mr. Hopkins without duplicating the activities of the regular public schools? Adult education was the answer. A new field in this country, little developed under government auspices, it offered vast opportunities to meet the educational needs of thousands of illiterates, handicapped people, industrial workers, and other men and women whose education had been limited; people for whom public school and university facilities were ill-adapted or inadequate.

Mr. Hopkins first authorized the payment from Federal relief funds of wages for unemployed, needy teachers in illiteracy classes. Anyone who has studied the black map of illiteracy in this country will realize that he could have done nothing more far reaching in the lives of individuals and in our national life. To teach people to read and write is to lay the foundations of understanding, restore self-respect, and open the way to all the responsibilities of citizenship.

During the many preliminary conferences on these plans in the fall of 1933, an extension of the illiteracy program was discussed. To teach reading and writing admittedly was the first step, but what of the other educational needs of men and women shut off from opportunity? What of the varied classes sponsored by the adult education movement, the fundamental economic discussions of workers' education, adults' interest in questions of the home and of parenthood, leisure time resources, community and civic interests? It was not long before Mr. Hopkins authorized a varied program of general adult education, including workers' education. Bulletins were issued describing the types of classes for which teachers might be employed. Workers' education was listed as one type of class in which teachers might be paid from the Federal funds.

At this point an atmosphere of uncertainty characterized this office. Workers' education had been officially approved, funds were available for teachers, a desk had been assigned to a newly appointed official, the "Specialist in Workers' Education." To use the current phrase, "So what?" Sailing orders had been given, but the uncharted sea was hidden by heavy fog. To carry the nautical simile farther, ominous cries came out of the fog, warning the mariner not to venture in any direction.

The first two months was a period of cautious exploration. Workers' education throughout the country was represented mainly by interested individuals in the labor

movement, local committees of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, and of a few other workers' schools started on the Bryn Mawr plan, together with a few organizations such as the Workers' Education Bureau and the Affiliated Schools for Workers, which tried to interpret the need for workers' education, supply materials and conduct local classes. Under the proposed plan of the Federal Government, public school officials were supposed to offer co-operation to these groups, to sponsor new classes and to put to work unemployed teachers desperately in need of immediate income.

Workers' education was an unknown term both to these public school officials and to the prospective teachers. The few officials who had heard of it, regarded the term itself with hostility. "Why segregate *workers* in education?" they inquired. An explanation was given of the educational handicaps of industrial workers, their keen interest in problems of the economic world, and their struggles to progress in the usual lecture class or adult forum. Such an explanation meant little to officials who had had no experience with these problems. "If it is a good thing, why not do it for everyone?" they next inquired. Implicit in their scepticism was the suspicion that the proposed classes were dangerously radical. They realized that they would meet instant opposition from school boards and certain groups in their communities. It was evident after these conversations that to start workers' classes under the auspices of the public schools was an experiment full of educational and social dynamite.

Groups of industrial workers, urged to start classes and apply for teachers, were equally sceptical. "What can the public schools do to help us?" they asked. "Will teachers from the relief rolls be able to teach workers' classes?" "If we have such classes in the public schools, shall we be allowed to discuss anything we like? Won't the teacher say, 'Don't bring up those questions here?'" To all these inquiries we replied, "Try it and see. Form your own committees and ask the public schools to let you have classrooms and teachers. Ask that teachers be given training for workers' education. If free discussion is not permitted, you can always withdraw. The public schools may welcome the co-operation of labor. The schools should be used for all the people. Here is a chance to get government support for workers' education. Try it and see!"

The work of this office was once described as "building a bridge between the labor movement and the public schools." At first this process of bridge building was painfully slow. Added to the indifference or scepticism of the schools and of the labor movement, there was an ordeal of attack from workers' education groups themselves. The phrases "sold out to the government," "an emasculated, superficial program," "only a menace to true workers' education," "an attempt to control labor" were frequently heard at workers' education conferences. Only slight encouragement from within the movement was given to this experiment in government co-operation. The general opinion seemed to be that genuine workers' education could not be conducted under government auspices, and that it would be futile to try.

What is workers' education? To those not familiar with it, the general statement sent out from this office may be useful as an interpretation:

Workers' education offers to men and women workers in industry, business, commerce, domestic service and other occupations an opportunity to train themselves in clear thinking through the study of those questions closely related to their daily

lives as workers and as citizens. The instruction program is based on an attitude of scientific inquiry in the light of all the facts, and implies complete freedom of teaching and discussion. Its purpose is to stimulate an active and continued interest in the economic problems of our times and to develop a sense of responsibility for their solution.

Workers' education is adapted to the educational needs of mature persons who are handicapped by lack of previous elementary schooling. It provides new educational opportunities for men and women working in factories, stores and offices, or on farms, who because of economic pressure or for other reasons had to leave school after the sixth grade or earlier, or have had no systematic education in childhood. With mature minds and years of practical experience, these workers are nevertheless not equipped to grasp the usual lecture course, and often cannot read the ordinary newspaper article with understanding. Lack of educational background, and a limited vocabulary, combined with an eagerness to learn, are characteristic of the worker who applies for further education.

The plan of instruction is as broad as the interests of the workers themselves. It differs, however, from the curriculum in many educational institutions, by making the focus of instruction current industrial and social problems of daily concern to workers, and relating the subject matter to their own experiences. In this way the instruction becomes vividly interesting and significant to the students, and what they learn is immediately applicable to the pressing problems of their daily lives.

With no national organization, with public school officials either entirely ignorant of this program or suspicious of it, with labor itself indifferent, the work of this office seemed doomed to failure before it started. Only the realization that throughout the country committees of the Bryn Mawr Summer School and of the Affiliated Schools for Workers stood ready to help, gave us courage to begin what seemed an impossible undertaking. A letter describing the new government program brought an immediate response from these committees, and from the former students of the Bryn Mawr School, then over 1400 in number. Certainly they would help! They called committee meetings, interviewed apathetic officials, offered volunteer service to organize classes and help select teachers. The national organization built up by the Summer School made its voice heard, although sometimes only faintly, in every large industrial center. An immediate stirring of wider interest was evident.

No longer in the office did we sit and wonder what we could do. Letters poured in with every mail—non-committal official letters with some faint indication of interest; smudgy letters written in pencil, with no attempt at spelling, from workers asking for teachers to help in their long struggle for education; letters from unemployed teachers hoping to find work; letters from friendly leaders of national organizations, commending our efforts and wishing us well.

Overwhelmed with the opportunity before us, we tried from this office to meet the many requests. Everything was needed, and everything at once—training for teachers, materials for classes, book lists of available material, suitable classrooms, suggestions for officials who were selecting teachers. Above all, people were needed in every State who could reach the labor movement, train teachers, interpret the purposes of workers' education to doubting school superintendents, and give experienced help in organizing classes.

These experienced people were few when compared to the apparent needs of the whole United States. Again, former faculty of the Bryn Mawr School, local chairmen, former students, and other workers who had attended workers' schools or local classes were called upon to act as unofficial advisers to the new classes, now starting in several states. Delegations of workers appeared in the Washington office, overwhelming us again with the immensity of these new opportunities. "We represent 60,000 electrical workers and we want teachers." "We have twenty thousand organized garment workers, can you send someone to help us start classes?" From settlements and industrial clubs, from farms and factories, requests poured in. Those related to workers' education were sifted out from the large number of inquiries related to the general adult education movement, for teachers of illiterates, help in vocational counselling, assistance in libraries, playgrounds, and handicraft centers.

During the first year of this program, in the winter of 1933-34, a conference was called of historic interest to the workers' education movement, the first conference on workers' education called under the auspices of the Federal Government. The call to the conference, sent out by Secretary Perkins and Commissioner Zook (at that time United States Commissioner of Education), brought together seventy-five people for a day's discussion of this program, and its underlying policies.

Next, an effort was made to obtain supervisors in at least a few states where strong interest had developed among workers' groups. Pennsylvania, perhaps because of the foundation work done in that state by the Bryn Mawr School, was the first to appoint a State Supervisor in Workers' Education—the first such appointment in the history of the United States. California made the next appointment, and others followed. In November, 1934, a conference was called of these new supervisors, in order to discuss standards of classes, relations with the labor movement, and the need for training teachers. Now, at this writing, there are 21 full time supervisors of workers' education in as many states, many city supervisors, and a temporary field staff of eight experienced people responsible to this Federal office.

How should teachers be trained for workers' education? This special problem, while often discussed by workers' education groups, had never before presented such an urgent character. Unemployed teachers in need of relief must be used in these classes. Unless the classes were to go to pieces as soon as started, through lack of qualified teachers, some plan of training must be devised. In the summer of 1934 provision was made for training 500 teachers. This year, 1200 have attended six weeks training courses, organized on an interstate basis, and directed in general from this Federal office. The last center to be organized is in Puerto Rico, where teachers are in demand for needle workers and agricultural workers.

To meet with one of these groups of teachers in training is to realize anew the problems of building education on a relief basis. Many of these teachers have been employed in public schools. They have never taught adults, have had little previous instruction in current economic affairs, and no contacts with industrial workers. Other teachers come from colleges and universities, some with thorough economic training, but again with little practical knowledge of workers and their educational needs. Others, again, are young college graduates, who have never taught, often discouraged with their efforts to find work, but eager to enter a new and useful field.

In order to fill in the gap of academic training, courses have been given in every training center in economic history, the worker and government, the history of the

labor movement. In addition hours every day have been devoted to practice and discussion of teaching method, the study of classroom materials, and in visits to workers' classes, union meetings, and government agencies.

The majority of the teachers in training have given evidence of courage and understanding in their new work, have won the sympathy and respect of the industrial and rural workers who are their students, and are continuing training day by day through the trial and error experience of teaching classes. Conferences and short institutes through the winter are designed to further this in-service training.

Many interesting teaching methods are studied in these centers, demonstrated in the teachers' classes, and applied afterward. The Social Science Workshop, initiated at the Bryn Mawr Summer School several years ago, has proved an effective and delightful method of teaching workers economics, geography, or labor problems. An informal room is used, where beaver board, cardboard, pots of paint, and tools are available. Simple charts and diagrams, relief maps, models of machines, statistical material made by the workers themselves illuminate for them the discussions of the economic class-rooms. For adults who have a struggle to read with understanding, the Social Science Workshop, giving an opportunity for hand work, seems particularly useful as an educational tool. The ability to read statistics, to consult census reports, and other references is rapidly gained in the interest of producing material which can be used in the union meeting, in the industrial club and workers' class, or as an exhibit at a convention.

Labor drama also is finding its place in workers' education. At the training centers, the teachers learn techniques used in simple production of spontaneous drama, based on actual experience. These scenes, simple and often impromptu, give a chance for the analysis of economic situations, for creative expression, and for the interpretation of the problems of labor. Audiences of workers are critical, and any scene not true to reality, or lacking in artistic quality is quick to bring censure. Allied to these experiments in labor drama is the growing interest in Art Workshops, where men and women are trying new media of expression; painting, modelling, writing, poetry or prose, experimenting in making music. In classes where these new interests in art are taking form, they are considered an integral part of the curriculum, related to the daily experiences of men and women in factories, or workshops. To the workers themselves, art unrelated to their daily lives has little significance.

Turn from the training centers for teachers to another group of emergency schools, organized under this Federal office—the Educational Camps for Unemployed Women. In the spring of 1934 this experiment was launched, following a conference held at the White House in April. About one hundred women from national organizations and government departments, including women leaders from the labor movement—some of them former students of the Bryn Mawr Summer School—discussed for a day what might be done to use idle time for unemployed women for education. The result was a group of 28 schools and camps, reaching 2,000 women last summer, and another 3,000, gathered in 40 camps this year. Girls are selected from relief families, or are unattached single women on relief. Good health and an interest in education are other admission requirements. The term of the camps is approximately two months, during which time the girls take part in a varied program of work and play, home making under the guidance of a trained home economics teacher; instruction in health and hygiene; and various recreation activities. In

every camp, a trained adjustment counsellor attempts to help individual girls study the problems of finding and keeping a job, or discusses with them opportunities for vocational training.

And they were real people, these unemployed women, in every sense of the word; the majority of them alert, eager and interested, with excellent mental ability, and spontaneous enthusiasm for this new opportunity. Handicapped in every way; by physical exhaustion, tired and undernourished, with no economic security and no immediate hope of a job; handicapped, too, by strong personal prejudices and a narrow outlook, the students of the women's schools were obviously overwhelmed with the realization that they had a chance to build a foundation, physical, mental and spiritual, on the basis of which they might face the uncertainties of the future with new strength and courage. Meetings with many groups of students when, after washing the supper dishes, they gathered out under the trees or in the living room, left one with the sense that a new world had opened for these women.

The camps this summer showed an interesting variety. Using camps or college buildings from Florida to Oregon, from New Mexico to Maine, they may be found on the shores of lakes, in mountain canyons, on the seashore. In Texas one camp is for Mexican girls. North Dakota is using an old Indian School where Indian girls with those of our race are studying together, one of their classes including Indian folk lore. Several states have established camps for Negro women. In the mountains of Kentucky young barefoot girls have trudged the mountain trails to reach the camps, and in their spare time enjoy the folk dances and old ballads of the mountain people. Whatever form they may take, it is hoped that these camps, in the form of resident schools for unemployed women, may continue through the winter. Thirty states have asked that they be continued, and have found suitable buildings. If the plan goes forward, 30,000 women will have the benefit of a three months' term of instruction in one hundred schools.

What are objectives of the workers' education program as related to the Federal government? Certainly not to control workers' education, but to offer to existing groups the resources of the government for an extension of this pioneer movement. Under the Works Progress Administration, it is expected that the program will continue during this current year, to provide funds for unemployed teachers. After that, what?

If it has any significance, this period of Federal cooperation must be regarded as the foundation for more permanent work. This year between 30,000 and 50,000 workers, both urban and rural, have attended workers' classes in thirty states. Over 800 teachers have been employed. In many of these states, advisory community groups, including representatives of the labor movement, are working with State and local school officials toward a more permanent plan. It is not too much to hope that if Federal funds are withdrawn, teachers may in time be paid from State education funds, following this present demonstration of the need for workers' education, and its methods of teaching. Such an attempt to bring about a more permanent undertaking under State auspices, perhaps with the help of Federal funds, cannot achieve its ends without the fullest cooperation of labor, and of those community groups which are concerned with the interests of labor. After two years of experimentation in such a co-operative effort, the outlook is encouraging for an extension of these schools and classes as an important part of America's educational plan.

THE ALUMNAE GROUPS DISCUSS THEIR COMMON PROBLEMS

On October 8th, 9th, and 10th the biennial conference of the Alumnae Presidents and Secretaries of the Seven Colleges was held at Vassar. There were very interesting discussions of eminently practical matters, such as keeping of records, membership, methods of selecting and electing alumnae officers and trustees or directors, notices of meetings, relations with undergraduates, and many other subjects where the problems of these seven alumnae associations are apt to be similar. The raising and handling of funds, alumnae scholarships, publicity in general and magazines in particular, all were dealt with briefly, and each person present was busy noting down a few helpful hints gleaned from the procedure on some campus less familiar than her own. A good deal of time was spent on the Alumnae College, when Smith, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley had much to tell the other four. One of the evening sessions was joined by President McCracken, Mrs. Walter Parsons, Vassar's Alumnae Trustees on the Seven Colleges Committee, and Mrs. Stewart, Executive Secretary for that committee. It was unanimously decided that great assistance could be given to this committee if the seven alumnae associations would agree on some standard form of questionnaire, from which statistics could be compiled which would have uniform value for all seven.

Bryn Mawr was represented only by Miss Hawkins, as Mrs. Clark was at the last moment prevented by illness from attending. Miss Hawkins also attended the meeting of District II. of the American Alumni Council, which met at Skytop, Pennsylvania, on September 12th to 14th. As usual, the meeting had three sessions, one dealing with alumni magazines, one with alumni funds, and one with general problems of the alumni offices. The importance of making class notes significant and the difficulty of keeping up with the important achievements of alumni and faculty, and of making these known to alumni through their magazines was stressed. Miss Bruyn, Field Secretary of Mount Holyoke, who was a special guest to District II., gave an excellent paper on the advantages of a centralized organization for money raising; Mr. Miel, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on the relation of Federal and State taxes to alumni gifts; Mr. Bell, of Lafayette, presented arguments for and against an endowment fund for alumni offices as a means of releasing all gifts in their entirety to other purposes.

BRYN MAWR SHARES IN CARNEGIE FUND AWARD TO FIVE WOMEN'S COLLEGES

"The Carnegie Corporation of New York, in the belief that women's colleges in general are underfunded, recently voted grants totaling $575,000 to Bryn Mawr College, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Smith College, at Northampton, Mass.; Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Scripps College, at Claremont, Calif., and Sweet Briar College, at Sweet Briar, Va. Bryn Mawr will receive as its share $150,000 'for endowment.'

"These grants, made in the centennial year of Andrew Carnegie's birth, are 'in recognition of the high quality of the work' of the institutions, and, according to the announcement, 'it is hoped that the grants will call attention to the desirability of more generous public support of educational institutions of this character.'"

PRESIDENT PARK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Faculty lists shift slightly this year as usual. Professor Taylor of the Department of Latin returns from the strenuous year she has spent as Acting Professor in charge of the American Academy at Rome, Professor Forest from her Sterling Fellowship in Education at Yale, and Miss Glen from a year of recuperation in England. Professor King, Professor Herben and Miss Robbins are settled already, I hear—Miss King in Spain and Mr. Herben and Miss Robbins at the British Museum. Professor Wheeler is regaining strength in Bryn Mawr after her illness of the spring and summer, but has leave of absence for the year, and Professor Rogers has asked for leave of absence on account of her health. Three new assistant professors begin work at the College—Mr. Alister Cameron, of Columbia and Edinburgh Universities, and Mr. Richmond Lattimore (Ph.D. University of Illinois and Classical Fellow at the American Academy in Rome last year) in Greek; and M. Jean Guiton (Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures, 1931) in French, for the last three years a member of the Literature Division at Bennington College. Mr. Nathan Jacobson, of Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, is appointed Lecturer in Mathematics, and Miss Katharine McBride (Ph.D. Bryn Mawr), Lecturer in Education.

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On two enterprises connected with the College there are good reports. The Summer School for Women Workers in Industry held a successful six weeks' session at Mt. Ivy Camp with fifty students under Elizabeth Lewis Otey (Bryn Mawr 1901) as Director. The conferences between College and School dealing with their future connection are continuing this month. And the Tarsus excavation under the auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology, Harvard University, the Fogg Museum and Bryn Mawr had a season—to quote the director, Hetty Goldman, Bryn Mawr, 1903—"most interesting and much richer in results than I had dared to hope." Her very interesting account of the finds appeared in the last BULLETIN.

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Three gifts of the summer should be spoken of especially—one because it gives the College the honour of public recognition, and two because they are a kind of permanent symbol of the connection of two persons with the College.

The Master School of Music Association, through a group of Directors which controls the funds of the now closed school, has voted to give to Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe Colleges for their departments of music the balance of their securities besides an outright gift of $1,000 each. Bryn Mawr thus receives a generous sum, the income of which will be at the disposal of the Music Department. The College will connect the name of the school with this gift and attempt to perpetuate its distinguished standard of work. Miss Loines describes in this BULLETIN how the gift was made possible.

Mrs. Alba Johnson (Leah Goff, 1889), has given to the College for use in one of the special libraries in the science building the beautiful carved table and chairs from her husband's office. They will remind us of one of our closest neighbors, invariably generous and kind to the College or its individual members. And Dr. George Wagoner has given the valuable medical books from Dr. Marjorie Jeffries

Wagoner's library for the use of the College doctor and installed them in a fine book-case in the infirmary office.

* * *

The College has today more students than in any year of its history except 1929. Low Buildings again houses a few graduate students; there are no vacant rooms in the Halls, and few vacant seats in class-rooms. . . . The undergraduate college has widened in geographical distribution, almost doubled its list of alumnae daughters, and soared skyward in a few scholarship records. . . . In the Graduate School: replacing the five fellows and three untitled graduate students of 1885 are twenty-two fellows and thirty-three scholars with forty-two commoners. Two are Europeans, the Mary Paul Collins Foreign Scholar in Biology, Hedda Nordenskiold, University of Stockholm 1934, and research assistant at the Plant Breeding Institute, Svalov, since April, 1934; and Paquerette Nasse, the teaching fellow in French, Licenciée des Lettres, University of Bordeaux 1934. For the first time in many years the Chinese Scholarship Committee has generously given us in addition to an undergraduate, a graduate Chinese Scholar. Grace Chin Lee, A.B. Barnard 1935, is preparing herself for university teaching in China. Wandering scholars have returned: Constance Albrech (M.A. Bryn Mawr, 1932), after spending one year as Franco-American Exchange Scholar at the Sorbonne and a second as Government Scholar at the University of Florence; and Mary Chalmers, after holding the Austro-American Exchange Scholarship at the University of Vienna. Research is provided for. Dr. Melba Phillips, Research Associate and Instructor in the University of California last year, holds the Helen Schaeffer Huff Research Fellowship in Physics, and a special group has been appointed to carry on a graduate research program under Professor Tennent on Cell Division and its Experimental Control. This research will be based on both animal and plant material and will be pursued from biological and biophysical points of view. All work on the effects of radiation will be done in collaboration with the Department of Physics. Miss Nordenskiold will take part in this as will Frances Stilwell, Fellow in Biology, A.B. and M.A. Smith College, and successively Assistant, Instructor and Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology at Smith College; Mary Alice Cunningham, A.B. DePauw University, Carolyn Hierholzer, B.S. New Jersey College, special scholars in Biology. All the faculty and students know the significant and ambitious plans of the departments of science to seek out problems lending themselves to co-operation and to experiment in joint research. This project of the Biology Department presents itself as the first official step on our new road. I wish I could add in the same breath that the theatre for these experiments—the new science building—was assured and that its carefully designed laboratories would soon be ready for the adventurers. For that we must await the completion of the anniversary gift to the College, boldly moving on its way but not yet arrived.

Studying at Bryn Mawr on scholarships not our own are Daphne Hughes of the University of Oregon, who holds a special fellowship, and Margaret Wood of the University of Rochester, who holds a special scholarship awarded by the Young Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia for study in the Department of Social Economy and Social Research, Elizabeth Hosmer who has received from Mount Holyoke the Bordwell Memorial Fellowship, Thelma Wilhemly who holds a scholarship for graduate study from Beaver College, and Marion Monaco who

holds the Voorhees Fellowship given by New Jersey College for Women for graduate study in the United States or abroad.

On our official lists at Bryn Mawr but already at work abroad are our prize winners, the European fellows—Isabel Stearns, Garrett European Fellow of 1935 at Oxford; Elizabeth Monroe, Bryn Mawr European Fellow 1935, at Newnham College, Cambridge, and Josephine Williams, Bryn Mawr European Fellow of 1933 at the University of Hamburg. Elizabeth Mackenzie, Bryn Mawr European Fellow of 1934, has won a grant from Newnham, a feat in face of excellent English competition, which will make it possible for her to stay a second year and complete her work for the B.Litt. degree. Catherine Robinson holds a Franco-American Exchange Fellowship awarded by the Institute of International Education for study at the Sorbonne, Emily Katharine Tilton holds a similar fellowship for study in Italy, and Grace Comans a scholarship for study in Germany. Mary Zelia Pease (Ph.D. Bryn Mawr) is in Athens on an A. A. U. W. Fellowship and a grant from the Council of Learned Societies. Ruth Whittredge is studying in Paris on the Fanny Bullock Workman Fellowship from Wellesley. And Catherine Bill, of last year's class, through the Institute of International Education has been appointed Assistant in English in the Lycée at Bourg-en-Bresse.

REGIONAL SCHOLARS

Even a Fiftieth Anniversary celebration cannot make the alumnae really sidetrack one of their most cherished projects—Regional Scholarships. The Scholars themselves have won such distinction that the College would not feel that it could function properly without a goodly number in each class. Eleven of the Regional Committees, while by no means failing in their efforts to raise their quota of the Million Dollars for the Anniversary gift, have still managed to see that more than $13,000 is to be available this academic year for the use of thirty-seven Regional Scholars.

District I., New England, is responsible for twelve Scholars (3 Seniors, 2 Juniors, 4 Sophomores, 3 Freshmen); District II.'s four committees in New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and Western Pennsylvania are helping altogether fourteen Scholars (5 Freshmen and 3 in each of the other classes); each of District III.'s committees in Baltimore, Washington, and for the South at large is sending a Freshman Scholar; District IV. has two Scholars (1 Sophomore, 1 Freshman); District V. is helping four Scholars (1 Senior, 1 Junior, 2 Sophomores); and District VI. is assisting two (1 Sophomore, 1 Freshman). District VII. has no Scholar in College at present.

Two of the Freshmen Scholars are daughters of alumnae, Dorothea Heyl, from Easton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Marie Keller, 1915, and Anne Toll, of Denver, daughter of Merle Sampson, also of 1915. Five of the Freshmen were prepared by private schools and eight by public schools. Only one of the Scholars entered under Plan A (Old Plan of 15 points for all examinations); six were Plan B candidates and six Plan C. It is interesting to note that, as usual, most of the entering Scholars are younger than the average age of their class, which this year is 17 years and 10 months. Two of them are under seventeen, and only three are over the average. As usual, too, all indications point to their carrying on the splendid tradition established by their predecessors.

CAMPUS NOTES

By Barbara Lloyd Cary, 1936

Many a long day will pass before the College will forget the memorable events of this fall. The halls are still bubbling with conversation about the varied experiences which befell students, faculty, and visitors alike in the thrilling days of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the opening of Bryn Mawr. The undergraduates in their capacity of spectators rather than participants viewed the ceremonies of the Fiftieth Anniversary with mixed feelings. The impressive academic procession, the remarkable vigor of Miss Thomas, and the tremendous number of loyal alumnae of the College all left a mark on our memories which will long remain. Nor were amusing incidents lacking, particularly when the older alumnae thronged into the halls and began to reminisce about the days of their youth and the days of their glory. Our hope is that when we return to our alma mater at the seventy-fifth anniversary we will be as charming and delightful to the undergraduates of that time as the recent visitors were to us. The undergraduates themselves, however, were perhaps more excited than anything else by the amazing amount of the Alumnae gift and the subsequent announcement by Miss Park of the plan to break ground for the new Science building next spring. All in all, we felt that we had witnessed a history-making week-end.

Lantern Night, which took place a week or so before, was excellent this year, although there was no moon and the weather was threatening. The Freshmen sang their song very well and were followed by the Sophomores, who were particularly excellent, despite the competition of the annual freight train which passed by in the midst of *Pallas Athene*. Altogether we can say that it was a lovely ceremony and that as always it maintained its impressive nature.

Miss Park has announced that it is planned to give Handel's *Messiah* with the Princeton Chapel Choir the middle of December. The Bryn Mawr group who will take part is the combined Choir and Glee Club. Arrangements are not definite as yet, but it is expected that the Princeton Chapel will be the scene of one performance and we look forward to the other in Goodhart Hall. Under the direction of Mr. Alwyne and Mr. Willoughby, practices have been going on steadily ever since the initial announcement. It is hoped that the orchestra for the accompaniment will be made up of members of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Varsity Dramatics has been very active this fall and early launched a vigorous campaign to gain popular support for the play to be given this semester. A mass meeting was held on Taylor steps recently at which officers of the club asked what type of play was desired while students circulated among the crowd wearing placards and posters drawn by Wyncie King. Following up the desires expressed on this occasion, three plays were proposed to the College and a vote taken in the halls. After balloting of a rather intricate nature the popular will was found to favor *The Swan* by Molnar. The play is to be given in cooperation with Haverford College. Miss Eleanor Hopkinson has been selected as coach of the play. She is very well known at Bryn Mawr, for not only is she the sister of Joan Hopkinson, '35, but also she had an important part in the production of *The Bacchae* last spring. Two performances of *The Swan* are planned for December 6th and 7th. After the second

a dance will be held jointly with Haverford in the Bryn Mawr gymnasium. One of its features will be a double stag line, one male and one female!

While we are on the subject of dramatics, we must mention the delightful program which the Bryn Mawr League put on for the benefit of the Summer Camp on October 25th. Announced under the title *The Faculty Rehearse for Cymbeline,* the campus was soon in a furor over the mysterious production. It turned out that the play was a take-off on the faculty, just as those two classics, the Faculty Shows of recent date, were in part take-offs of undergraduates. No faculty were admitted, however, but the students flocked to Goodhart and poured over sixty dollars into the coffers of the Summer Camp.

Dr. Fenwick's current events talks on Tuesday evenings have been as crowded as ever and the demand has been so great that when Dr. Fenwick had to go away, Dr. Wells was persuaded to carry on in his place. The International Relations Club followed up one of these talks by holding its first meeting of the year. The attendance was excellent and a most pertinent talk was given by Dr. Smith, of the History Department, on *Britain and Ethiopia.* Had not Taylor bell called his eager questioners home, he would have been besieged indefinitely. The club is planning an active year with a program of outside speakers, discussions and attendance at the Model Assembly of the League next spring as its main points of emphasis.

As the College settled back once again to the normal course of college life, the students suddenly realized that midsemester quizzes were practically upon them. The great preoccupation of the moment is thus the discussion of the merits which are found in the shortened quiz schedule for this fall. This is the result of the combined thought of both the Undergraduate and Faculty curriculum committees.

Dean Manning recently disclosed to the Undergraduates that the new plan for the inauguration of a comprehensive examination in the major subject will definitely go into effect for the Class of 1937. The faculty have approved the plan and have agreed to the revision of senior schedules to include one unit necessitated by the plan and devoted exclusively to preparation for the comprehensive. This will carry over to all students the system which has been in force in several of the departments in the case of honours students. It is of interest to note that this year there are 25 honours students who represent 33 1/3% of the class of 1936. They are working in 13 departments, an increase of three over the past year.

No summary of campus activities would be complete without some mention of the fall athletic program. The Varsity Hockey team has won four out of its five games this season and the second team boasts a similar record. The tennis enthusiasts have had a particularly good season despite spells of bad weather, and the freshmen have managed to run off a tennis tournament in the process of which several promising prospects for future Varsity Tennis teams were discovered.

Self-government has had a busy fall, not untouched by several difficult problems, the Undergraduate Association has been comparatively unoccupied prior to its important activities in connection with May Day next spring. Of the League's activities we have heard already, but the work of the Chapel committee should not pass unnoticed. Four well-attended evening services were held on Sundays during October under the leadership of Dr. John W. Suter, Jr. The French and Art Clubs have been active, too, and have begun their winter's work.

RECORDS OF FIFTY YEARS

BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY FROM THE CLASS OF 1889

JULIA COPE COLLINS: I was appointed Secretary to President Rhoads and College Secretary before graduating in June, 1889 and assumed my duties the first of September. For ten days in the summer Miss F. M. Kerr, who had resigned from the position, instructed me in the College method of keeping the books. From this time till the end of the first semester, 1894, I held the position. Beside keeping the accounts, sending out student bills, receiving and banking the money, paying the employes, the College records were kept, all text books and stationery ordered and sold to students and College examination papers multigraphed.

When writing by long hand became a burden a request was made for a typewriter—a luxury in those days. After the subject had received due consideration at a Trustee meeting the request was granted and a Remington Typewriter purchased. The first to appear on the College campus!

It was a wonderful experience working with Dr. James E. Rhoads, our first President.

In May, 1894, I was married to William H. Collins and that summer took a six weeks' trip to Europe by way of the Mediterranean. On our return we settled on the Haverford College campus and have lived there ever since, my husband then being a member of the teaching staff.

In 1904-05 we went abroad again for fourteen months and in 1920 we went to Japan for five months in the interest of the then Foreign Missionary Association of Friends of Philadelphia.

I was School Director in Haverford Township, of Delaware County, for some years; was a charter member of the Philadelphia College Club and its president for one term and later on the House Committee.

For many years, have been interested actively in the Friends' Mission in Japan and in the work of the local branches; also have been a member of the City Board, and the Committee of Management of the Y. W. C. A. of Philadelphia.

A special interest is in the Haverford Friends' Meeting, of which I hold the positions of Elder and Overseer.

ANNA RHOADS LADD (written by Mary Rhoads Garrett Williams): Anyone may read in the College records that she studied at Bryn Mawr and the University of Leipsic, was graduate scholar, and took her master's degree in Biblical Literature at Bryn Mawr College in 1894; was Alumnae Director of Bryn Mawr College 1909-1912 and Trustee and Director 1912-1928.

After living on the Bryn Mawr campus as the daughter of the President of the College, she moved only a mile away to the Haverford College campus at the time of her marriage to William C. Ladd, Professor of French. Soon they went west on account of her husband's ill health, but just before his death returned to Bryn Mawr where she still lives with her daughter who has recently received her doctor's degree at Columbia.

Anna Ladd's outstanding quality, sound judgment, has been of great value to the Committees and Boards of the Haverford Friends' School, Baldwin and Westtown Schools and Bryn Mawr College; to the Federation of Churches in her neighborhood; to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends in which she has occupied many important positions.

Those of us who have known her through these long and busy years think also of another great gift possessed by her, that of friendship.

LINA LAWRENCE: June, 1889, to May, 1890, travelling in Europe; January and February of 1891 and 1892 worker in College Settlement, 95 Rivington Street, New York; 1893 to 1896 worker at St. Peter's House, a church settlement in Philadelphia, with summers in Europe; 1896 to 1900: keeping house for my family

in Philadelphia; 1900 to 1901: worker at Calvary House, church settlement in New York City; 1901-1903: at home, summers in Longport, N. J.; fall of 1908—Europe; winter 1913-1914: Paris. In England when war was declared, returned to America, September, 1915. Kept house for my family till 1935 when they went to Europe and I spent nearly five years with an invalid cousin; spring of 1926 went to Hawaii to visit Catherine Bean Cox; summer of 1930 to Paris for wedding of my niece, Elizabeth Lawrence Mendell; 1930 to present in apartment in New York keeping house for my niece, Marion Lawrence; summers from 1916 to present on Little Deer Isle in Penobscot Bay.

EMILY JAMES PUTNAM: When I look back at the years since 1889 for the purpose of these confessions I am struck by the fact that I owe to Bryn Mawr not only material for the inward life, but also a large part of the external events of my history. The year after graduation I went to Girton where friends were raised up for me by Miss Scott and Mr. Harkness. On my own account I was so lucky as to secure the friendship of Wilmer France, Frances Hardcastle and Isabel Maddison, who, I think, heard from me for the first time the name of Bryn Mawr, so perhaps I may be said to have started a backwash of benefits.

A year later Helena Dudley, who was teaching at the Packer Institute, recommended me for a job there which was of the utmost service to me, since it led me to study the unattractive side of my subjects with a fury that nothing but teaching induces. After two years at the Packer I knew my Greek grammar almost as well as does Susan Franklin.

I spent only two years there because, largely through the kind offices of Dr. Shorey, I received a fellowship at the University of Chicago. And I spent only one year in Chicago because Dr. Wilson, by that time at Columbus, inspired the trustees of Barnard College with the idea that I was to become their first dean.

All the years during which health permitted me to do full-time work were spent as dean at Barnard, and after becoming a half-timer, I lectured there, stopping only in 1930 when I ceased to live in New York.

With a little ingenuity I could make out that my marriage was due to Bryn Mawr associations. At any rate I married into a Bryn Mawr atmosphere. Bertha Putnam entered the year after I graduated; Corinne followed her and then a series of cousins so that for some time there was always at least one Putnam at Bryn Mawr.

My first booklet, a collection of translations from Lucian, was the result of private reading begun in my Senior year. For other writing, *The Lady, Candaule's Wife,* and other stories and various translations, magazine articles, and reviews, I cannot make a specific attribution to Bryn Mawr. But I can say this: in that remarkable collection of talent that Dr. Rhoads and Miss Thomas assembled as the first faculty, there were three persons who specially set for me an ideal, to be struggled for though unattainable. Miss Scott's lectures remain the first example of style I have known, Dr. Wilson's of lucidity and Dr. Shorey's of omniscience.

After passing through the naive stupefaction of the undergraduate at finding that the Greeks had thought, said and done everything, I settled down to busy myself with them for life, drawn irresistibly by their intellectual courage and freedom. The charm of these qualities has led me to interest myself in various efforts for freedom, of which the New School for Social Research is the best example. And my greatest pleasure in life has been watching, amid the gradual decay of classical scholarship, the enthusiastic response of class after class of students when exposed to these ideas.

ELLA RIEGEL: Immediately after finishing College, I spent four years in Europe in travel and desultory study of people, languages and archaeology.

As I have always been a pacifist, I took no part in the world war, other than to serve on Mr. Hoover's London Committee to repatriate American citizens caught in Europe. Returning to the United States in November, 1914, I became deeply interested in the work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. I toured the United States

twice from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Florida and Texas to Washington in its interest, picketed my former Professor of Politics at Bryn Mawr College, then become President Woodrow Wilson, by holding before the White House a banner inscribed with a quotation from one of his own books: "I don't wish to sit down and let any man take care of me without my having at least a voice in it and if he doesn't listen to my advice, I am going to make it as unpleasant for him as I can."—Woodrow Wilson, *The New Freedom,* p. 227.

Many things one learns at College come in useful at quite unexpected moments!

After the Federal Government capitulated and with the aid of President Wilson passed the Suffrage Amendment, I was Pennsylvania Legislative Chairman of the National Woman's Party for ten years, during which time Pennsylvania ratified the amendment and ten out of our twelve laws, abolishing discrimination against women, were passed. *Woman* in Pennsylvania is now *almost* a *Person.*

I passed on to international feminism. I attended The Hague Convention for the codification of International Law when Equality in Nationality was on the agenda, a law to enable women of all countries to retain their own nationality on marriage to a foreigner. When the whole question was passed on to the League of Nations, I worked on the League during two sessions. Finally at the Pan-American Conference, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, we succeeded in having a treaty on nationality signed by all 21 American Republics, as well as getting the signatures of Uruguay, Paraguay, Equador and Cuba to the treaty on complete equality of women before the law.

I always enjoy travelling and a fascinating trip to Tierra del Fuego—the land of Darwin's *Voyage of the Beagle*—completed this interesting visit to South America.

I am a member of the Society of Women Geographers.

EMILY ANTHONY ROBBINS: Two years after graduation were spent as secretary to a clergyman; then I married Dr. Frederick Wright Robbins, of Detroit. For more than 30 years I found myself busy with home duties and the rearing of three children, two sons and one daughter. My outside interests at that time found me as secretary of one organization for three years and one year as President of the Detroit Branch of the A. A. U. W.

At the retirement of my husband from his medical work, we, with our daughter, spent nearly a year in Europe, then came to Pasadena, California, to reside. There is a fine group of Bryn Mawr women here, and it is a pleasure to be associated with them.

As I look back over the early years of the College I am reminded that it was due to the influence of M. Carey Thomas, who knew my Quaker family, that my sister, Alice Anthony, and I waited one year for the College to open its doors.

I regret that I am unable to attend the 50th celebration and meet with old friends.

MARY RHOADS GARRETT WILLIAMS (written by Anna Rhoads Ladd): In 1900 she married Henry S. Williams, with whom she established a pleasant home near her father's at Rosemont, Pa. Four daughters were born to them, of whom three survive. Mr. Williams died in 1924 while two of the daughters were still undergraduates at Connecticut College. At the present time Mary lives with two unmarried daughters at Haverford. A third daughter is married and lives at Ardmore whence two little granddaughters make almost daily visits to their grandmother. In addition to her gifts as homemaker, Mary has been full of outside interests, among which for many years gardening has been prominent. In 1907 she founded The Gardeners, a suburban garden club that still flourishes. Among the notable achievements of her recent years is a series of water color sketches of Maine wild flowers, made at her Ogunquit summer home, which has brought her fame among the garden clubs of the state. During visits to Palestine she has made similar studies of Syrian wild flowers and has thus connected her love of flowers with two other interests—Bible Classes and Foreign Missions.

IN MEMORIAM

JANE LOUISE BROWNELL, 1893

Bryn Mawr College never had a more loyal friend than Jane Brownell nor one of whom we shall have greater reason to be proud so long as sterling qualities of mind and character are sources of pride. She was intimately associated with the College during the most active years of her life, and when ill-health had forced her to withdraw from her active part in education she continued to manifest toward Bryn Mawr the same understanding and devotion that, in her personal relations, made her so rare a friend.

After her graduation in 1893 she remained at the College as Fellow of Political Science, taking her Master's Degree in '94. Her treatise on "The Significance of the Decreasing Birth-rate," was recognized by leading scientists as a real contribution in the field of research. She taught mathematics at Bryn Mawr for three years; she was then appointed Associate Mistress of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore. Four years later she became Associate Principal of the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr; from 1906 until her resignation in 1915 she was Head of the Baldwin School.

Jane was ten years older than most of her classmates. She entered college late, having postponed her education for the sake of other members of her family. We recognized at once her greater maturity and poise; we recognized also that her sacrifice in those early years pointed to an essential characteristic of her nature. Under a calm exterior she concealed intense affections. Her life-long devotion to her family was, in her, no narrow preoccupation but the mark of a deeply affectionate nature which extended its benefits beyond her family to an ever widening circle of friends, of students, and of good causes. She was generous to a fault, but with the kind of generosity that is based upon intelligence. Her loyalties were always clear-sighted loyalties. Her comprehensive understanding, the clarity of her vision and the wisdom of her judgments were no less characteristic than the intensity of her affections.

She never ceased to be especially attractive to young people. I have sometimes wondered precisely what it was that drew young people toward her and made children love her. One might have supposed that her quiet gentility would scarcely win them, and yet she always won them. Doubtless it was partly the directness and downrightness of her approach to everything and everyone. But it was more than that. I think the secret lay in the very unobtrusiveness of her personality. She was able to identify herself completely with others while she never lost her balance. She was always herself, yet she seemed to discard herself and become absorbed in others. That was her gift, and it grew stronger as the years brought her nearer to the end. A beautiful and vivacious young Frenchwoman said of her at the age of seventy: "*She* has *real* charm."

In her last years, when memory of little things was failing, her judgment in important matters was always sane and she always took the broad view of the well-trained, well-balanced mind. For the combination of such a mind with deep affections we shall remember her with unfailing gratitude as a personal friend and as a friend of Bryn Mawr.

GERTRUDE SLAUGHTER, '93.

CLASS NOTES

Doctors of Philosophy, Masters of Arts and Former Graduate Students

Editor: EUNICE MORGAN SCHENCK
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mary Alice Hanna Parrish, Ph.D., 1917, after years of devoted service, has bequeathed this column to a new editor who asks for help from everyone in presenting the histories of the holders of Bryn Mawr's higher degrees and of former members of the Graduate School. News may be addressed to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School or to the Senior Resident of Radnor Hall and it is particularly hoped that prompt and accurate information may be received directly from the persons concerned regarding publications, the progress and results of research, appointments and promotions. These facts should be in the public domain and their communication implies no lack of the scholar's proper modesty. The Alumnae Association has long felt that it knows all too little of what Bryn Mawr Scholars are doing and is eager to have the record as complete as possible. The Editor makes a very special appeal in this matter to the former holders of Bryn Mawr's Scholarships for Foreign Women whose experiences and achievements would be of the deepest interest to all of us. She hereby thanks all her future collaborators, American and foreign, and in particular those who take their pens in hand at once to respond!

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Among the alumnae honored by invitations to be special guests of the College, the following holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (in addition to those members of the Bryn Mawr faculty who hold the degree) attended the celebrations:

Marion Ames, Ph.D., 1927 (A.B., University of Michigan, 1920), Professor of Chemistry, Elmira College.

Mary Bidwell Breed, A.B., 1894; Ph.D., 1901, formerly Dean of the Margaret Morrison College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Beatrice Daw Brown, Ph.D., 1917 (A.B., Vassar College, 1909), Research in English Literature.

Edith Claflin, Ph.D., 1906 (A.B., Radcliffe College, 1897), formerly Professor of Latin at the University of Indiana.

Cornelia Coulter, Ph.D., 1911 (A.B., Washington University, 1907), Professor of Latin, Mount Holyoke College.

Louise Cummings, Ph.D., 1914 (A.B., University of Toronto, 1895), Professor of Mathematics, Vassar College.

Edith Hall Dohan, Ph.D., 1908 (A.B., Smith College, 1899), Archaeological Research.

Ellen Ellis, A.B., 1901; Ph.D., 1905, Professor of Political Science, Mount Holyoke College.

Edith Fahnestock, Ph.D., 1908 (L.B., Western Reserve University, 1894), Professor of Spanish, Vassar College.

Minnie A. Graham, Ph.D., 1912 (A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1900), Professor of Physical Sciences, Queens-Chicora College.

Louise Adams Holland, Ph.D., 1920 (A.B., Barnard College, 1914), Research in Classical Antiquities.

Helen Dean King, Ph.D., 1899 (A.B., Vassar College, 1892), Professor of Anatomy and Biology, Wistar Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

Eleanor Louisa Lord, Ph.D., 1896 (A.B., Smith College, 1887), former Dean of Goucher College.

Isabel Maddison, Ph.D., 1896 (B.Sc., University of London, 1893), former Recording Dean of Bryn Mawr College.

Margaret Morriss, Ph.D., 1911 (A.B., Goucher College, 1904), Dean of Pembroke College in Brown University.

Mabel O'Sullivan, A.B., 1907; Ph.D., 1925, Professor of English, Rosemont College.

Helen Patch, Ph.D., 1921 (A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1914), Professor of Romance Languages, Mount Holyoke College.

Rose Peebles, Ph.D., 1911 (A.B., Mississippi State College for Women, 1891), Professor of English, Vassar College.

Helen Sandison, A.B., 1906; Ph.D., 1911, Professor of English, Vassar College.

Isabel Smith, A.B., 1915; Ph.D., 1922, Professor of Geology and Dean of Scripps College.

Florence White, Ph.D., 1915 (A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1903), Professor of French, Vassar College.

The Senior Members of the groups from the Vassar and Mount Holyoke faculties, Edith Fahnestock and Ellen Ellis, represented the Doctors of Philosophy in the academic procession, Mount Holyoke and Vassar being the institutions which through the years have called to their faculties the largest number of women trained in the Bryn Mawr Graduate School.

The Masters of Arts were represented by Ellen Faulkner, A.B., 1913, and M.A., 1927, Principal of the Girls' School, Milton Academy, and Kathleen Kelly Tabor, M.A., 1921, whose first degree from the University of Dublin made her, in the academic procession, the representative of Bryn Mawr's long line of Foreign Scholars.

Catherine Robinson, A.B., 1920; M.A., 1921, who made history as "Senior Resident" during the first six years of Radnor's life as the Graduate Hall, is an Exchange Scholar this year, at the University of Paris, and is carrying on the research for her doctor's dissertation in French Literature. Her address is: Maison des Etudiantes, 214 Boulevard Raspail, Paris.

Dr. Angèle Auburtin, holder of one of the Bryn Mawr Scholarships for Foreign Women, 1926-27, is Research Assistant at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Public Foreign Law and International Law in Berlin.

Anna Pearl MacVay, Graduate Student, 1896-97, is in her twenty-second year as Dean of the Wadleigh High School, New York, having been the first "Dean of Girls" to be named in a New York City High School.

1889

Class Editor: Sophia Weygandt Harris
(Mrs. John McA. Harris)
105 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

1890

No Editor Appointed

1891

No Editor Appointed

1892

Class Editor: Edith Wetherill Ives
(Mrs. F. M. Ives)
178 E. 70th St., New York City.

1893

Class Editor: Susan Walker FitzGerald
(Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald)
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1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee)
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1895

Class Editor: Susan Fowler
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1896

Class Editor: Anna Scattergood Hoag
(Mrs. C. G. Hoag)
619 Walnut Lane, Haverford, Pa.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl
Dunkirk, N. Y.

1898

Acting Editor: Elizabeth Nields Bancroft
(Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft)
615 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

1899

Class Editor: May Schoneman Sax
(Mrs. Percival Sax)
6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bryn Mawr's Fiftieth Birthday Party attracted an unusual number of 99's children. Some of us were official "representatives" who were invited to Miss Thomas' dinner on Friday evening (unfortunately Hamlet without the Dane), and to the first presentation of the "Historical Sketches" in Goodhart Hall afterwards; and some were self-elected representatives who came in time for Saturday's celebrations. We all met at luncheon or at the award of the M. Carey Thomas Prize to Dr. Sabin, and the latecomers gathered at President Park's supper before going to the second "show."

Emma Guffey Miller and Alice Carter Dickerman had the honor of marching in the academic procession, and Madeline Palmer Bakewell, Jean Clark Fouilhoux, Sylvia Scudder Bowditch, Amy Steiner, Edith Chopin Craven, Ethel Hopper Edwards, Dollie Sipe Bradley, Martha Irwin Sheddan, Content Nichols Smith, Sara Straus Hess, Katherine Middendorf Blackwell and May Schoneman Sax joined in the heartfelt singing of "Thou Gracious Inspiration," which fittingly closed the morning celebration.

All of us who were privileged to be there, felt that the exercises had expressed in their dignity, beauty and intellectuality the very best of the Bryn Mawr traditions, and that the crowning glory of a truly glorious occasion was the inspiring presence of that dominating figure in our generation, M. Carey Thomas. It was pre-eminently President-emeritus Thomas' day, but the admiration and affection of every member of the Class of 1899 goes out no less to President Park, who so graciously and intelligently represents not only Bryn Mawr College, but what we feel to be that intangible composite—the Bryn Mawr woman.

Our Class had two unsuspected and, I fancy, unintentional honors in the "sketches." The song sung in the '97 basketball tableau was the one written as a take-off of our Juniors in our Freshman play, and the blouses worn were the green of '99 instead of the red of '97!

Just now I want to add the announcement of two granddaughters—the third Katherine in the Blackwell family, and one whose middle name is Alice (Honour's daughter) to the Dickermans.

Emma Guffey Miller, after a very busy pre-election campaign, is back in Washington. She and Carroll are living this winter with "Joe and the girls" in the house the Senator has taken at 2340 Kalorama Road.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
414 Old Lancaster Road, Haverford, Pa.

1901

Class Editor: Beatrice McGeorge
823 Summit Grove Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

No member of the Class of 1901 is ever likely to forget the tall form of Constance Williams Warren, clothed in the basketball costume of red corduroy skirt and white jumper that could

not, for all its clumsiness, make her seem less handsome and well groomed, striding down from Pembroke West to the Athletic Field. We want to supplement the notice of her death that appeared in last June's Bulletin. To her more intimate friends she was one of the most vivid personalities they have ever known. She was unique. There was a quality of unexpectedness about her that kept them in a state of constant enjoyment, and it is a tribute to her to say that in talking or thinking of her they inevitably break into a smile. Part of her charm consisted in the total unexpectedness and unconventionality of her reactions; she was a conventional person, living a conventional life, but her response to any idea or situation was unpremeditated, unhackneyed and surprising.

She had changed from college days up to the time of her death outwardly and, perhaps, inwardly, too, hardly at all, except that the bright golden hair had turned to the brightest silver, She was still the best company in the world.

Her husband, Joseph Warren, is a professor in the Harvard Law School. Of her four children, two sons and a daughter are married. One son is a lawyer, one a surgeon and one a law student. E. T. D. and E. R. C.

Alice Dillingham writes: "It was a pleasure for me last summer to see Elizabeth Lewis Otey, Director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, at the school camp near Suffern, N. Y. We had a jolly, informal supper on the grass, eating watermelon while we discussed the affairs of the universe.

"Later, in Vermont, I saw Marianna Buffum Hill. She and her husband and little daughter motored from Detroit with a trailer in which they lived (I would not say how comfortably, but they all looked splendid) for three weeks. We all met for lunch at Lucia Holliday Macbeth's delightful farmhouse near Rockingham.

"I spent two weeks at Dorset, Vermont, exploring hillside roads which were the narrowest I had yet attempted in a car, but the views compensated for many uneasy moments.

"On October 5th, Mary Ayer Rousmaniere's daughter, Polly, was married at Oyster Bay to Albert H. Gordon. Helen Converse Thorpe, Evelyn Fisk Gould, Alice Dillingham and Edith Campbell were there from 1901. After the party Mary broke her ankle and is now receiving the sympathy of all her many friends."

1902

Class Editor: Frances Allen Hackett
(Mrs. Frank S. Hackett)
Riverdale Country School,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York.

Cornelia Bruere Rose writes that she "has launched upon a career of travel service" and will eagerly advise us about the "Scholars' Vacation Cruise," world cruises, or any trips of our choosing.

Mary Ingham has been working on a committee to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Jean Crawford, Dean of Women at the University of Pennsylvania, has by her skilful, gracious touch, changed a colorless and cheerless atmosphere to one of life and interest. She has instituted faculty-student luncheons, and weekly teas for the students, besides dances and other social pleasures.

Elizabeth Bodine continues to teach High School English in Trenton.

In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on October 12th, Elizabeth Plunkett Paddock's daughter Betsy was married to George Allen Holloway, of Glencoe, Illinois. The couple will live in New York City.

State Senator and Mrs. Pliny W. Williamson, of Scarsdale, New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jane, to Frances Allen Hackett's second son, Bob.

1903

Class Editor: Philena Winslow
171 Vaughan St., Portland, Maine.

The temporary Class Editor apologizes to the members of the Class who were not at the reunion last June, and regrets very much that she has not been able sooner to give them some of the interesting news about classmates which was given out at that time.

Gertrude Dietrich Smith was unable to come to the reunion, but sent an amusing letter describing her adventures in various European clinics. Although Gertrude went to England two years ago to study economics, she took a trip to Czecho-Slovakia with Margretta Stewart Dietrich, ostensibly to watch her take mud baths. Margretta, however, decided that Gertrude herself needed treatments, so persuaded her to see a doctor, who immediately started her on a new line of travel experiences. In Margretta's Chrysler she went to several clinics in Czecho-Slovakia, and finally to Switzerland, near Lucerne. Besides acquiring health, she met many interesting people and learned a lot about European politics from "the inside."

After leaving Switzerland, Gertrude went back to Santa Fé for a few months with Margretta, and then returned to her home at Farmington. Christina Garrett and I called on her there on our way back from Bryn Mawr in June, and found her looking very well, and extremely interested in all the details of the reunion. She sailed again for Europe late in August with Marjorie Cheney, and will probably return soon.

Margretta, Martha White and Elsie Sergeant, who all live in Santa Fé, are much interested in the work of the Indian Association, and Margretta is Chairman of the New Mexico

Association on Indian Affairs. Elsie is making some Economic Surveys for the Indian Bureau, and Martha is especially interested in improving the arts and crafts of the Southwest Indians and making them better known in the outside world. Martha also owns, with Major R. C. Woodruff, a stock farm near Coolidge, Arizona, where they raise thoroughbred horses, draft horses and Hampshire hogs. Beside the stock farm, she has kennels where she raises Irish Wolfhounds. In the winter, Martha and Elizabeth have a house in Coconut Grove, Florida.

Dot Day Watkins, after the death of her husband two years ago, opened a new sort of school for children. Her folder describes it as "A Private Home with Teaching for Young Children." She takes into her home each year a few children from six to twelve years of age, who still need family life, but for some reason cannot be in their own homes. They are treated as members of her own family, and are taught elementary school subjects.

Dot's own son, Asa, Jr., is a Junior at Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, and her daughter, Judy, graduated in June from Chatham Hall, and may go to Bryn Mawr.

Maud Spencer Corbett's oldest son is an officer in the Air-arm of the Navy, and at present flies a seaplane from his ship. He is stationed in the East Indies for the next two and a half years. Another son is in London at the School of Architecture.

Maud is a Magistrate, and often holds small courts alone. She is also manager of a school, and has lately gone into politics by way of the local Women's Conservative Association. Maud wishes that members of 1903 would let her know at Steyning, Sussex, when they are in London.

Christina Garrett has returned to Oxford to finish a book. She has been doing very distinguished work in historical research.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 South 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Margaret Bates Porterfield and her family have an apartment at 303 Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. She is Secretary at the Springside School for Girls, which is nearby.

Carla Denison Swan reports that they are happily settled in their new home, "Round Top," and are loving it and the view of 400 miles of mountain range. Her address now is 2555 South Sheridan Boulevard, Denver. Henry, Jr., is at Harvard Medical School.

Gladys Seligman van Heukelom writes from her home in Paris that she has founded a centre for the Sun Centre of Akron, Ohio, and is much wrapped up in this spiritual work. She and her husband are coming to America in early December to spend a month at the Savoy-Plaza in New York.

Edith Longstreth Wood, on a visit to Helen Jackson Paxson in Berkeley, California, writes as follows: "It was a blow to miss Reunion but they said maybe I'd never have another invitation to fly across the continent and I mustn't pass it up. So I didn't and ever since my feet itch to climb into another plane. I had a wonderful time around Santa Fé and saw many college friends. We are just too excited about Jane Paxson's having opened an office two months ago and patients really come and return! We get all worked up about what she tells of her cases, 'babies falling off scooters and fracturing skulls, splinters, etc., etc.' I can't wait till some child gets a bean up the nose. The youngest daughter, Patricia, whose engagement has been announced, I keep trying to sketch. Well, she decided she would like to know all about cooking, so Helen dismissed the Philippino, and Pat, I am sure, far outdoes any professional. I lunched with Agnes Downer Holland. Her son is a freshman at the University of California. How do I keep my head above water in this highbrow atmosphere—famous professors at every turn? The answer is, I don't. I have been under twice and don't know whether I'll come up the third time or not. I am invited to meet ex-President Hoover at dinner—shall I be there? Helen's house is very beautiful and her garden even more so, more flowers than can possibly be painted."

1906

Class Editor: Helen H. Putnam
(Mrs. Wm. E. Putnam)
126 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

1907

Class Editor: Alice Hawkins
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

The Class of 1907 has always been strong for Bryn Mawr shows, and long ago made it a practice to attend—whether invited or not—all whose advance publicity made them sound interesting, The prime example of that was, perhaps, the private view of 1906's Junior-Senior Supper Play to 1905, which was much enjoyed by G. Hill, Peggy Ayer (as was), the Class Editor, and a number of others, all of whom were well fed by the friendly caterer's men outside the gymnasium. We mention this episode because thirty years seems to have made little difference in the social atmosphere

of the class when gathered together. There were about twenty-two of us who attended some part of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, and no members of the audience were more enthusiastic. It was heart-warming, if at times deafening, to listen to their admiring comments of all that was offered for their edification and entertainment. Each one, true to form, secured for herself by strong-arm methods, a point of vantage for each event, and sat smiling in triumph at the later comers among her classmates, as she watched these unfortunates pick their way to less desirable positions, making no move to ameliorate their lot. As usual, we managed to secure more than the average amount of publicity. Not only did we have our Class President and our ex-President of the Alumnae Association walking in the academic procession with large 1907 numerals strung across their fronts, but we swelled with pride to have President Park display on the screen no less than five of our number—Eunice Schenck and Hortense Flexner (King) as the never-to-be-forgotten Prima Donna and Lady Reporter of our Freshman Show, and our Freshman Hockey picture with Carola, P. Ayer and A. Hawkins all in one corner. As many as thirteen of us were left to lunch together on Sunday at the Deanery, where the private dining-room carefully engaged, was entirely unequal to the strain put upon its walls by the reverberations of a good many startling remarks shouted across and up and down the table. Since our consciences are really pure as snow, we repeat here the query made, in all good humour, the next morning by the Manager of the Deanery: "Miss Hawkins, what did your friends have to drink before they came here yesterday?"

Those seen on the campus at some time during the week-end celebration (we probably missed several, since we told Edith Rice we were sorry not to see her and she assures us that we spoke together Friday evening) included: Esther Williams Apthorp, Virginia Hill Alexander, Margaret Ayer Barnes, Elizabeth Pope Behr, Margaret Reed Cary, Grace Brownell Daniels, Mary Ferguson, Katharine Harley, A. Hawkins, Julie Benjamin Howson, Athalia Crawford Jamison, Helen Lamberton, Tink Meigs, Dorothy Forster Miller, Mabel O'Sullivan, Edith Rice, Bobbie Ristine, Bertha Rosenheimer, Eunice Schenck, Lelia Woodruff Stokes, Ellen Thayer, Bess Wilson.

An exciting piece of news gleaned during the celebration came from Mary Ferguson, who was married at the end of November to Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker. Mr. Pennypacker, who is a lawyer, is the son of the former Governor of Pennsylvania, and has two sisters, Anna and Eliza, both members of the Class of 1897. They expect to live part of the year in Philadelphia, but plan to spend as much time as possible on Mr. Pennypacker's family place in Bucks County, land bought by his ancestors from the Indians in early colonial days.

Two new 1907 books are to be reported. Mabel O'Sullivan has just brought out her scholarly treatise, *Firumbras and Otuel and Roland*, and Peg Barnes her novel, *Edna, His Wife*. It had long reviews in prominent places in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, in the *Herald-Tribune Books*, and in the *Sunday Times Book Reviews*, of November 2nd and 3rd.

A rumour has reached us that Anna Haines has left Pittsburgh and gone to Louisville, Kentucky. Further information is desired.

Minnie List Chalfant came on to attend her mother's ninetieth birthday party and took the opportunity to call on her daughter, who is Graduate Scholar in Psychology, living in Radnor Hall.

Comfort Dorsey Richardson has one son at Yale and another at Princeton.

1908

Class Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
510 Old Railroad Ave., Haverford, Pa.

The Fiftieth Anniversary drew a surprising number of 1908 to College:

Virginia McKenney Claiborne, Alumnae Director; Mabel K. Frehafer, Representative from Goucher; Josephine P. Montgomery, 1908 President; Myra Eliot Vauclain, 1908 Representative; Helen Cadbury Bush, 1908 Class Editor; Anna Dunham Reilly, Louise Milligan Herron, Emily Fox Cheston, Edith Chambers Rhoads, Anna Walton Pennel, Jacqueline Morris Evans, Elinor F. Rambo, Helen North Hunter.

Our first and only (is this protested?) grandchild is Joseph Rhoads III, Edith Chamber's grandson, born May 22.

Anna Dunham is President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago. She has two sons headed for West Point.

Louise Milligan has a Bryn Mawr daughter. Last spring her husband was appointed Brigadier-General and stationed in the 6th Corps Area, near Chicago. Her son is in West Point.

In a recent house-moving, Marjory Young came across a feather-bed tick full of letters written to her. Now that she is safely recovering from a siege at the hospital she is editing those letters and returning them to the writers. Is this a storm warning to 1908?

Margaret Copeland has had her two broken vertebrae promoted from a cast to a brace. She is well enough to swim. During her recovery, she learned to type, and wrote poetry. Another storm warning?

Helen Schmidt is making a huge success of her job, Dean of Girls in a Pittsburgh High School.

1909

Class Editor to be Appointed.

1910

Class Editor: KATHERINE R. DRINKER
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)
64 Colbourne Crescent, Brookline, Mass.

Hilda W. Smith: Jane writes of her own work elsewhere in this BULLETIN, but gives us these more personal details: "I live in an old red brick house, with large rooms and open fireplaces, near my office. My aunt spends the winters with me. Occasionally I take a field trip to see training centers or women's schools and to confer with state officials. The uncertainties of life in an emergency administration make my job often difficult, but never dull. And Washington furnishes a changing scene, not to be surpassed, for the study of current events."

Ethel Ladd reports a pleasant summer of traveling with a friend—Alaska, the principal national parks, the Exposition at San Diego, Los Angeles, Banff, Lake Louise, and the Yosemite. Now she is back in Philadelphia at her teaching again, and ready for visitors from 1910.

Rosalind Romeyn Everdell: "We live in the same place—Manhasset, L. I.—all the year 'round, and I am still a housewife and have a small flower business which I operate from my home. That is, when my friends want any flowers, they telephone or write me and I fill the order for them, making an attractive and appropriate selection instead of leaving it to the florist. My family are all the same, and I have a daughter who is a debutante, which is a new sensation for both of us. She is taking a secretarial course at the Mineola, L. I., Secretarial School, beside the duties of a deb. My oldest son is a Junior at Williams College and the youngest is still at St. Paul's School. My husband and I are still hanging on and are celebrating a 23rd wedding anniversary next week! My outdoor interests are tennis, gardening, and golf. My indoor one is arranging schedules!"

Josephine Ross Miller: "I am still living in Lancaster, Pa., where I've been married, with no paid occupation, for twenty-two years. My oldest son graduated from Haverford last June, and while waiting for something to turn up, is working in a local factory. My oldest daughter is a Junior at Wellesley, my middle daughter a Freshman at Vassar, and a small boy and girl are at school here at home. I find middle age a grand state; my interests are domestic, with a reasonable participation in the town character-building organizations."

Constance Deming Lewis: "After a happy summer with my three children here, I drove to New York for a few days with my mother before seeing my son, 20, who was graduated from Harvard with honors in June, sail with the Rhodes Scholars group on September 25th for England. He is now in residence in Wadham College, Oxford, a Rhodes Scholar from Georgia. My daughter, 19, is a Sophomore at Wellesley, where she is a member of the dramatic club and an enthusiastic rower. My youngest child is still in grammar school at home.

"Here at home I keep busy with my garden, my writing and the editing of the poetry quarterly *Shards,* which is about to complete its third year with the fall issue. This keeps me in contact with an ever-widening circle of poets and essayists. It is a long time since I have seen any Bryn Mawrtyrs of our generation."

1911

Class Editor: ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUSSELL
(Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.)
1085 Park Ave., New York City.

Anna Stearns, May Stokes, Helen Chase and Betty Russell were the members of 1911 who were at the anniversary celebration.

Changes of address include the following: Pinky Russell to 330 East 43rd Street, New York. Jeanette Allen Andrews to Langley Field, Va. Anne Russell Taylor to 1887 Old Shell Road, Mobile, Ala. Marion Scott Soames to Warrenton, Va. We made a geographical survey of the class, and here it is correct, as of November 1st: New York 20, Pennsylvania 16, Illinois 7, California 4, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts, 3 apiece, Virginia, New Hampshire, Oregon and Tennessee, 2 apiece, and 1 in the following: Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Washington, Louisiana, Alabama, Wisconsin, Maryland, Maine, Ohio, Delaware, Missouri, Georgia, France, Greece, and Korea. Realizing that, like housework, statistics have to be done every day, we do not guarantee the correctness of the above for very long.

Hilpa Schram Wood's daughter Mary Gordon Wood, and Iola Seeds Grosvenor's daughter Gordon, are Freshmen at Bryn Mawr this year.

Jeannette Andrew's husband is head of the G. H. G. air force, her boy Allen entered the University of Michigan in September, her daughter Jean is in high school. Jeannette stays home and trains horses.

Florence Wood Winship has been teaching biology for three years in the high school in Macon, at which her daughter Beth is a Junior. Her eldest daughter Mary is a Sophomore at the State college, and her son Herring is at Georgia Tech. specializing in chemical engineering.

Dorothy Coffin Greeley went to the Academy of Fine Arts three times a week last year to

take a course in design. Her son is a Senior at Harvard this year.

Anita Stearns Stevens is at Bonwit's Town and Country Shop and promises to make any of us look like debutantes.

Virginia Jones had an active summer helping to run musicales, church suppers and a Republican rally of 300 people on her lawn in July. This autumn she and her brother are overseeing the harvesting of the peach and grape crop.

Isobel Rogers Kruesi writes of a busy, pleasant life in a small town in Nebraska, which is almost a counterpart of Lucy Gayheart's. She made two trips last summer, one to the Black Hills and the other to Chicago.

Amy Walker Field and May Egan Stokes are still continuing their thirst for knowledge, the former is studying anthropology at the University of Chicago, the latter renaissance art at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Anne Russell Taylor's son, John, graduated at Davidson college last June "cum laude" and holds a scholarship at the Harvard business school. Her daughter, Margaret, graduated with honors at the University of Alabama and is working for her M. A. there with a teaching fellowship. Her daughter, Anne, aspires to be an artist and is in her second year at Agnes Scott College at Atlanta.

Alpine Parker Filbert's daughter entered New Jersey College this fall, having won a scholarship in science. Alpine herself has a job as financial secretary for the Janet Memorial Home, in Elizabeth, and still plays hockey on the Elizabeth team. Who would ever think this was the year of our 25th reunion? By the way, let us all make plans to come, and don't forget the comfortable shoes. Remember "alumnae feet." Bring soap and towels, too, for however much the College has progressed in a quarter of a century, the plumbing is still unblushingly the same!

Harriet Couch Coombs is continuing her classes at art school. She is commissioner of the Girl Scouts of Ridgewood and is teaching her youngest boy, aged six, at home by means of the Calvert system. Her oldest son is a sophomore at Harvard.

Willa Alexander Browning's son, Donald, graduated from Blair Academy last June.

Emma Yarnall Vorse's oldest boy is in his third year at the U. S. Naval Academy, her second son is at Mercerburg and her daughter graduates this year from high school and is going to Wellesley. She will be only 15 and may be the class baby as her mother was.

Margaret Hobart Myers spent what she describes as a "quiet and innocuous summer unpacking china, books, etc., also taking entire care of the new baby and keeping the two older little boys happy and out of mischief." What does Hoby consider a busy summer?

1912

Class Editor: Gertrude Llewellyn Stone
(Mrs. Howard R. Stone)
340 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill.

1913

Class Editor: Helen Evans Lewis
(Mrs. Robert M. Lewis)
52 Trumbull Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The Editor counted eighteen members of 1913 at Bryn Mawr during the Fiftieth Anniversary and hopes that no one escaped her eye. The eighteen included: Olga Kelly, Margaret Blaine, Ellen Faulkner, Yvonne Stoddard Hayes, Dorothea Baldwin McCollester, Elsie Maguire, Marguerite Mellon Dewey, Katherine Williams Hodgdon, Frances Livingston, Gwendolyn Rawson, Sylvia Hathaway Evans, Margaret Monroe, Florence Irish, Lucinda Menendez Rambo, Grace Bartholomew Clayton, Elizabeth Shipley and Agatha Deming. Olga Kelly and Margaret Blaine represented the class in the Academic Procession with a wide yellow ribbon and white 1913 across their fronts. Ellen Faulkner was a representative of the Masters of Arts and graced the academic procession with a wide yellow ribbon saying M. A. on her front (much to the joy of three ribald classmates who boast twelve children between them). Everyone had a delightful time and congratulates the College on a magnificent celebration.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches)
41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

In September Alice Miller Chester, with her husband and daughter, Marian, joined Mary Tongue Eberstadt and her family for a delightful and strenuous week at a ranch in Wyoming. Then Marian went east to start Milton Academy while father went to Oregon and Alice went to San Francisco to a Girl Scout Convention, where she was the guest of Mrs. Hoover. Incidentally, Alice is fourth Vice-President of the National Organization and a very active worker.

Marian Camp Newberry is visiting Alice in Milwaukee. She brought her daughter, Mary Wolcott, over from England to have one year at Miss Fine's School in Princeton before entering Bryn Mawr.

Helen Porter (Mrs. Kenneth Simpson) and her family of husband and three children have moved to 109 E. 97st Street, New York City.

1915

Class Editor: Margaret Free Stone
(Mrs. James Austin Stone)
3039 44th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Constance Kellen Branham was a counselor at Camp Runoia this summer. Her two daughters were there, too. Virginia, the younger, proved to be quite an athlete and won more points than any other junior in camp. She also learned to play the cornet and became a member of the camp orchestra, in which her sister played the baritone horn.

Constance Dowd Grant has added one more part-time job to her winter's schedule which make, in our opinion, a formidable total, but in her opinion not quite enough to occupy her fully. This latest job is that of school psychologist at the Helen Gibbons Lotspeich School in Cincinnati.

Helen Robertson went to Cincinnati the latter part of October as a delegate to the fifth biennial conference of the American Unitarian Association. While there she renewed her acquaintance with several long-lost classmates and on her way home stopped at Bryn Mawr for the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration.

Elizabeth Washburn is at Bryn Mawr this year taking Dr. Carpenter's courses in Archaeology. She is living at Low Buildings and working very hard, convinced that this is the time of life for study.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA C. GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to be at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration at College had a wonderful experience. 'Seventeen was represented in the Academic Procession by Dorothy Shipley White and Bertha C. Greenough. Eleanor Dulles Blondheim came to the dinner Friday night, and on Saturday Helen Zimmerman and Helen Harris. It was great to be back and to see so many old friends among the other classes, as well as to be a part of the celebration.

Dorothy White spent the summer in Nantucket with her family, and from there went to Canada for a short sojourn of five weeks. She got back just in time to appear at Bryn Mawr the second of November. She was looking very well and is looking forward to a busy winter as usual, planning among other things to spend two mornings a week "sculping." Her daughter has entered Miss Shipley's School.

Eleanor Dulles spent the summer in California. She is now back in Philadelphia doing research work and writing most of the time. She is giving only one class. Her son is very active and quite adorable, according to all accounts. Your class editor was bitterly disappointed that she was unable to get into Philadelphia to see him in person.

Helen Zimmerman motored down from Stamford for the events at College. She reported an exceedingly full year at the Low-Heywood School, where she has been teaching for so many years. She visited Margaret Zimmerman at Chapel Hill this summer. She found that our Class Baby was extremely grown up and very pretty. She is apparently doing excellently at college. The rest of the family are all thriving.

Nats MacFaden Blanton writes that her summer has been filled with "workmen all over the house." They have added a room and bath on the third floor of the house and put a playroom in the basement. The epidemic of infantile paralysis fortunately did not touch them, except that they scarcely went off the place all summer, amusing themselves with badminton, croquet, etc., at home. When the football season is on Nats says that all her time is spent in going to see one or another of the children play. Young Wyndham is a senior at school and an excellent player as well as scholar.

Mary Andrews Booth has an apartment at the Mayfair in New York this winter. Despite a rather hectic summer with considerable illness in the family she is looking extremely well. As a matter of fact she did get away for a short cruise on the Franconia. Her daughter is at school in Pittsfield at Miss Hall's and looking forward to Bryn Mawr in the near future.

1918

Class Editor: MARY MUMFORD HOOGEWERFF
(Mrs. Hiester Hoogewerff)
16 Mt. Vernon St., Newport, R. I.

1919

Class Editor: FRANCES CLARKE DARLING
(Mrs. H. Maurice Darling)
108 Park Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

Cornelia Hayman Dam has a daughter born the end of October.

Elizabeth Hurlock has an article in *Parents' Magazine* for November, 1935, "Teach Your Baby to Relax."

The Fiftieth Anniversary was grand and those of 1919 there beamed and glowed with pride. Tip Thurman Fletcher and Eleanor Marquand Forsyth marched with the class representatives, Frances Day Lukens with the Alumnae Association representatives and Margaret Gilman with the family in the academic procession. Other 1919 there were: Margaret Janeway, Beatrice Sorchan Binger, Gertrude Hearne Myers, Faff Branson Keller and Bonny, Frances Clarke Darling, Helen

Tappan Sheldon and Mary Tyler Zabriskie. Most of 1919 gathered in a corner at the deanery Friday evening, consumed delicious food and talked on all subjects from child-raising to an account of Mary Tyler Zabriskie's trip to South America this summer, where, with her husband, they visited Episcopal missions. Her trip included two airplane flights—one over the Andes and stands at remote spots in the interior of Brazil.

Catharine Taussig Opie writes from Oxford, England, that Helen, 2½ years, has a brother, Frank Opie, born on October 6, 1935.

Elizabeth Biddle Yarnall has an article in the October number of *Parents' Magazine*, "Making Religion Real to Our Children."

Louise Wood is back in this country, teaching history at the Frances W. Parker School in Chicago.

Helen Hunting Fulton reports that Dot Chambers Blaisdell and her family visited her in Minneapolis this summer. The Blaisdells are in Madison again this winter, where Dr. Blaisdell is doing research at the University of Wisconsin.

Milly Peacock Haerther claims that, in spite of having reached the age of having a son in boarding school, she can still play golf in the nineties.

Ruth Driver Rock writes that her eldest daughter has won a scholarship to Mills College and that her second daughter is entered for Bryn Mawr next fall. "Pi" has four girls—the youngest nearly three.

"Tip" Thurman Fletcher is in Virginia at the Foxcroft School.

1920

Class Editor: Lilian Davis Philip
(Mrs. Van Ness Philip)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

1921

Class Editor: Elizabeth Cope Aub
(Mrs. Joseph Charles Aub)
233 Prospect St., Belmont, Mass.

The class offers its sincere sympathy to Silvine Marbury Harrold, whose father died on October 26th.

Libby Matt. Farnsworth announces the birth of a son on September 19th. He is named Ralph Prescott Farnsworth and, she says, "Brings our quota up to two candidates for Brown and one for B. M."

Six replies to cards were received this month—an all-time record, I believe. In the order of their receipt, they read as follows:

Miriam Morrison Peake: "No, I am doing nothing but bucking the depression. We've taken a house at Riverdale-on-Hudson for the winter months, with our two youngsters, and have subleased our co-operative at 812 Park for the same length of time. I'm a grand cook, and if anyone passes by Ben Riley's Arrowhead Inn tell them to come up 246th St., right alongside his place, and keep on the paved road till they find themselves in front of a grey stucco house and there I'll be, with a frying pan in one hand and (I hope) a chicken in the other. This isn't news but an invitation."

Kitty Mottu Taylor: "You won't find this news very startling—but I am the mother of three boys, ages 13, 9 and 3—a job which I find most strenuous and time consuming. My oldest boy has musical talent and last spring composed the music for an operetta given by his class at school, and which is now to be published. This is my nearest claim to fame—as I am sure he was influenced by the B. M. songs I sang him during infancy. Herb and I did manage a three-weeks trip to Florida last winter—otherwise, no travels."

Helen Rubel: "For the past eight years I have been interested and working for the Vedanta Society. The movement was started in America by Swami Vivekanonda, who became world-known at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893. Romain Rolland, in his books on Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekanonda, has brought the thought to the attention of the general public. The central idea is, 'Truth is One, men call It by various names.' In other words, all religions are different paths to the same goal. All people are striving for good although they may not know how, being led astray by personal desires. The Truth or God cannot be told but can be directly experienced by anyone who wants only that. I have been especially connected with the center in Providence, Rhode Island. One summer a party of us visited the centers all over the United States. Last year the party took a memorable trip to India with the Swami. We visited the headquarters in Calcutta, came to know many of the Swamis intimately. We were allowed into temples where no foreigners had been before and visited some private homes. The real India has a very inspiring message for the poor old world."

Aileen Weston: "My delightful summer holiday was pure rest and refreshment—not much that was particularly dramatic and unusual about it: Ten days in Belgium, where I had never been before—Bruges, Brussels and Spa; two weeks in France; and a little over six weeks in England, a month of which we spent driving ourselves in a nice little 'Sunshine Saloon' all over northern Wales and in the Dartmoor region of Devonshire—a perfectly delightful month! I came back, on October 1st, to my work in the Educational Department of the Greater New York Branch of the League of Nations Association and I can tell you work in our office is thrilling these days! We live in suspense from day to day but the interest of the people is immense which, in itself, is good."

Frances Moffat Blackmer: (I had seen in the *Register* that she lived on a ranch in Nevada and had written to ask her about it.) "It's a horse ranch—takes about twenty-four months of our time a year. No, I have no job, but oh for the leisure of the working girl! Four children in all, Gordon Frazier age 13, Donald 11, Malcolm Frazier 6, and Francesca Brooke Blackmer age 2 months. We all live fifty miles from anywhere and love it!"

Roxanna Murphy Beebe-Center: "One child —John, Jr., aged 7 years. In Scotland for the summer, golfing at St. Andrews, Fifeshire."

Elizabeth Cope Aub has fallen heir to the mantle of Class Editor so after this send your news to her, Mrs. Joseph C. Aub, 233 Prospect St., Belmont, Mass.

1922

Class Editor: KATHARINE PEEK
Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa.

1923

Class Editor: HARRIET SCRIBNER ABBOTT
(Mrs. John Abbott)
70 West 11th St., New York City.

1924

Class Editor: MARY RODNEY BRINSER
(Mrs. Donald C. Brinser)
85 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

The Fiftieth Anniversary week-end was something to remember forever. The atmosphere was that of reunion—enlarged and intensified. The whole world seemed to be converging on the campus. People that we know or almost knew flitted in and out and every conversation was broken by a glimpse over someone's shoulder of another familiar face. A few sensations vividly stand out—the excitement, the joy of unexpected friends, the strain of trying to see everything and to focus attention on any one person at the same time, and the unbelievable noise of delegates, representatives of learned societies and miscellaneous alumnae at dinner.

Of 1925 a goodly number appeared: Carrie Remak Ramsay and Dot Lee Haslam as representatives; Peggy Boyden Magoun, Nana Bonnell Davenport, Leila Barbour, Kathy McBride in full Ph.D. regalia, Laura Garrison Hillyard and Allegra Woodworth.

On Friday and Saturday nights Miss Park recreated for us Bryn Mawr's past with delightful descriptions and pictures. Cornelia Skinner and Maud Hupfel gave a monologue (each on a separate night) and undergraduates in costume sang four songs of different college periods—Pallas particularly well done.

The celebrations on Saturday were beautiful and impressive; the Academic Procession the most thrilling thing of the week-end. The representatives of the classes walking in twos (and you have no idea how far along we are, 1925!) looked like a March of Time, itself. And the professors seemed as they had in our undergraduate days, distinguished by an aliveness and an inner fire.

The ceremony of presenting the M. Carey Thomas award to Dr. Sabin, though less spectacular than the morning's celebration, seemed to us the most important. In simplicity and dignity it was just right—and we were able to applaud Miss Park almost as much as we wanted.

We ourselves were thoroughly émonées the whole day—it must be old age.

And now to the past ten years: Peggy Pierce Milholland writes: "Winter of 1926-'27: travelled with an elderly lady spending most of time in Rome and Egypt. Came back in the spring and went to England and Norway in the summer. 1927-'28: took the Museum course under Dr. Paul Sachs at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, and worked in the photograph department; June, '28, in the cataloguing department of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in Philadelphia. Was transferred in February to the Department of Decorative Arts and made Assistant to the Curator. May, '29: abroad—Italy, Sicily, Constantinople, Paris. Winters, 1929-1931: continued at Museum in Philadelphia. July, 1931, married Frederic Milholland. Lived in Philadelphia until 1933. Jean Adair Milholland arrived on December 9, 1932. In June, 1933, moved to Princeton and have been here ever since, except for the summer of '34 at Cranberry Island, Maine."

Jo Dodge Kimball: "As you know I left Bryn Mawr after freshman year to go to Barnard. After a year there I took a job as secretary and bulletin manager of the National Federation of Day Nurseries, after which I worked at Edgar H. Walls & Co., booksellers, for two years. In May, 1928, I married Dick Kimball, architect of the firm, Kimball and Husted. In October, 1929, Mrs. C. S. Payson and I opened a bookshop, specializing in Juveniles, at 23 East 63rd. In 1930 we bought the Junior Book Club, Inc.; in 1932, we opened a branch at Glen Cove, Long Island, and in the fall of 1933 we moved to 714 Madison Avenue. We have circulating libraries for children and adults, a boy's department, and antiques. Though we planned to cater to children in particular, we now seem to sell more to grown-ups!

"I have two sons, Dickie, born in February, 1930, and Geoffrey, born in January, 1933."

Brownie (Mrs. George Vanderveer): "I am swept off my feet by having to account for the last ten years. I was teaching at Foxcroft for three of them; was back at Bryn Mawr doing part-time teaching and working for my M. A. for two, and have been married and teaching at Garrison Forest for the last five. I teach Latin and help coach whatever sport is in season. We have a small house in Pikesville and should love to see any of you who come in this direction!"

1926

Class Editor: Janet C. Preston
Kenwood, Catonsville, Md.

Late flash: A more detailed account of Winnie's wedding informs us that Mattie Talcott Blankarn's daughter, Marty Lou, was flower girl, and that Frannie Jay (who has been taking a course in photography) was photographer-in-chief to the wedding party.

Clare Hardy and Jazzie Preston went down to Mathews county, Virginia, for four days in September, and returned full of information (historical, geographical, and some of it legendary) on Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the Tidewater country generally. Consult us before you travel (adv.). We stayed at Green Mansion, an excellent and inexpensive boarding house on the North River, for which we (speaking in the singular this time) are an unofficial and unpaid but highly enthusiastic publicity agent. Consult us about this, too (adv.). We are thinking of becoming a tourist agency. Will you stand by, '26, if we do?

Cornelia Hatch, who was in Washington last winter, is in Springfield, Illinois, now. She is secretary to the secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association—a job which is partly office work and partly looking up material for the association's publications. It has a diversity and elasticity about it that sound very attractive . . . and you needn't be surprised if you hear about Hatchie in other parts of the country before the winter is over.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.
1745 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

1929

Class Editor: Mary L. Williams
210 E. 68th St., New York City.

Bettie Freeman has gone abroad with the All-America Hockey Team. She has also a research job in Baltimore.

Jane Bradley is working at the Brooklyn Museum.

Elisabeth Packard has a job at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

K. Balch was married to Sidney N. Shurcliff in Boston on June 28th.

Frances Hand Ferguson has a daughter, Frances, born June 2d.

1930

Class Editor: Edith Grant
Fort duPont, Del.

The Fiftieth Anniversary celebration brought a number of members of the class back to the campus. We went over ourselves and stayed with Annie Leigh Broughton. From that point of vantage we missed very little that went on that busy week-end. Annie Leigh is taking two sems this year, in Latin and archaeology. Nan Lake was in the Academic Procession as a member of the Latin department, and Gertrude Bancroft and Silvine Slingluff Savage marched as representatives of the class. Gertie has a job in the University of Pennsylvania Economics department and Silvine is getting ready to move to a house in the country. She and her husband, accompanied by several Bryn Mawr alumnae, went to Norway and Sweden this past summer and did some hiking and travelling in general.

Joy Dickerman St. John came down for the Saturday afternoon and evening events, and Olivia Stokes came for Friday evening and part of Saturday. She was staying with Connie Jones, who has been having her tonsils out and could not come to the celebration. Connie has been continuing with her sculpture and recently completed the portrait head of a friend. Olivia is assistant to the Director of the American Red Cross, and as such does much travelling. Last spring she visited "thirteen states between Easter and June. It was mostly attending chapter workers' institutes to give one-night stands on organized volunteer service." In the course of her travels she spent a night with Tommy Hancock in Cincinnati and saw Anna Parkhurst at the National Conference of Social Work.

Miss Park's supper at the deanery and the historical sketches Saturday evening were the culminating events at which a number of others from the class turned up, namely, Mary Bertolet Rhoads, Kitty Dean, Ellen Douglas, Miriam Lobb Geggis, Anna Parkhurst, Imogen Richards and Sally Turner. Kitty still works for the Curtis Publishing Company. Ellen now has a job with the Provident Mutual Company in Philadelphia. Miriam lives in Wayne and her husband is a chemical engineer working for the Atlantic Refining Company in Philadelphia. Last May they went to Europe and travelled in France, Switzerland and Germany,

ending their trip with a visit to England in time for the Aldershot Tattoo and the Silver Jubilee celebration. Anna is still in Springfield, Massachusetts, where she is doing Federal social service work. Immy Richards is teaching everything under the sun to pupils in the fourth and fifth grades of a school in Riverdale, N. Y. Sally Turner is working in the University Hospital in Philadelphia.

By way of comment, we might add that the pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the fact that the passage of five years seemed to have left no mark on the appearance of 1930.

We have recently learned that Mary Bertolet Rhoads has a son, John, born the 30th of January, 1935. She lives in Harrisburg, where her husband practices law.

Allis Brown was married last December to Alfred C. Borton, who works for the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. They live in Ardmore, and Allis continues to teach the fourth grade at the Haverford Friends' School.

Frances Atlee is teaching French and English at the Shippen School in Lancaster.

Hazel Seligman Goldmark and her husband were planning to sail the end of August for two years abroad. He is going to continue his surgical studies in Vienna, Budapest, Scandinavia and England.

Mary Elizabeth Edwards went on a trip to Mexico in August, and has joined the ranks of Mexico's admirers. Stanley Gordon Edwards did her vacationing with her family in New Mexico, and there ran across Hadda Ropes Cabot and husband.

Myrtle de Vaux Howard now has a job doing publicity work, such as bulletins, for a social service agency.

Helen Louise Taylor has had a full summer, most of her time having been occupied by the medical profession in one capacity or another. She started by taking some summer medical courses and then was in the hospital having an operation herself. Early in September she and her mother were in an automobile accident, from which Taylor escaped practically unscathed, but her mother suffered a broken back which will keep her in the hospital for months to come.

We spent most of August motoring around New England and the Gaspé Peninsula with Rosamond Cross, of the Class of '29. The only evidence we saw of 1930 was the very pink house belonging to Betty Perkins Aldrich in an abandoned Shaker settlement at Harvard, Massachusetts. We made our first stop with Joy Dickerman St. John at Greenwich, where her main summer sport seems to be sailing on the Sound with her husband.

Dorothea Cross had a summer job as companion and secretary for a lady in Southampton.

Sylvia Knox Bingham has a daughter, Alfreda, born August 3rd.

1931

Class Editor: MARION H. TURNER

Chancellor Hall, 13th and Chancellor Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The class of 1931 wishes to express its deepest sympathy to "Bobby" McKinny McIntosh (ex-'31) on the sudden death of her brother. "Bobby" has two young daughters, Marion, aged three, and Joan, a year younger.

Among the editor's pleasant experiences this month was a very nice letter from Mrs. Pitts bringing us news of another member of our class who promises to make us famous. Helen Pitts (ex-'31) has been studying art in Paris and this year had two portraits accepted by the spring salon. Mrs. Pitts enclosed a clipping from the Paris Herald showing Helen standing beside four of her portraits at the United States House of the Cité Universitaire, and says that —although her scholarship ran out the first of October—she has enough orders for portraits to keep her in Paris until the New Year.

And now, for that long promised letter from Dot Jenkins Rhea, dated last June:

"All I can say is, I am very, very happily married to an old beau of mine . . . and leading a grand life without a care in the world. I am very much interested in horses (I hunt in the fall), in golf (I am beginning to play in little tournaments around here and hope by the end of the season to be a crackerjack), and above all I'm interested in generally having a lot of fun. Ed is law secretary to Chief Justice Frazer of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, so when court sits in Philly (which it does a lot) or in Harrisburg, we go along. We hope to take a jaunt (very quickly and cheaply), back to England in July. Ed was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and we are both confirmed Anglomaniacs. . . . When I'm not outdoors though, I do keep up an intellectual life of sorts. And more creative than any desultory sort of culture (like my French and history) is my philanthropic work, which I adore. I am on the Board of Directors of our new Pittsburgh Playhouse, a group theatre modeled along the line of the Cleveland and Pasadena ones, though still in its swaddling clothes, for this was its first season. I am also exceedingly interested in our two musical groups, the Pittsburgh Symphony and the String Symphonic Ensemble. My pet charity is the Children's Hospital, where I work in the skin clinic and occasionally in the publicity office."

Frances Robinson writes that she is Director of Religious Education at the First Presbyterian Church of Titusville, Pa. She says:

"My work consists of everything imaginable. I'm supposedly Dr. Caldwell's stenographer (he is the minister), in charge of young people's work and Sunday School. In between times I

call. It's a busy piece of work but I love it. I've only been here since last November, after three years of graduate work at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., and Columbia University, obtaining an M. A. in religious education."

Following on the same line of work, Margaret Scott was Assistant Instructor in Religious Education at Boston University and is completing the work for her Ph.D. This summer she was to be superintendent in an experimental vacation Church School in a rural community at Deering, New Hampshire.

Nancy Miller Sainty, whose address in London I have not been able to discover, has one son, born in December of 1934.

Katherine Sappington is running a circulating library and doing book reviews for a small daily paper in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Peggy Shaughnessy writes that she is half-time instructor in Economics at Wellesley and half-time research on Japanese trade at Harvard, after spending 1933-34 at the London School of Economics and working in Cambridge for a Harvard professor. She got her Ph.D. at Radcliffe last June.

Frances Tatnall has been teaching history, elementary German and geography at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Maryland, and says:

"Have spent last three summers helping to run Gilbert and Sullivan operas in Wilmington, which have now become an annual institution there with around a hundred people active in cast and chorus—given out of doors—for charity. It's great fun."

Libby Baer, Molly Frothingham, Mary Oakford and your editor gossiped busily at the Fiftieth Anniversary on Friday night and I hear that Dot Pizor, Dot Asher and others helped to celebrate on Saturday. It was a very pleasant occasion and we wished that more of our class could have enjoyed it with us.

A questionnaire just came back from Mrs. Max J. Souviron who, upon investigation, proved to be Maidie Wedemeyer. Maidie was married in South Miami, Florida, on September 3rd, "the day of the storm," and is living in Washington, D. C.

Mignon Sherley Acker wrote to C. Thompson, last April, as follows:

"We climbed Fuji to celebrate our first wedding anniversary—it seemed the most appropriate thing to do. The weather was ideal and we got wonderful views but, alas, we wore shorts and berets with the result that I hobbled around the house with bandaged knees for a week and got a brand-new face. Then all went well and we were congratulating ourselves when the typhoon hit us. It completely wrecked our second floor, yard and archery butts, but I suppose it could have been worse. Some of the people here and in Osaka suffered dreadfully, and the number of children killed, due to buildings collapsing on them, was ghastly. However, everything is in order again and we are very busy. I thought I would have leisure in Kyoto, but as a matter of fact I've never been so busy. Kyoto, like Washington, at times reminds me of a railroad station, for there seems to be a steady stream of people on their way to or from China."

Helen Adams (ex-'31) is now Mrs. Pierpont Adams, and started out married life in a most romantic way.

"I got married on March 28, 1935," she says, "and spent my honeymoon in Italy near Genoa, in the Castello about which *Enchanted April* was written. Yes, curiously enough my husband's name is also Adams."

Robin Kreutzberg Adams is mixing married life with some real work:

"I did some graduate work at the University of Southern California in English—and am enjoying a fascinating position as secretary, reader, and research worker for Dr. H. N. Von Koerber, of the department of Oriental studies of the named university and curator of Oriental art in the Los Angeles Museum. My husband and I have been studying Chinese and Tibetan for all we are worth. We are leaving Southern California for the northern part of the state, where my husband has a position in the department of history in Stanford."

The questionnaire which I sent to Peggy McKelvy Bird never reached her, but was answered most delightfully by Mrs. McKelvy, who wrote:

"My daughter, Margaret McKelvy Bird, is in Southern Chile with her husband, Junius Bird, both being sent to do archaeological work by the American Museum of Natural History—to be away two years. They left on the 9th of November. They have their own sailing boat on which an engine has been installed, which they bought at a port south of Valparaiso. They are cruising among the islands in the inland waters—expecting to reach Magellanes very soon,—their objective being to discover remnants of the earliest civilization in that part of South America. Their address is at present care of the British Consul, Magellanes, Chile."

Virginia Burdick is Director of the Service Division of the State Employment Office in Hartford, Connecticut. Polly Parker Carey (ex-'31), whose son, James Carey IV., is now six years old, has been teaching drawing and history of art at the Roland Park Country School and Greenwood School in Baltimore but hopes to study this year. Anne Cole has been teaching two classes of first-year English and three classes of second-year Latin in the Chester High School, Chester, Pennsylvania. And that, I think, is enough for one installment of the News of 1931.

Louise Snyder has announced her engagement to Edgar Speer Childs, M.D., of

Vancouver, Washington. Dr. Childs is a graduate of the Yale Medical School and is interning at Johns Hopkins Hospital, as is Louise. They plan to practice together.

Ruth Levy was married last February to Mr. John W. Merriam, of Philadelphia, to whom she was engaged back in our college days. She is still working as Assistant to the curator of the classical section of the University Museum, and I shall quote more fully from her nice letter at another time.

Polly Parker Carey (ex-'31) was married on September 20th to Mr. William J. Hoff, an attorney. They will make their home in New York.

Elizabeth Sixt Cooper has two children, Paul, who was born on May 21, 1934, and a small daughter, born this summer. Carolyn Griswold Egerton (ex-'31) also has two children, McKenny, Jr., aged three years, and Benjamin, less than a year, and says that her present occupation is "Trying to keep the older child from strangling the baby."

Elizabeth Doak is teaching seven-year-olds at Rosemary Junior School, Greenwich, Connecticut, and Jane Low is teaching at Wykeham Rise School, Washington, Connecticut, where Hilda Thomas Mumford used to be.

Janet Bissell Dobson (ex-'31) is assistant to Margaret Owen, interior decorator.

And speaking of interior decorators, Donita Ferguson writes that she is living in an apartment with a garden right out of her window, and that the furniture and "interior architecture" of her apartment were done by Donald Doekey. Incidentally, Do is a staff writer on the *Rockefeller Center Weekly* and a contributor to national magazines. Mary Joy Johnson is also writing. She says: "Working under marketing editor of *Business Week* magazine in various and sundry capacities, including secretary, research, and am delegated to do everything which he considers generally unpleasant. Am doing some free-lance writing, business articles."

Elizabeth Downing (ex-'31) is executive secretary to the Berkshire Symphony Festival, Inc.

Marguerite Rea Fitch (ex-'31) spent 1933-34 in New Haven, Connecticut, and 1934-35 in Charlottesville, Virginia, where her husband had a research fellowship in Philosophy. When she wrote, her plans for 1936 were still indefinite.

Alice Thalman Harrington (ex-'31) gives her occupation as "relief worker and housewife," and says that her family consists of husband, Elliott, and son, Dean, who is all of twelve years old.

Barbara Kirk Foster is studying sculpture and Molly Frothingham, after being secretary of the Windsor School for four years, is this year, Warden of Merion Hall.

Julia Harris is in Washington in the office of Senator Russell during the session of Congress and in Georgia during the recess.

Here's an interesting quotation from Mary Drake Hoeffel, who has been living in Evanston, Illinois:

"Getting an M. A. in English this June at Northwestern. Kenneth and I and Cornelia go to the Orient, and chiefly China, in October for two years."

Which reminds me that Ginny Smith Lydgate has recently been there. She says:

"This fall my husband (who writes "business" for *Time* magazine) was asked on a newspaper junket to the Orient by the Japanese government. Since the last junket ended in fights, the wives were asked along this time, and I was lucky enough to get as far as Harbu in No. Manchukuo, on the Chinese R. R., too!"

Ginny has a daughter, Sally Jean, aged about three, and gives her occupation as housewife, although in the winter she sings with Mme. Dessoff's chorus in New York.

Elizabeth Blanchard Kirkland (ex-'31), who lives at Haverford Mansions, has one son, Faris Blanchard Kirkland, who is nearly four years old.

Libby Howson is secretary at a small social service organization in Wayne, and is much interested in having a younger sister now in Bryn Mawr. Miriam Hymen is a stenographer in the personnel department of the newly created Rural Electrification Administration. Anne Lord is a social worker at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and Nathene Turk Loveland (ex-'31) writes that she is doing research in criminology.

Anne Marie Kennedy Hauck has two daughters, Carolyn, who is almost four, and Jean, who is just a year younger.

Jean Donald Hodges is director of the Junior League in Santa Barbara, is studying Spanish, gardening, and, when she wrote, was planning a trip to Mexico during the summer.

As for the class editor herself: Through Mrs. Chadwick-Collins I have the position of secretary-assistant to Adelaide Neall, 1906, associate editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and started my new duties on September 16th.

Hilda Thomas Mumford's new address is 22 E. 89th Street, New York City.

1932

Class Editors: Margaret and Janet Woods
95 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.

Maysie Hansen's engagement has been announced to George B. Kahle, of New York and Los Angeles, according to a New York newspaper clipping in September. No further details were forthcoming as to the when and where of the wedding.

Betty Converse was married at the Presbyterian Church in Bryn Mawr on the 23rd of

September to John M. Huebner, of Philadelphia.

Migs Bradley was married during the summer to Van Dusen Rickert, Jr., and is living in Washington, D. C., at 2010 Kalorama Road N. W.

Nancy West is reported to have spent the summer on a ranch in Wyoming.

Rose Hatfield was married on August 1st to John T. Allen, in Danville, Ill.

Dolly Tyler writes of wonderful times in Peiping, learning to speak Chinese and going on trips by Peking cart to a Mongolian lamasery and such things. She expects to return to America around Christmas time.

Jo Graton Chase is back in old Mexico again. Phil met her in El Paso early in September, and they flew back with Nancy Temple Chase to Mazatlan. They are living again at their last year's address—c/o F. Echigurin y Cia, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Margaret Woods expects to join the Bryn Mawr-Harvard expedition to Turkey this March, unless the fighting in the Mediterranean interferes, and hopes to sail for the other side in January.

Janet Woods is engaged to Parke Dickey, son of Louise Atherton Dickey, of the Class of 1903. Parke is in oil geology in Colombia, South America.

1933

Class Editor: MARGARET ULLOM
160 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Phila.

Many thanks to Mabel Meehan for her able pinch-hitting in June and also for a supplementary letter in July containing the following news:

Last winter Bunty Robert won the women's singles ice skating competition. Unfortunately, we can't be more specific about it; nevertheless, we think it deserves notice. We believe that she is continuing her teaching position at Baldwin.

Serena Weld Blyth is living in a new apartment at 1506 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, and Kate Lefferts is now a professional interior decorator.

Isabel Eckhardt will return to her teaching position at the Dalton School in New York City, this time as *head* of the Latin department.

Jane Bronson is a buyer at Macy's.

Sue Torrance is a student at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Jane Crumrine was married on June 9th to Edwin Moore, an English professor at the University of Florida.

The following is credited to our own sleuthing and comes from various sources:

Leta Clews spent the summer in Europe and was one of thirteen American women to be presented at the Court of St. James on June 25th.

Del McMaster has announced her engagement to Mr. Avon L. Newcomb, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Janet Marshall is forging ahead in her own inimitable way at the Yale School of Dramatics.

Beulah Parker, having just returned from abroad, has a new job as Secretary to the head of the Radio Department of the Mathes Advertising Company in New York.

In St. Louis, where Matilda McCracken has just been visiting, Mary Taussig is about to establish an all-time record of accomplishment. Aside from studying at Washington University for an M.A. in Public Administration, she is Chairman of the Junior Symphony Committee, running several Junior League functions and keeping well up with the great social whirl. Incidentally, she is also taking clog-dancing lessons. Till herself keeps busy by entertaining numerous friends from college, working for the Philadelphia Welfare and B. M. Fiftieth Anniversary Drives, and maintaining an active membership in the Savoy Opera Company.

This afternoon we are looking forward to a cup of tea with Anne Funkhouser at Isabella Hellmer's house and to hearing more about the two and a half months she spent this summer in Munich. As for her present plans, she is commuting to College from Roanoke to complete her work for her M.A. She lives at the College Inn for two weeks, returns home for a week or so, and then back to Bryn Mawr.

We are more than pleased to be able to report as an eye-witness the wedding, on October 4th, of Ellinor Collins to Dr. Robert Aird, of the Department of Neurosurgery at the University Hospital and University of California Medical School. The wedding, which took place in the sunken garden of the Collins home, was small and particularly delightful as a reunion of Bryn Mawr friends. Collie looked her loveliest in white satin and was attended by her sister Margaret. A large party saw them off at North Philadelphia Station as they left for New York, where they sailed on Saturday for California by the way of the canal. They expect to live in San Francisco. The out-of-town guests included Anna Walcott Hayne, of whose two adorable little girls we made the acquaintance this summer in Marblehead, Ella Berkley, Sylvia Bowditch, who has a secretarial job in the office of the Windsor School in Boston, and Betsy Jackson.

After various sporadic jobs last year, we are glad to be able to say that we at last have a real one. Maxine Silver Cronbach, after her marriage last spring, very kindly moved to New York and in so doing vacated a place as assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, which we were lucky enough to get. Maxine, we were glad to hear, has another job at the headquarters of the Association in New York.

1934

Class Editor: NANCY HART
2034 Twentieth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The class wishes to express its sympathy to Grace Meehan on the death of her brother, Irving, in September. He was fatally injured in an automobile accident at New Haven.

Among those who have lined up new jobs, Jean Anderegg will be teaching at the Brown School in Schenectady; she got her M.A. at Radcliffe in French last June. Ruth Bertolet taught Bible School this summer and worked for the Board of Pensions. She had to decide between three possible jobs, but is now settled with Oak Lane Country Day School.

Frannie Carter has had a swell job since the middle of September with the Works Progress Administration in Washington.

After a six weeks' secretarial course at Radcliffe this summer, Libby Hannan is launching out as secretary to a Professor of International Law at the American University Graduate School in Washington. Your editor is waiting to hear just where Libby will locate in the capital city, but we can assure you that she was determined to avoid the Young Women's Christian Association, and "ignore the alphabet, letting the letters fall where they may." Terry Smith, incidentally, is still in Washington at the Library of Congress. Jay Barber signed up with the Department of Philosophy at Vassar. We hear that she is engaged, but do not know to whom. Frances Pleasanton has returned to teach at Brearley.

A letter from Margie Haskell reads in part: "This winter I shall be cloistered in a girls' boarding school in Concord, Mass.—Concord Academy by name—teaching elementary French, assisting in sport, and acting as chaperone over week-ends."

Louise Meneeley writes that she is "Still in Macy's holding down my sixth job there—it's very interesting—and enjoying myself thoroughly in my free time."

According to latest reports, Laura Hurd was trying to decide whether to take a job that was offered to her in New York or wait a while.

Olivia Jarrett was with the Mohawk Festival at Union College, Schenectady, this summer, and received a diploma "with distinction" when the season was over. She has some lines out for a job in the theatre this winter.

Molly Nichols is assisting Miss Latham again with her playwriting class at Barnard.

Carrie Schwab is again awakening the children of Greater New York to the wisdom of obtaining "all the news that's fit to print."

Kitty Fox and Betty Baldwin are holding down their respective positions with the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Montclair Visual Education office.

Jane Polachek has had a radio job for some months as Dale Arden, the heroine of "Flash Gordon," one of the adventure stories in the *Hearst Comic Weekly*, and will be heard in "Jungle Jim" when the program changes. The cast does not broadcast directly, but by means of victrola records, two hundred of which are sent all over the country. She has been studying with Erno Balogh, who is Lotte Lehmann's coach and accompanist. As Jarna Paull, Jane gives a song broadcast every Friday at 4.45 over WINS.

On the distaff side, let us first announce the arrival of that important infant, the first baby. Gabriel Church has a son Max, born August 21st. Gabbie's husband died May 27th, too late for us to extend the sympathy of the class in the last spring bulletin.

C. F. Grant was married early in the summer to Lieutenant Paul Roestow, of Fort Dupont, Delaware.

Anita de Varon's wedding to Saville Davis took place August 12th in Brookline, Mass. Anita looked darling in white chiffon, and Cornelia Hirons was an exceedingly attractive bridesmaid in powder blue organdy. Anita and Saville sailed the next day for England, where they had a fine time motoring, and then dashed down to Spain. According to a reliable source of information, they settled in Lincoln, Mass., in the middle of September.

Mary Elizabeth Laudenburger and Robley D. Snively, Jr., were married June 24th; they are living in Deerfield, Mass., where Laudie has a teaching job.

B. Butler was married to Walter Grant, September 7th, at Martha's Vineyard; it was a garden wedding.

Anna Martin Findley, ex-'34, and Charles Jackson McLanahan, were married July 24th, and motored through New England. They are living in Chicago.

Micky Mitchell announced her engagement in June and will probably be married at the end of October.

Kitty Gribbell's wedding will not take place until spring.

Among those who are pursuing greater learning, Kay Boyd is studying at Radcliffe, and Betti Goldwasser is headed for a Ph.D. in economics from the same institution. Bobby Smith is back for another year at Columbia Law School. Frannie Jones is Hall President of Radnor and Miss Swindler's secretary. Halla Brown, after a trip around the world, has entered Johns Hopkins Medical School. She visited Marjorie Lee Foster in September. Marge week-ended at Beach Haven this summer and has been taking various short trips with Jack. She is editor of the Shipley School Alumnae News, a job which involves sending notices to the 800 alumnae in various parts of the globe. (Editor's Note: We hope they

are not so elusive as the 89 who said good-bye to alma mater in 1934.)

To continue with the globe-trotters, Molly Nichols, Nancy Stevenson, Betty Fain, Jo Rothermel, and Susan Daniels spent the days last summer bicycling in Brittany. Jo, Molly, and Steve went on to Germany where they met Carrie Schwab, and then Jo and Carrie did up Austria and Hungary as far as Budapest. Polly Cooke got back to Washington late in September after a summer abroad, which included six weeks in Paris. Anita Fouilloux was also in Paris for a month, and planned to study in Geneva during August. Evelyn Patterson is taking a Mediterranean cruise this winter. Laura Hurd spent the summer travelling with friends in Mexico. Honour Dickerman, ex-'34, was abroad with her sister, most of the time in England. Elvira Trowbridge was back in the U. S. in July, after having "done Europe up brown", and since then has apparently spent two months in the West visiting friends.

Margie Haskell spent the summer loafing in Santa Barbara and returned in the middle of September after a short trip to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks.

Mary Carpenter spent the summer in Maine and stopped off in Washington to see Frannie Carter on her way back to St. Louis. Bunny Marsh Luce spent the summer at Huntington, Long Island, and will probably be in New York again for the winter.

1935

Class Editor: Susan H. Morse

Pigeon Hill Road, Weston, Mass.

The Class of 1935 has now joined the ranks of the Alumnae and its members have scattered themselves over the face of the globe. Three months have passed since graduation and much water has flowed under the brige, but unfortunately news from every quarter is not available. So far only a few items can be noted.

Thanks to the effective propaganda carried on last spring by the agents for "Europe-on-Wheels" and the various steamship companies, many of the class were lured abroad this summer.

Peggy Little, Joan Hopkinson, Diana Morgan and Ruth Davy wasted no time at all and sailed for Europe three days after graduation to join Dr. and Mrs. Miller for a month's trip through Russia. From various postcards and letters sent home during the summer, we gather they are thoroughly converted to the "Five Year Plan"! At the end of July nine of the class were in London at the same time. Flossy Cluett, Jinney Cooke, Anne Holloway, and Peggy Tobin were there for a week before crossing to the Continent for a trip down through France and Italy. Eleanor Cheney had been travelling in Italy and Germany and also made London her headquarters for a few days. Others there, to complete the class reunion, were Betty Lord, Min-Lou Van Vechten, Betty Perry and Susan Morse. Phyllis Goodhart and Libby Chamberlayne were traveling in England during August.

Four members of the class have been married this summer: Betty Eaton to Lyman Butterfield; Anne Lukens to the Rev. George Edgar; Nancy Robinson to Lieutenant Robert Fuller, and Betty Weld to Philip Bredt, Jr.

It is too soon after the summer season to expect much information on plans for the winter. Still, a few members of the class must be congratulated on their prompt replies to the appeals for news.

Elizabeth Meirs writes that she has a position as a teacher of history at the Ogontz School in Pennsylvania. Lydia Hemphill is opening a pre-school group for four-year old boys and girls at the Baldwin School this winter. Mary Bettinger worked at Sleighton Farm this summer and is expected to study at the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work this winter. Sarah Flanders is a Freshman at the Cornell Medical School.

There are two occupations which are very popular with the class of '35; first, school teaching, and second, typewriting. Possibly the former satisfies a desire to give out some of the information which we have been absorbing ever since we can remember; typing, of course, is the road to many jobs.

In the list of school teachers is Libby Chamberlayne, who is at St. Catherine's School, in Richmond, teaching Latin and other subjects. Min-Lou Van Vechten is apprenticing at the Baldwin School and Nancy Bucher has taken on a teaching job in Baltimose for a few months. Susan Morse is assisting in the Art Department of the Winsor School.

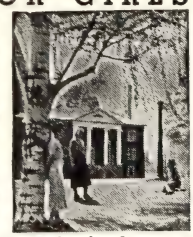
Some of the typists are taking their training at secretarial schools and others have elected to teach themselves. Ruth Davy and Helen McEldowny are both at Katherine Gibbs, in New York, taking business courses. Joanie Hopkinson is working all day at Bryant and Stratton, in Boston, but has found time in the evening to give talks on foreign affairs under the auspices of the League of Nations Association. Betty Lord and Peggy Little are giving themselves intensive training in typing at home.

There has been another marriage in the class. On October 23rd Fran Watson was married to William Hodgen and is now abroad on her honeymoon. She has been working this summer for the Western Union Company at the 40 Wall Street office and expects to continue her job this winter.

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

NOVEMBER FIRST AND SECOND

1935

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HE FORMAL OPENING OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
TOOK PLACE FIFTY YEARS AGO ON SATURDAY
OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD 1885



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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

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BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

PROGRAMME

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER FIRST

FOUR TO SIX O'CLOCK

Registration of delegates and guests. The Deanery.

SEVEN O'CLOCK

Buffet Supper for Delegates from Colleges, Universities, Learned Societies and Representatives from Schools, with President Park. Rockefeller Hall. Dinner for Alumnæ Representatives, with President Emeritus Thomas. The Deanery.

NINE O'CLOCK

Historical Sketches. Goodhart Hall.
For Official Guests including Alumnæ Representatives.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND

ELEVEN O'CLOCK

Forming of the Academic Procession of Delegates from Colleges, Universities and Learned Societies and Faculty of Bryn Mawr College. The Library.

ELEVEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration. Goodhart Hall.

Presiding Officer:
President Marion Edwards Park of Bryn Mawr College

Invocation:
Dr. Rufus M. Jones
President of the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College

Speakers:
President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University
President Ada Louise Comstock of Radcliffe College
President Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University
President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College

Presentation of the Alumnæ Gift

by

Mrs. F. Louis Slade

Chairman, Fiftieth Anniversary Fund and Director of Bryn Mawr College

ONE TO TWO O'CLOCK

Buffet Luncheon. The Gymnasium.

THREE O'CLOCK

Presentation of the M. Carey Thomas Prize Award. Goodhart Hall.

Presiding Officer:

President Marion Edwards Park of Bryn Mawr College

Speaker:

Dr. Simon Flexner

Retired Head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

Presentation of the Prize

to

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin

Member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

SEVEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Buffet Supper for Alumnæ, with President Park. The Deanery.

NINE O'CLOCK

Historical Sketches. Goodhart Hall.

For Alumnæ, Undergraduate and Graduate Students.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER FIRST

NINE O'CLOCK

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

GOODHART HALL

THE HISTORY OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

BY PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK

The address was illustrated by slides and motion pictures.

I speak for Bryn Mawr directors and faculty and alumnæ in saying with how much pleasure we welcome tonight the guests who have come to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Bryn Mawr. They are probably among the busiest men and women in the country and we are in proportion appreciative of the honour they have done us in leaving work to pile up in their homes or offices or classrooms to join in the celebration of an event so important to us. This evening is the first of the formal exercises and yet not too formal either. We shall try to put before your ears and eyes something of Bryn Mawr's history. I begin. My part is brief—fifty years in fifty minutes—cut short necessarily by the time at my disposal and rightly by the fitness of things. Miss Thomas is spending her leisure in writing her autobiography and from its pages will rise the College of which she was for nine years dean, twenty-eight years president and thirty-two years trustee. I shall attempt this evening only the outer sequence of events, no delicate appraisal of persons or policies, no footnotes. And further I shall be highly selective, presenting our virtues, not our vices; our success, not our failure. On the dark side I could present a melodramatic evening! But because our virtues are on the whole more interesting material and I hope nearer ultimate truth, I shall make no apology for the rosy haze through which you will hear my voice. My difficulties have been in my choices. Many of you who know Bryn Mawr would undoubtedly have selected otherwise; enlarged, omitted, emphasized or reduced differently; to you then this is not an apology but a reminder to make your own picture as I speak. To our guests who do not know Bryn Mawr I hope the evening may explain something of our anticipation of tomorrow's formal exercises.

Fifty years ago this fall the College was formally opened to its first students but "the patient work of its preparation" to which President Rhoads refers in his inaugural speech goes many years further back. With those beginnings I must begin.

Bryn Mawr has always felt keenly its rights and responsibilities as a college for women and it is perhaps salutary for us to recall that not a woman but a

man was its founder. That he was of Quaker stock, by inheritance then concerned with education and accepting serenely the equality of man and woman before God if not entirely before men, makes his gift to us of a plan and a fortune less surprising.

Joseph Wright Taylor was born in 1810, the youngest child in a large family of New Jersey Friends, his father a graduate of Princeton and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, his mother an accredited minister of the meeting. She was a woman of strong character. When in 1813 following in the steps of English Friends, American Friends started their first asylum for the insane in Frankford, Sarah Taylor had a concern to undertake a little understood and difficult task. She waited ten years until Joseph was thirteen, persuaded her husband to give up his large country practice and entered with him on the charge of the asylum. Joseph was in time sent to his father's Medical School, graduated before he was twenty, signed up instantly for a voyage as ship's surgeon on an East Indiaman going to India, where his only recorded adventure is the care of a sick elephant on the return journey, and shortly after joined his older brothers who were established as tanners and leather merchants in Cincinnati. There in 1840 his charming portrait was drawn by his friend Isaac Shoemaker. He was a member of this prosperous firm for almost twenty years. In 1849 he took the first of those journeys which were to be the resource of his leisure and to bring him in contact with English Quakers of culture and intellectual interests like the Gurneys, Hodgkins and Forsters, and a few years later he terminated his business career finally and withdrew his share of the money (a not unusual thing in those days for a member of a family firm), bought with part of it a hundred acre estate at Burlington, New Jersey, and invested the rest wisely and profitably. At Woodlands he was the squire, managing his farms, riding his blooded horses, enjoying the cultivated men and women who were his neighbours, but often breaking off his quiet rural pleasures for travel abroad and at home. Unusual for a Friend of that time are the careful comments on Continental galleries in his letters and equally unusual the elegance and style of his clothes—black satin stock and blue figured waistcoat, with a plain suit always reserved for Quarterly Meeting. A little girl remembers that she "always watched to see Dr. Taylor come into meeting, which he did with so much grace and I might say style."

Between his return to New Jersey and the making of his will lie twenty years of slow-moving, pleasant leisure. One may surmise that more than a few currents set moving in those years met in the result. The amount of his property and the fact that he had no wife and children made him deliberate carefully on its disposal; his deep religious feeling, his professional training, his appreciation of culture and breadth of view turned his thoughts to education; his sense of justice, his liking and respect for the many women among his friends made him decide on a gift which would increase the facilities for education among women. He had become a manager of Haverford College in 1854, the first year of his return to New Jersey. This was an important fact in Bryn Mawr's pre-natal

existence, for he served at Haverford with Francis King of Baltimore, later to be one of the first trustees of Johns Hopkins University and his close adviser on Bryn Mawr affairs, and with eleven of the thirteen men whom he was to designate in his will as trustees of his new college. (The interlocking directorate between the two colleges happily continues to this day.) Our first knowledge of his intention is in 1876 when he told Francis King he might found a Quaker college for women near his own farms at Burlington. A year later he attended all the sessions of an informal conference on education held by a group of Friends in Baltimore. This was again important for us because with the members of the conference under President Gilman's guidance he saw the then newly established Johns Hopkins and heard from Gilman in Francis King's house an account of its innovations in educational policy. It is significant that Dr. Taylor turned instantly to President Gilman as an adviser in the project he himself was debating. His first approach was met with a suggestion from President Gilman that the new college might well be an annex to Johns Hopkins, but failing this Gilman magnanimously sent him to see the separate colleges for women,—Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley and Smith. President Seelye of Smith in speaking at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Bryn Mawr says that on this visit of Dr. Taylor he in turn attempted delicately to suggest that an existing institution might be strengthened rather than a new woman's college established. But both presidents rallied and gallantly wrote letters of advice and suggestion to their determined visitor. President Seelye's is far-seeing and practical. Perhaps the most significant sentences in President Gilman's letter advise the founder of a new college for women to follow the choice made by Johns Hopkins in the controversy between required and elective systems of study, the latter just initiated by Eliot at Harvard, and at the opening of Bryn Mawr eight years later was announced the adaptation of the three year Johns Hopkins undergraduate course based on "groups of studies" to a four year "group system" at Bryn Mawr.

On February 19, 1877, Dr. Taylor drew a will leaving the greater part of his estate, somewhat over a million dollars, for a college or institution to extend "to women the opportunities for a college education which are so freely offered to young men." The sum was to cover the necessary buildings and an endowment fund. He empowered his thirteen trustees to select a site and to establish a college; he dwelt on his own ideas for it in detail and almost affectionately; but before he ended he courageously told the trustees to use their discretion in promoting his object. Having drawn the will and finding himself still alive and competent he went on to carry out its provisions himself. He began to ride through the farms and estates west of Philadelphia looking for the land he wanted. In October 1877 he got an option on what had been known as the Thomas Humphreys Tract; by May 1878 he had bought the land, engaged an architect, started work on two buildings and almost daily made the difficult journey from Burlington to Bryn Mawr to superintend their progress.

The land which Dr. Taylor bought was what in his own mind he had set out to find—a high and healthy tract, somewhere on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and near enough to Haverford College to admit the possibility of cooperation (I am quoting) in the use of gas and water or even in library and teaching. It lay in the lovely region of rolling country which begins west of Philadelphia and does not flatten into levels for another twenty miles beyond Bryn Mawr. Rowland Ellis whose grant from William Penn adjoined our farm wrote back to his Welsh son-in-law in 1698 a description of it: "some places (are) very level but ours hereaway little rising grounds, a few hills, fine springs and running streams of as good water as any I saw; good stately oaks . . . and great many kinds of trees grow plentifully. English hay does very kindly and especially white honeysuckle." Then and interesting to those who like the material of Bryn Mawr's buildings—"They begin now to build the houses with stone. There is limestone within three little miles of my house." To the homesickness of this same Rowland Ellis we owe our name by the third remove. His farm-house in Wales, still standing, was called Bryn Mawr, "Great Hill," and to his own Pennsylvania farm house built in 1704 and standing on fairly level ground a quarter of a mile from us he gave the same beloved name. From his house it was transferred to the village and so to us.

The roots of the campus land go deep into Colonial history. It is part of the so-called Welsh Tract granted by William Penn in 1680 to Welsh Quakers and comes down, a long narrow rectangle, through a line of Prices, Morgans and Humphreys. Eighty-five years ago on the Township Map it is called Windon Farm and the core of the gracious house which the college acquired in 1925 is the small farm-house built by the widow Patience Morgan whose initials with the date 1796 stand on the chimney. Its orchards of apple and cherry are not entirely gone now and the slopes toward the playing fields where the corn was planted still refuse to grow grass. On one side of the campus runs the Gulph Road opened first in 1690, on which still stand the old mile posts with the Penn coat of arms on their backs; you can go along it in one direction to Merion meeting which Penn himself attended, and in the other to Valley Forge. Along the road the American troops withdrew from a night's camp a mile from the College, skirmishing with the British as they went ("on every hill we disputed the matter with them") and finally leaving a rear guard under Aaron Burr three miles away above the Gulph Mills where the lines of entrenchments are still plain. In the churchyard opposite Low Buildings are buried many Revolutionary soldiers and sixteen lineal descendants of William Penn; in the small graveyard in the wood directly across the road from Merion Hall—for many years a favourite college retreat—Charles Thompson, the secretary of the Continental Congress.

On this land, foundations began to be laid and building material pile up. For the next three months Dr. Taylor had the excitement and pleasure of his thoughts and his activity. Francis King wrote him that fall: "Thy various items about bricks, spring, hedges and president interest me very much." But he was

seventy years old; his tiresome journeys and days of exposure helped to aggravate an existing heart condition and in January 1880 after a few days of illness he died. In President Gilman's speech in 1885 at the Inauguration of the College he sums up Bryn Mawr's debt to its founder: "That noble man with benignant face, generous hand, gentle nature and enlightened mind . . . who formed the plan, who chose this site, marked out its uses, projected these walls, named these trustees, and gave the funds which have made the Bryn Mawr College a reality —he gave everything which he had except his name."

At once and during the five years following Dr. Taylor's death the trustees he named in his will proceeded to carry out his wishes. His foremost adviser, Francis King of Baltimore, a liberal and wise man who had worked with Gilman at Johns Hopkins from its foundation, was made chairman. They met immediately and incorporated as the *Trustees of Bryn Mawr College*—the name Dr. Taylor had himself used in his last letter—convenient, as the trustees note, because it had recently been given both to the local postoffice and to the railroad station. They felt strongly their responsibility to preserve the capital of the founder's gift from too great yearly expenditures. The academic building marked in a photograph "Taylor College," now named Taylor Hall, must necessarily be carried along; but for the next two years other construction was held up so that interest could flow back into the principal. In 1883 they cautiously set about direct preparations again, accepted a landscape plan for the grounds and started to build Cottage No. 1, soon to be named Merion Hall. In the fall of 1883 a small circular announced the opening of the College for 1885.

In this five-year interval a new figure and a new policy had come into increasing importance. Dr. Rhoads, known gratefully to us all now as the first President of the College, was taking more and more responsibility for its material progress. And an important change had been made in the plan for the College. Dr. Taylor's will with all its generosity of spirit had described an institution closely connected not only in spirit but in outward usages with the Society of Friends. At its close, as I have said, he gave liberty to the trustees he was appointing to make any changes in the provisions that seemed to them necessary and wise. When the College opened an important decision had been reached by the Quakers forming the board acting without outside pressure, through prolonged discussion among themselves. The core of Quaker tradition, freedom of religious observance and personal liberty of conduct, was retained, coming to the surface for instance in what were remarkable phenomena in a college of the eighties,— establishment of purely voluntary attendance at all religious exercises and the agreement with the students' proposal that they should govern themselves. The close outward relation to the Society of Friends was not underlined. The change was simply and directly expressed by the first President at the opening of the College: "Bryn Mawr College is devised to the community at large, which has an interest in its advantages and a right to its benefits."

This President, James E. Rhoads, of a family living near Bryn Mawr for almost two hundred years, had had like Dr. Taylor a medical education at the University of Pennsylvania and was a skilled and much loved physician in Germantown until his large practice proved too much for his strength. He was a man of affairs and had always a concern for social problems. The most influential minister in Germantown Meeting, one of the largest Friends meetings in the United States, for twenty years a manager of Haverford College, a founder of the Friends Association for the Relief and Education of Freedmen, for twenty-six years and until his death chairman of the Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs and a frequent visitor to the then almost inaccessible reservations, he was also the kind of person whom such a Board of Trustees would naturally have desired to be the head of their undertaking. He was of a deeply religious nature but with tolerance and respect for all other serious and honest opinion, wise in choosing his standards and persistent in keeping to them, direct and honest and with a warmth of nature which showed itself at once to any one who saw or talked with him. Few such fine tributes have ever been paid to a colleague as the address of Miss Thomas, then newly President of the College, when President Rhoads died in 1895. It was fortunate indeed for Bryn Mawr College that the man she described from her years of close cooperation with him took a leading part in its early councils. In January 1883 he had been made Vice President of the board; in January 1884 he was elected President of the College.

But out of the ground prepared up to this point so wisely, liberally, discriminatingly by the fathers and uncles of the College (if I may call them so) and their advisers—out of that alone the Bryn Mawr which its graduates know would not have grown. Onto the scene at the same moment came an extraordinary young woman. The wise plans are suddenly humming with life, ideas implicit in them are recognized and put into action; new ideas appear; a fiery imagination, a keen brain, an imperious will suddenly play over and through everything. At the same meeting of the trustees which elected Dr. Rhoads President, M. Carey Thomas was appointed Dean of the Faculty.

The daughter of Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, she herself as she has often told Bryn Mawr students was able to go to Cornell only after much opposition from her father, later to be her supporter as a member of the Bryn Mawr board. In her mother's voice we hear Miss Thomas's own. Mary Whitall Thomas spoke at a Conference of Friends on Education in 1880 in connection with the new project at Bryn Mawr. She said: "Now we women have our chance! Boys have had a chance, but we never had one before. Let us see to it that we make the best use of it. . . . What women want is power; not to support themselves, but power to do something. . . . There is much work that women could do for themselves, if they were properly trained, better than men can do it for them, but it has been given to men because they were better acquainted with the details of business. The next generation of women should have an opportunity to show what they can do."

Cornell and undergraduate work fired Miss Thomas with a plan more daring still. She succeeded in studying at Johns Hopkins for a year and then in a flight to Europe and study at the Universities of Leipsig, Zurich and Paris, taking her Doctor's degree with highest honours at Zurich in 1882. On her return, a happy fate befell Bryn Mawr College and the young scholar herself in their almost instant connection. She knew already in Baltimore the two influential groups: Bryn Mawr trustees and Johns Hopkins teachers. Beautiful, vivid, dynamic, fresh from prolonged academic training in European universities as well as in an American college, she was ready to organize and administer the projected programme.

A second circular was published in 1884 to which were signed the names of James Rhoads, President, and M. Carey Thomas, Dean, an academic title used then for the first time. And in the interval yet remaining between circular and opening, the academic building, a residence hall and a gymnasium were completed and rose high and bare on the hill. A faculty of eight—six men and two women—were engaged; "not from lack of ability but from lack of opportunity," President Rhoads said in his opening speech, "the number of women fitted to be instructors is small." And in September just where we lately saw the undergraduates return under the arches of Pembroke and Rockefeller, loaded with their bags and hockey sticks, the first class picked their way along "the drives and walks rough with newly cut and uncrushed stone" through the two gateways toward Taylor Hall.

The outer semblance of a college was ready to receive them. Compact Taylor Hall disclosed class and seminary rooms, the college offices, a chapel, a library, laboratories for chemistry and biology, and even a carpenter shop in the basement! In Merion, described in an early report as having an architectural beauty that "will ever give an agreeable aspect to the college premises, and will justify its cost by the pleasure it will impart to visitors and residents," graduates and undergraduates were to live—in separate rooms but closetless;*—to the small red brick gymnasium they were to go wearing "full Turkish trousers,—dark red and blue were the favourite colors, a loose blouse, and tennis shoes . . . The scene here in the busy hours was a very animated one; girls pushing and pulling weights, rowing and jumping, flying through the air on rings or trapezes, or running in steady line around the upper gallery, which served as a running track." President Rhoads was already in the just-finished Cartref, the Dean in one of the three little frame houses which were bought with the land, at once and of course named the Deanery and keeping the name throughout President Thomas's reign and under her heirs, the Alumnæ Association. And to its waiting buildings and officers, to its waiting academic plans there now arrived the faculty and students. Bryn Mawr as we know the College came to life. What was to be its character for the next fifty years?

* In spite of President Seelye's warning to Dr. Taylor: "Had not both Vassar and Wellesley already made the mistake of providing no closets, I should not suggest so obvious a necessity. Young ladies demand generous closets, and are not satisfied with wardrobes."

A distinctive one, we may answer, for institutions in contrast with human beings can have both youth and age, be always freshly coming to life, and yet remain in essence the same. And perhaps in a college which has remained small and so easily impressionable, with its students on the campus for twenty-four hours of the day, continuity is more possible than elsewhere. Others have described its essence more or less truly or perhaps I should say more or less to our liking. I can at least point out where the College drew the colour and form by which we feel we know it still.

From its Quaker fathers: a habit of caution; along with tolerance of new ones a liking for established ways; and, very clear as Dr. Rhoads' special contribution, friendliness and simplicity; always respect for the individual. Reflections from certain convictions of the new Dean: her respect for intellect and her basic confidence in it; her confidence in liberty, that only through personal liberty the mature and civilized person develops; her liking for a rich background, the European scene behind the American, beautiful surroundings, varied experience. And from the procession of its faculty for fifty years the driving power and the cutting edge.

The Bryn Mawr faculty has been a noteworthy body by any standard, scholarly or pedagogical, not seldom magically combining skill in research and skill in teaching. In a small college with proportionally few and small classes this magic has played around the individual student, not only the graduate or the advanced undergraduate but in many happy cases the youngest freshman. As is the way of the profession, the teacher has often added to the virtues of the brain those of the heart and has given in return for alas! a limited salary a measure of interest and patience pressed down and running over. Since 1917 when the plan of government was agreed to by the trustees, the faculty has directed not only its own classrooms but in wide measure academic policies and has added to purely academic service the long hours of committee and conference which in our civilization must apparently accompany the processes of thought. The pace-setters, the first faculty, demand definite time out of my fifty minutes—no one of them thirty, no one with more than two years of teaching experience and the majority with none, most of them with European degrees: Paul Shorey, for seven years at Bryn Mawr as Professor of Greek, for twenty-four years Professor and Head of the Greek Department at the University of Chicago; Edmund B. Wilson for six years as Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr, Professor of Zoology at Columbia since 1910; Charlotte Angas Scott ("Great Scott") for thirty-nine years Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr and Professor Emeritus until her death; Edward Washburn Hopkins at Bryn Mawr for ten years as Professor of Greek, Sanskrit and Comparative Philology and from 1895 until his death Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Yale; Edward H. Keiser for fourteen years at Bryn Mawr as Professor of Chemistry, then Professor of Chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis; and Woodrow Wilson who organized the Department of History and taught for three years here before accepting an appointment first at Wesleyan and then at Princeton.

It is hard to leave out later honoured names and familiar faces. A few, here long enough to build themselves into the College and affect it permanently, eminent not only in our small annals but in American scholarship, I must give myself the pleasure of rehearsing: Elmer P. Kohler, twenty years in a Bryn Mawr chemistry laboratory and now twenty-three at Harvard University; Franklin Giddings, Professor of Economics at Bryn Mawr for six years and then at Columbia until his death; Charles McLean Andrews, eighteen years at Bryn Mawr before going to Johns Hopkins, and later to Yale to become Farnam Professor of American History; Tenney Frank who stayed here fifteen years and then was called to the chair of Latin at Johns Hopkins which he now holds; Hermann Collitz who was at Bryn Mawr for twenty-two years as Professor of Teutonic Philology, then at Johns Hopkins until his death in 1935; Thomas Hunt Morgan, at Bryn Mawr thirteen years, then called to Columbia as Professor of Biology, until 1928 Director of the Kirckhoff Laboratory of Biological Science in the California Institute of Technology, Nobel Prize Winner; James H. Leuba who opened the Department of Psychology at Bryn Mawr and was its head for thirty-five years, now Professor Emeritus of Bryn Mawr; Florence Bascom, the first woman to have the Doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins, who opened the Department of Geology at Bryn Mawr and was its head for thirty-three years, now Professor Emeritus of Bryn Mawr; and George Barton, head of the Department of Biblical Literature at Bryn Mawr from 1891 to 1922 and since that time at the Episcopal Theological School; Herbert Weir Smyth in Greek, Arthur L. Wheeler in Latin, Theodore de Laguna in Philosophy, Carleton Brown in English, Karl Jessen and Eduard Prokosch in German, and two of such importance that I must mention their names although their stay was brief, Jacques Loeb in Biology and Emmy Noether in Mathematics—these and many others whom I cannot mention, leading up to the faculty today which with my forty-one years of knowledge of Bryn Mawr seems to me to bow to none of its predecessors but about whose individual members in the presence of many college presidents with full purses I shall cautiously say nothing at all.

Bryn Mawr, at its best, holds definite reflection of such a series of faculties, of President Thomas, of the Quaker strain crystallized in President Rhoads and the early trustees. Its character was set fifty years ago, it is recognizable today.

Now for the passage of our fifty years. There has been plenty of visible change both in campus and in catalogue. First of all in the corporate board of the College itself. The thirteen Quaker trustees still compose it, headed now for nineteen years by the distinguished teacher and scholar, Dr. Rufus Jones; but since 1906 the trustees have been empowered to add to their number and create a board of what are now twenty-four directors. The first were three women, Miss Mary Garrett, that friend of Bryn Mawr who made possible for the College by many gifts freedom of experiment, the academic reward of scholarships, comfortable and harmonious surroundings, and who during her long residence

in the Deanery connected the College with movements in American education and women's interests outside. And the other two represented the growing powers of alumnæ of the College. Ten alumnæ now sit on the Directors' Board, an outward sign of the responsibility and the concern of its graduates for Bryn Mawr, and add their counsel to that of the lineal descendants of Dr. Taylor's first appointees.

Now the campus. To the three buildings necessary in 1885 others added themselves. First in response to the almost passionate expressions in President Rhoads' reports, the science building, dear to his professional heart, was started in 1892, the building which now for four departments instead of three and for double the students and faculty we are with exasperation using still. It has been hard to see a series of good teachers of science, a series which has included even a few geniuses, hampered in their work or stopped by lack of room in which to turn around and of modern and necessary apparatus. This is the great college problem with which the alumnæ are wrestling. They always win! The residence halls with their charming Welsh names, their architecture created by a combination of Miss Thomas's instinct and the skill and imagination of Cope and Stewardson, the young Philadelphia architects she chose, began to edge the upper campus and take their places in a carefully arranged picture: to the west, Radnor, now the graduate hall, Denbigh in two editions, Pembroke East and West. No more buildings could be drawn from Dr. Taylor's million, but Mr. Rockefeller added a new residence hall called by his name. Friends and graduates of the College gave the fund for a new library, Dr. Horace Howard Furness came to speak when the corner stone was laid and out of the first floor of Taylor Hall the growing store of books and the graduate seminaries were moved over into it. It stood magnificently around its cloister and added to the resources of the College the great reading room. The small gymnasium turned into a large one. And finally twenty years after, under a single roof as Mr. Cram suggested, the music building and the students' building, Goodhart Hall, in which you sit, named by the giver for his wife, Marjorie Walter Goodhart, a graduate of the college, were combined by another Philadelphia architect, Arthur Meigs. And finally Wyndham house itself was bought (on trust) by the College and stands once more surveying its old farm.

Now spiritually, if not photographically more important, the academic changes. I have said that the Quaker in us makes us advance cautiously and often keep old and new together for a long time. But more important is the fact that in a college deliberately kept small, deliberately unified in preparation and in scheme of work, with Miss Thomas's vigorous and dogmatic certainty to direct it all, the carefully articulated plans for entrance requirements and degree requirements for undergraduates and graduates worked successfully enough to need no major changes for a long time. For thirty-six years indeed the admission requirements and the graduate and undergraduate curriculum remained practically the same. And then when the moment came to make variations and changes the old plans

proved their essential rightness by being unexpectedly adaptable. The changes were worked out by faculty and President together. As Miss Thomas found in the early days I could count on the imagination and boldness of the faculty in working out plans to meet new demands and opportunities. The step to a new and solid footing from the old has not been hard.

To go back to the beginning. The academic history of the College had then its most dramatic moment. In the modest preliminary circular two purposes stated in Dr. Taylor's will appeared transmuted into adventurous academic proposals. He had suggested the provision of advanced study for teaching: the new College displayed systematic courses of graduate instruction, the first in any woman's college and close to the first in America, and as a symbol of the importance attached to this part of the academic plan four fellowships with stipends were announced. He had wished to give young women the opportunities offered to young men: the College proposed a careful and balanced plan. Undergraduate courses in eight departments were to be directed by highly trained scholars; in each field was arranged a solid introduction, five hours a week for a year, of general information and training in method leading the way to at least two years of more advanced work. Of these courses the College laid down a rather heavy requirement; a few free choices were allowed. The major part of the time was allotted by the Bryn Bawr "group system" to two related subjects chosen by the student but which once chosen must be studied in acordance with a plan laid down by the College. And again supporting the undergraduate work were the course requirements for admission, rigorous in standard and each leading to the gate of its own examination.

As I have said, the original academic framework was sound and lasting. On it were built year after year of fruitful and admirable work. Yet its very soundness and permanence were shot through with a vitality and power of growth which in the end and under a new generation made change as essential as once continuity had been. A new Bryn Mawr is quietly and steadily at work.

For a graduate school which has grown from eight to a hundred or more students, which names not four fellows but twenty-two, which has given one hundred and ninety Doctor's degrees, three hundred and eighty-three Master's degrees, whose graduates are honoured members of many college faculties, there was obvious need of increased independence and dignity. We therefore gave it six years ago its own dean and its own hall where it adds more and more to the campus life the richness of its national and international contacts. Since 1920 graduates of other colleges as well as of Bryn Mawr have worked for the Master's degree. Its Ph.D. requirements have been made far freer and more alive, while their demand for integration of work is greater.

In the undergraduate school with its twin problems of admission and curriculum, we still admit by examination as the College did fifty years ago, but in 1926 we gave up our own examinations entirely in favour of the College Board Examinations. And the examination itself no longer sits alone on the judgment seat.

We realized that the College would profit if it could have the cooperation of the schools in assessing the calibre and progress of a student and ceased to act alone as judge and jury. We therefore created the post of Director of Admissions, consulted with the schools we knew and those we didn't know and the happy result has been that in addition to formal examination reports we can rely in this difficult work of decision on the valuable and intelligent estimate of the school on the student it has watched so carefully. Again in the curriculum, the College's dictation of courses has lessened, the student's free choice risen. In a readjusted and simplified group system she may at once follow her own predilections more closely and at the same time build up her knowledge on a wider foundation. And into the early emphasis on advanced work, which in many cases was honours work without the name, the official honours plan fits easily and profitably and the final examination for each A.B. candidate to begin next year is a logical conclusion.

The variety and range of the academic programme have multiplied like the buildings. To its first eight departments, ample for the single undergraduate class, and the eight graduate students were systematically added enough more to give the proper variety for both the mature and the younger student until by 1889 when the first class was graduated a worked out curriculum of graduate and undergraduate courses in the fundamental subjects was set down in the catalogue and actively proceeding in Taylor. Here and there it was given a lively turn and although the lectures in Latin given the first year were apparently not repeated, the first course in general biology offered in America was worked out here by Professor Edmund Wilson and the current events lectures were given by a future President of the United States. In these fundamental departments the work progressed and widened; but gradually and as was possible their number was increased, often first a cautious tentacle in the way of a series of lectures or the appointment of a single instructor was extended and finally new departments emerged with all the paraphernalia of their predecessors. So the other Romance Languages, the Semitic Languages, Psychology, Education, Social Economy and Research, History of Art, Archæology, History and Appreciation of Music. I have taken special pride in the annual enriching of some chosen department by the six weeks' residence of a great scholar in the humanities or the social sciences at Bryn Mawr—made possible by the Mary Flexner Lectureship and the Anna Howard Shaw Foundation, and giving to the small faculty and the small student group a sudden widening of the field or a more careful directing of the attention. Thus Jane Addams was in residence last year, I. A. Richards of Cambridge comes for six weeks to the English Department in February. Yet in whatever direction the curriculum is enriched and diversified it is on these basic courses that Bryn Mawr like its sister colleges depends. Many generations of Bryn Mawr faculty have conducted them; many generations of Bryn Mawr students have been nourished on them. They remain the core of the College.

Yet in even a brief record of the College's history something may be said of two groups—the social sciences and the arts. In them something other than natural academic growth affected the Bryn Mawr situation. On the campus they have a different flavour.

The foundation of the social sciences at Bryn Mawr was laid not only in the wish to reproduce at the new college sound courses in a standard subject already in operation elsewhere but also on the actual and quite personal responsibility to the community felt by the first President and Dean. A paragraph from President Rhoads' inauguration speech in 1885 will I think surprise you as it did me when I found it springing up from a page of the old pamphlet: "Citizenship in a republic implies the duty of forming judgments upon those serious civil and social problems which daily confront us. The wise regulation of international commerce, the adjustment of the intricacies of finance, the training for citizenship and for safe assimilation into our nation of its dark and red races, and of the millions of immigrants who reach our shores, the just apportionment of the products of labour between employers and workers for wages; legislation concerning the pauperizing liquor traffic; the control of great corporate privileges so that they shall enure to the common weal, are problems for the solution of which the light of history is essential." Practice followed principle at once. Professor Adams of Johns Hopkins writing in 1887 describes Woodrow Wilson's course in history at Bryn Mawr as the first integrated historical course given in any woman's college. In 1888 Franklin Giddings began to teach economics and in 1891 gave what was apparently the first graduate course in sociology in America. Charles Andrews began here in 1891 his careful studies in American history. And in 1892 in the College itself an experiment in government was inaugurated. With a faculty largely made up of young men, the contemporary form of control of student conduct was awkward. For some time one could beg the question and life in Merion and Radnor was described by an early alumna as philosophic anarchy—each doing what was right in her own eyes and without offense to her neighbour. When cause for offense did finally arise and the Dean and students discussed its treatment, they proposed and she accepted a plan that they draw up their own pattern of conduct insuring the maximum of individual liberty possible in the community of a few hundred young women living in close quarters and only eleven miles outside a conservative city, busy in a pre-professional occupation. It is the college tradition that the brilliant Anne Crosby Emery, one of the ablest of Bryn Mawr graduates, later the first Dean of Women of Wisconsin and the first Dean of Pembroke College, was locked into her room by her friends and that she emerged with the Constitution of the Bryn Mawr Self Government Association, the agreement to which, signed by the Board of Trustees and by the first Self Government Board, hangs today outside the President's door. Since 1892 Bryn Mawr students have set the pattern of their life here, independently and on the whole wisely.

Self government at home undoubtedly made the undergraduates think of

government outside the college walls, not only of the citizen in general but in particular of the woman in the political and economic world. The great pioneers of suffrage were all comrades of Miss Thomas and Miss Garrett and so friends of Bryn Mawr; Miss Anthony, Dr. Shaw, Miss Addams, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Catt reinforced their appeal to the students to prepare themselves for political duty and economic responsibility. It is not surprising then that fruit came in due season. When for the first time since the founding of the College a large sum of money was placed at Bryn Mawr's disposal, it came as a bequest from Carola Woerishoffer, a graduate who had herself begun with astonishing devotion and intelligence a career as a state official, and the Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research was founded in her memory. Bryn Mawr women out of all proportion to their numbers went into the suffrage movement and its successor, the League of Women Voters. And in 1921, under the directorship of Hilda Smith, for three years Dean of the College, the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry was started at Bryn Mawr by President Thomas. Whatever its future may be, it has been for fourteen years on the Bryn Mawr campus an honest pioneer in an attempt to pool the resources of a college and a group of women in industry in devising a form of education illuminating to the problems and thinking of the industrial worker.

And finally when in 1931 the M. Carey Thomas Award was made to Miss Addams it expressed to all Bryn Mawr graduates not only the appreciation of her magnificent service but some sense of our participation in the work she stood for.

And it is perhaps worth while to speak of the arts at Bryn Mawr because, important and delightful as they have become in the catalogue and on the campus, the older of us are still surprised to find the charmers here and to stay, and their portion is still not equal to that of the legitimate children. And yet even in the Quaker pre-history of the College they raised their heads. Music was, it is true, set aside on the ground that its study demanded too much of the time and strength of the student and drama was, I suspect, unthought of. But the teaching of drawing was contemplated though never consummated and perhaps a memory of Dr. Taylor's shy pleasure in a gallery and certainly the instinctive delight and taste in art which the young Dean had found in herself in Europe and brought back to America with her made visiting lecturers in ancient and modern art seem necessary. Visits from Lanciani in 1887, Amelia Edwards and others were followed by the appointment of an instructor, then an associate. Finally emerged the Departments of History of Art and of Archæology in which Bryn Mawr work has been successfully matched with that of far older departments elsewhere. For them our heads buzz with new plans: a building for their joint housing, an art workshop for the laboratory practice of every student of both departments, a chair of American archæology and a steady fund for such practical enterprises as the excavation now in progress at Tarsus in Cilicia. There the Institute of Archæology, Harvard University

and the Fogg Museum have joined Bryn Mawr under the direction of a Bryn Mawr-Radcliffe graduate, Dr. Hetty Goldman, and I can present tonight the first authentic pictures.

Music shut out as a time-taker came into the College as I suspect drama is now coming without cap and gown: a piano to beat time for calisthenics in the gymnasium, a few practice rooms in the basement of the new Pembroke, concerts arranged for by students; impromptu singing at chapel as a relief to election excitement in 1896, a Choir with a pitchpipe, a Choir with a small wheezing organ, a Glee Club more and more proficient, Gilbert and Sullivan, finally in 1920 the gift of music courses as a three-year experiment by alumnæ and friends of the College and in 1925 a department with an endowment and a building. That is the odd history of music at Bryn Mawr which has perhaps done more to ease the tension of hard work and hard play than anything else and which through the academic work of the department touches all life at Bryn Mawr. The existence of this room has made possible brilliant concerts; even in my short time I must speak of the Philadelphia Symphony and Simfonietta, of Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge's gift of chamber music concerts and of the yearly recitals of the Curtis Institute musicians sent us by Mrs. Bok. The Glee Club as many of you know puts on a Gilbert and Sullivan opera each spring which those gentlemen themselves would have recognized, the Choir has sung with the Philadelphia Orchestra and has broadcast and in December will unite with the Princeton Choir to give *The Messiah* at Princeton and at Bryn Mawr. In both these departments the academic tradition remains; in the catalogue they use only the head, and on the campus they go free.

And the drama is a free lance. It has had at Bryn Mawr increasing importance among the students matched everywhere in colleges and communities. The students have always acted for their own pleasure and a yearly cycle of class and college plays has kept actresses, scene painters, even playwriters lively. Indeed we are not too modest over our contribution to the art of the stage outside Goodhart Hall. But the pageant has been the form of the dramatic art in which every Bryn Mawr student has taken part and in which all graduates have a common memory. In October for twenty-nine years the lovely ceremony of Lantern Night has taken place and *Pallas Athene* has been sung in the moonlight or under the stars in the cloisters; and every fourth year Great May Day has been held. An inspiration of Evangeline Walker Andrews, it was given in the May of 1900 with spirit, beauty and intelligence but somewhat hampered by costume. Seven times May Day has been repeated—with Queen Elizabeth, Robin Hood and Maid Marian, St. George and the Dragon, Sacropant, always new and always beautiful, Morris dancers, tumblers, oxen white and dun, sweeps, fairies, milkmaids in confusing but stirring repetition. It has only been twice recorded in motion, but on those recent records I want to remind you that you can see the Bryn Mawr May Day from its beginning. It has been a genuine con-

tribution to the art of the pageant in America, perhaps the more so because it has no recognition in the diplomas of even its most ardent celebrants.

My part is now done. After a brief intermission a few pictures in flesh and blood, we might call them the fragments of a pageant, will replace darkness and the screen. They will suggest still other things that were going on in the fifty years whose history I have touched so lightly.

The first will be "A Campus Idyll," 1885, a monologue written by Cornelia Otis Skinner of the class of 1922. This will be followed by an example of each of four types of campus folk songs now alas! become extinct. As a class song we have selected *Manus Bryn Mawrensium,* written for the class of 1889 by Dr. Paul Shorey; for the athletic song, the one sung by the class of 1897 which introduced basket ball at Bryn Mawr; an oral song such as was written yearly when the oral examination in French and German necessary for the A.B. degree was held. These have given way to written examinations but with conservatism we use the old name. The last is a pageant song, sung yearly since 1893 at the ceremony of giving lanterns to the entering class by the sophomores.

With that the Historical Sketches will end.

A CAMPUS IDYLL

1885

Written and Presented

By Cornelia Otis Skinner,* Class of 1922

(Member of Class of 1889 is discovered seated on a bench on the campus with a heavy dictionary beside her, a Latin book in hand and perhaps a note book and pencil. She wears a gown over her dress. She studies for a while, then sighs and day dreams a bit. It is a Spring day and she has a beau.) What a day—I just said "What a day!" I'm finding it very difficult to concentrate. Isn't thee, Sister?—Is that an insinuation?—Robert? Pooh, the thought of Robert coming to call has nothing whatsoever to do with it. (She stretches deliciously.) No, it's the day! Look, the farmers are ploughing over there on the hill. How very Wordsworthian—or would that be Words*worth*ian? (Sister is non-committal. She sighs and returns to book, muttering aloud.)

"Sororem falso creditam meretoicae." (She frowns and breaks off to look up something in the dictionary.) Oh dear! (Returns to book.) "Genere Andriae Glycerium *vitiat*"—Oh dear, dear! (Sister enquires what is wrong.) It's this Latin, Terence—he's terribly outspoken, you know. And there's a passage here that—well, if Dr. Hopkins should call on me to translate it, I'd simply perish. Look, Sister—the opening lines of the Andrian woman—"Sororem falso creditam meretoicae genere Andriae Glycerium *vitiat* Pamphilius"—I've looked up "vitiat" and that other word and there's just no getting around it—that means "Pamphilius—oh dear—he—he *seduced* Glycerium wrongly supposed to be the sister of—isn't this awful—of a pros-ti-tute from Andros"—What's *wrong* with it? Oh Sister, thee's *so* modern! All the same I wish I were taking Greek with Paul Shorey. What a darling he is!—Of *course* his class adores him! Why wouldn't they? He gave them all their conditions as Christmas presents. What a shame they had to stop Dr. Shorey from holding his lectures these Spring days in the cemetery. (Laughs) The neighbours! They complained to President Rhoads. They thought it was sacrilege for young women to study Greek on the graves of their forefathers. (Laughs) I suppose we do have to be careful. There's been talk, you know, about our going to the Pike bareheaded. Some farmers from Radnor saw us and were horribly shocked.

Speaking of being shocked, (rises and removes gown) does thee think this dress is too loud?—There's something so French about plaid—but somehow I felt it clashed with the scholarly atmosphere—(Smiles) Does thee think he will?—Any minute now. I heard the train come in—Don't be absurd!—Naturally I like him but—he's not going to interfere with my college career!

* Through the inability of Miss Skinner to be present on Saturday evening the monologue was presented by Magdalen Hupfel Flexner, Class of 1928.

(Miss Thomas passes in the distance.)

Oh look! Dean Thomas—(pause)—she's beautiful, isn't she? When I look at her I feel as ignorant as a hired girl. How like a queen she walks! She wears the most lovely clothes. There's a living argument for the higher education of women. And when she lectures! I think she could win even Aunt Martha over to Shakespeare! Imagine Aunt Martha if she knew we read Shakespeare!—Shakespeare and the Black Crook—they're equally sinful according to her. She must never know we study biology! If she could see us out at night with our student lamps looking for earth-worms she'd believe Dr. Wilson had cloven hoofs and a tail! Imagine Dr. Wilson with a tail! He plays the 'cello too—that would horrify her. I wonder if the trustees know that he plays the 'cello. No music ever at Bryn Mawr you know. There was some discussion of our singing in chapel but they'd never allow that!—An organ? In the chapel! Why Sister! Thee is got bats in thy belfry! As soon see the day when the students would smoke on the campus!

Oh look, Sister! There's the other Dr. Wilson—Woodrow—he's going to play tennis with Sarah. (Watches) I think Woodrow Wilson's quite dashing! I love his big dandyfied moustache.

(Girl passes.)

Hello, Mary! Where are you off to?—the pond?—frogs for biology? (Shudders) Going to Susan's tea-party? She's serving tea every day. She says it's on account of Dr. Johnson. Good luck with your frogs. (Girl goes on.)

Poor reptiles! Biology's hard on them.—It's hard not only on the frogs. *I* find it a bit upsetting—all this about cells and evolution. I mean, how is one to reconcile the Book of Genesis with the *Origin of Species?* It's making me rather cynical I'm afraid. I daresay it shows a doubting spirit but knowing what I do I *don't* see how Jonah lived so long in the whale. Wonder if all this talk about evolution isn't just a passing fad like the new germ theory of disease. That's fantastic enough, heaven knows. "Evolution by Natural Selection"—I wonder. Sister, when Robert comes, would thee be an angel and study indoors?—(Smiles) Mean thing! (Pause) Speaking of Natural Selection—when a young man pays thee marked attention, doesn't thee feel a certain glow? (Sister reproves her.) Oh very well. (Returns to book.) "Pamphilius *vitiat*"—vitiat—(Opens dictionary.) It *does say* seduce. I suppose one could say *betray*. Yes of course! Betray! It's perfectly all right to betray someone—But that other word! Does thee suppose I could call her a "fallen woman"?

(Looks up. Robert has arrived. Pauses.) Robert! (Springs up.) I never saw you coming. You know my sister. Did you have any trouble finding the way? It's not a long walk from the station but the paths are awfully wind-y and the clay's knee deep in the roads. (Looking at him) Oh, you kept quite tidy! You chose a beautiful day for your trip from Germantown. Our seminary of culture is looking its best. We've been studying outdoors. In fact, my sister

was just remarking what a pity it was she had to go back indoors. (Nudging her) Wasn't thee?—Remarking what a pity it was thee had to go back indoors (Laughs—Sister rises.)—Yes. I'm afraid she really must. (Helping with books) Here, Sister dear—thy books!—Good-bye! (Exit Sister.)

Well, Robert, what do you think of Bryn Mawr? Oh I know what you're going to say—but just for a moment forget your prejudices and look about you. Could any spot be lovelier? The surrounding fields and woods and our three beautiful buildings! Look, I'll show you. That's our Dormitory, Merion Hall—the red brick building, our Gymnasium, and this imposing edifice is Taylor Hall. It *is* handsome, isn't it? They say it cost entirely too much but President Rhoads thinks that any monument as beautiful is worth the expenditure.—Well, in Taylor Hall we have our lectures. In the Gymnasium we swim in the natatorium and have our classes in calisthenics—(Shocked) Certainly not! No man was ever allowed inside the gymnasium except Nelson the janitor and Dr. Furness. He's over eighty so they let him see the contest and he wrote each girl a poem—of course you'd not be allowed in!—What do we wear? Oh blouses and very full Turkish trousers. Don't laugh—it's most picturesque.—Our dormitory? Oh, it's like living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It's the very latest thing in modern comfort—all heated by luxurious hot-air registers and the plumbing! I wish you could see the spacious bath-rooms we have with wash-basins, bath-tubs and the most up-to-date (pauses in horror) water system! Then here, you see, in front of Taylor Hall are the tennis courts where we play lawn-tennis with the Profs. You must admit it's all most agreeable.

Should you care to stroll about the campus or shall we remain here?—As you please. (They sit. Little awkward pause)—Thank you, Robert. You're looking well too—very well.—Yes. I received your letter. (Quietly) No, I didn't because I knew I'd be seeing you and—and I knew I'd be seeing you.—Yes. I thought about it. I thought about it a lot. Robert, I know the idea is repellent to you, but I *do* want to complete my college course. You see, I *was* serious about it and I still am.—I *do* care for you, Robert. I told you that last summer at Ozone Park and I still mean it. But I—I want to know more before I marry.—As I am? (Smiles.) I know you do, Robert. But I think you'll like me even better when I'm educated.

Oh I shan't be a blue stocking. If I am, I won't let you see it! Of course I'll be that much older when I marry—and every year I'm married I'll be a year older—you'd better get used to that idea!—But women *do* need a college education! Because they do! (Growing exasperated.) Of course I don't expect to cook by chemical formulæ—I wasn't expecting to cook at all. Besides I don't study chemistry. I'm taking biology. Biology? It's a very important subject—one learns all about the cells and protoplasm and things in the human—frame. It isn't unladylike—Robert. You're being very trying! But of course I don't expect to treat my babies as if they were protoplasm—besides it's not proper to talk about babies. Well, it's all right to study about such matters but not to dis-

cuss them. A professor is different. His is the purely academic point of view. (Almost in tears) I'm *not* going to be an academic old maid!

Won't you try to understand our point of view? You see, we're the first class—the very first class at Bryn Mawr. We may joke and call ourselves "The Elect" but in a way we are. We've taken on a sort of trust and to leave after only one year would be nothing short of treason. No, Robert, I don't love Bryn Mawr more than you—but I love and value the things she has to offer. She's in her infancy now but the day will come when she will grow. There will be other buildings—even more beautiful than Taylor Hall—and there'll be other young women—hundreds of them—coming here and going out into the world with a vision of something. Don't ask me just what the vision is, Robert,—because visions are shy and vanish when one tries to capture them. But I think we all at times catch a glimpse of that vision here.

Moonshine? (Smiles) No, not moonshine, Robert. Say rather sunshine. Not the clear cold light of reason like the light in the Friends Meeting House—but the warmer gayer light of culture. Can't you understand that, Robert—or don't you want to? (He rises, so does she.) Yes I do. I love you enough to give up college—only I'm not going to give it up! If you can't wait for me three years then you can't love me very much. No you can't. Men have been known to wait years and years for the women they loved. Look at Jacob. I think it was Jacob.

But it *is* necessary. It's terribly necessary! Oh I could—I could stamp my foot at you! (Walks off a bit to one side. Almost in tears, then composes herself.) This is all very silly, Robert. And I'm sorry you had to make the long trip from Germantown only for us to quarrel. (Stubborn) Yes, I'm still determined and it's not a ridiculous idea. Yes, that is final. (Pause) I don't know, I'm sure. They'll be able to tell you that at the station. Good-bye, Robert.

(He exits. She starts to run after him, then decides not to and sits down with book.)

"Pamphilius betrayed Glycerium—" (Breaks off in tears. Sister approaches.) Oh, Sister—he's gone. Back to Germantown. We had a tiff. Oh does thee think he will? I don't know. (Returns to book.) I'm afraid the academic in me is fighting a losing battle with the sentimental. (Looks on fly-leaf of book.) Look. Here's a quotation from one of President Rhoads' addresses—"a knowledge of Greek and Latin—in order to read the fathers and early ecclesiastical historians"—Oh, Sister, I don't feel a bit like reading "the fathers and early ecclesiastical historians." I daresay it's only temporary but just at present I'd much rather be able to read a cook-book. (She bursts into gentle tears.)

Curtain

MANUS BRYN MAWRENSIUM

(Song by undergraduates, in costume)

Manus Bryn Mawrensium,
Laetissimae puellae,
Inter doctas gentium
Fulgentes sicut stellae.
Illius fausti temporis
Sumus praecursores,
Cum licebit feminis
Fieri Doctores.

Omnesque jam scientiae,
Sunt nobis tamquam joci,
Professor Linguae Anglicae
Nos docet bene loqui.
Necnon in mathematice
Adeo sumus versatae,
Ut numeremus facile
Quot annos sumus natae.

Nos docet biologia
Ranunculos secare,
Et chimia monstrat supra
Percoquere et arpare.
Latine et Germanice
Sumus eloquentes,
Et Graece et Hispanice
Legimus currentes.

Tam doctas nequis metuat
Cum venit hora sera,
"Desipimus in loco" at-
Que "linquimus severa."
Calculos caeruleos
Habeant aliae sibi,
Intuere oculos
Caelum in est ibi.

Namque nos monstramus jam
Bene convenire
Doctrinam atque gratiam
Placere atque scire.
Nonne sumus omnium
Doctissimae puellae,
Manus Bryn Mawrensium,
Fulgentes sicut stellae?

Composed by Professor Paul Shorey — *Class Song, 1889*

ATHLETICS IN THE '90's

(Song by undergraduates, in costume)

We are the very finest class
That ever came into Bryn Mawr.
So let us drink a sparkling glass
To us! We've come from near and far.
We ride our wheels, we drive and swim,
In basketball suits we look trim,
And though we should break every limb,
We get High Credit in the Gym.

In basketball we have a team
That for us has won great renown.
We think 'twould be a grand good scheme
To play with every neighbouring town.
Some of us are C. K. T.'s,
And some of us are with the Glees,
And every one with us agrees
We do exactly as we please.

Chorus:

Oh we are not conceited, but
In every thing much ice we cut!
We're really not conceited, but—
We're the finest type of the Twentieth Century Woman!

Words by Marian Curtis and Elizabeth Agnes Andrews, Class of 1899

THE ORAL SONG

(Song by undergraduates, in costume)

Oh, after commencement was over,
I waited around for the mob,
Which I had expected would gather
To give me an elegant job.
I offered to sweep off the pavements,
I tried to take fares on a car;
I wished they would find me employment
In their bureau in distant Bryn Mawr!
But I knew that I had no position,—
Though my finances grew rather tight,
That back in the year nineteen twenty
I could read French and German at sight.

So to end all my pains I got married,
And as I was walking the aisle,
He knew by the books that I carried
He'd married a woman worth while.
The clergyman tied up the Gordian
And asked me if I would obey,
So taking my little accordion,
I sang him these words that I say:
"Yes, yes, yes, I promise to love you,
To honour you with all my might,
Although I'm a good bit above you,
For I read French and German at sight."

I never had need of a nursemaid,
For baby was always quite good;
I silenced his cries with a word-list,
As college-bred mothers all should.
I swore at the butler in German (Mein Gott!)
In French I scolded the maid,
But they never studied at Bryn Mawr,
So they misunderstood and they stayed.
For a time, and with tears I relate it,
My husband shot craps every night,
But now he stays home in the evening,
For we read French and German at sight.

Class Oral Song, 1920

LANTERN NIGHT SONG—PALLAS ATHENE

(Song by undergraduates, in academic dress, with lanterns)

Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη, θεά
Μαθήματος καὶ σθένους,
Σὲ παρ' ἡμεῖς ἴμεν,
Ἱρεύσουσαί σοι δεινῇ
Ἄκουε! Ἄκουε!

Μακάριζε, αἰτοῦμεν,
Ἡμῖν σοφίαν δίδου,
Ἡμῖν συγγίγνου ἀεί,
Μάκαρ θεά, ἄκουε,
Ἄκουε! Ἄκουε!

Ἱέριζε νῦν τοὺς λύχνους,
Ἀεὶ φανῶς φάνοιεν
Λαμπρύνοντες τὴν ὁδόν,
Μελὰν φανὸν ποιοῦντες,
Ἄκουε! Ἄκουε!

Composed by Madeline Vaughan Abbot Bushnell and Bertha Haven Putnam, Class of 1893

Class Song, 1893

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER SECOND

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE

GOODHART HALL

TEN FORTY-FIVE O'CLOCK

FORMING OF THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT THE LIBRARY

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

Faculty Marshal

Two Undergraduate Marshals

Representatives from the Classes

1939-1890

Two Representatives of the Graduate School

Two Representatives of the Masters of Arts

Two Representatives of the Doctors of Philosophy

Two Undergraduate Marshals

The Class of 1889

Two Undergraduate Marshals

Representatives of the Bryn Mawr Alumnæ

Two Representatives of the Phebe Anna Thorne School

Faculty Marshal

Two Undergraduate Marshals

Faculty and Staff of Bryn Mawr College

Former Deans and Former Professors of Bryn Mawr College

Deans of Bryn Mawr College

Faculty Marshal

Two Undergraduate Marshals

Delegates from Learned Societies and Foundations

Delegates from Colleges and Universities

Faculty Marshal

Two Undergraduate Marshals

President of the Bryn Mawr Alumnæ Association

Presidents of Neighbouring Colleges

Directors of Bryn Mawr College

The Speakers

Two Undergraduate Marshals

The President and President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College

INVOCATION BY DR. RUFUS M. JONES

Eternal God, the source of life and light and love, we thank Thee for the noble mission of this College, founded in faith and devoted to the pursuit of truth; may its second half century be marked by the inspiration and guidance of Thy Spirit and by its continued contribution to life and light and truth.

PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK *Presiding*

In behalf of the Directors of Bryn Mawr College I welcome all the guests who are here today to join them, the faculty and the graduates of Bryn Mawr College in celebrating this Fiftieth Anniversary of its Founding. We have unhesitatingly asked not an audience but only our friends: the colleges and universities of this part of the world, the learned societies with which we have some connection, the heads of the schools who have sent their girls, many or few, to Bryn Mawr, and our own individual friends and neighbours. On the platform with us sit our nearest academic colleagues, Haverford, Swarthmore, Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, a symbol I think of local solidarity. Faculty and alumnæ and undergraduates fill the other places. I think there is probably no one in the room who has not consulted, quarreled, praised, blamed, worked with Bryn Mawr. We hope that in consequence you all in some part share our feeling that this is a great day—a mile-post on a road with which you too are familiar if you do not know its surface and its turnings as well as we who have ourselves travelled it.

Our history is in a worldly way uneventful: the history of a happy people. Founded by a member of the Society of Friends, a merchant with medical training, Dr. Joseph Wright Taylor, who left his fortune for "an institution to give young women the opportunities for education offered so freely to young men," his plans were carried out after his death by the Board of Trustees, Quakers all, which he named in his will and in particular by the first President, chosen from their own number, Dr. James E. Rhoads, that liberal and far-sighted man. The second President, M. Carey Thomas, had as dean helped to organize those plans before and after the opening of the College; she carried them out in the long years of her presidency and the mark of her character will lie long on Bryn Mawr. She was succeeded in 1922 by the present President, a graduate of the College.

Bryn Mawr has deliberately remained small in comparison with many other colleges for women; it has continued to think that residence at the College hurries along the students' progress to maturity. The needs of the woman graduate student, hard put to it for opportunity in America in the first years of its existence, it still provides for. The graduate school has sent out almost four hundred M.A.'s and almost two hundred Ph.D.'s. Many of its students teach on college faculties. Fourteen are deans in colleges or universities. To continue this service for the community Bryn Mawr meets gladly the heavy demands of instruction, library, laboratory for such advanced work, and fortunately this sun shines on the undergraduate work as well and raises its standard.

That work builds itself still on the schools and counts on the excellence of the training they give; when it deals with its students Bryn Mawr deliberately limits itself to the curriculum of the liberal college but by the close following up of individual work it tries to make that curriculum a stepping-stone to professional work and to right-minded and intelligent citizenship.

In the fifty years about three thousand women have been graduated from Bryn Mawr College and about eighteen hundred more have studied here in the undergraduate school. They are teachers and doctors, in business and in the professions. They have married in great numbers and had children, and everywhere they have taken their share in community responsibility.

I have gone briefly through these almost numerical facts but it is not by virtue of them that Bryn Mawr College asks you to celebrate with her today the end of fifty years of her work. It is because that work has seemed to her graduates worth while, to have given them an education which has enabled them as individuals to earn a living, to enjoy leisure, to work with other people in a family or a community, to prize the things of the mind, to have some notion of what civilization should mean and some interest in contributing to it. It is not her years which are few but our debt to her which is great that we commemorate today.

Bryn Mawr is of course only one and a late-comer at that in the great community of American universities and colleges. We have asked the President of Harvard University to speak for that group today. Behind much that is unlike there are likenesses between Harvard and Bryn Mawr. We are both private foundations. We agree fairly closely in requirements for admission and in curriculum. Twelve Harvard graduates teach Harvard doctrine today at Bryn Mawr and six teachers have in recent years left Bryn Mawr for Harvard to publish there the sweetness and light of Bryn Mawr discipline. President Conant is himself a pupil of Dr. Kohler whose first twenty years of teaching were at Bryn Mawr. He has broken into a busy routine to be here today. President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JAMES BRYANT CONANT

It is a privilege for all of us to be here and take part in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Bryn Mawr College. As the representative of the oldest college in the United States I have the honour of addressing this gathering and it is my pleasant duty to convey to President Emeritus Thomas, President Park, the trustees, the faculty, and the student body Harvard's heartiest felicitations. Unlike individuals, institutions never are reluctant to reveal their age and it is quite without embarrassment, therefore, that we dwell on the number fifty and congratulate our younger sister on her mature years. What a remarkable half century it has been, what a distinguished record of solid educational accomplishment! The chorus of approval from the nation testifies to a widespread appreciation of the significance of what has been here achieved.

It would perhaps seem appropriate if on this occasion a speaker should discuss some aspect of the higher education of women, dwelling on those phases of the subject which differentiate it from higher education for men. However, since I have no qualifications for such a task I have elected to consider the more general question of the rôle of the privately endowed colleges in this country in the coming years.

Now in most respects the privately endowed institutions for higher education are on exactly the same basis as those supported by the states or municipalities, but in regard to certain educational phases of their mission I believe they are in a somewhat special situation. In the first place, there is the much discussed question of the so-called liberal arts college and its curriculum. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the privately endowed colleges have a privilege in this regard which may not always be accorded to the publicly controlled institution. They have both the privilege and the heavy responsibility of carrying on the ancient traditions of the liberal arts college free from entangling alliances with modern schemes for vocational training and pre-vocational instruction. In connection with the founding of this College I believe the wish was expressed that "a liberal education may be acquired by young women as good, though not necessarily the same, as is provided for young men in their best colleges." And at the formal opening fifty years ago James Russell Lowell, speaking of a college education, said that its object was "not to help a man as a bread winner but rather to be the life-long sweetener of all the bread he ever earns."

While almost everyone recognizes the importance of continuing the tradition of the liberal arts college, it is not an easy matter to translate this aspiration into the concrete terms of a college curriculum. We can easily say what a liberal arts college should *not* do, but it seems to be much more difficult to say just what it should do. The many articles which appear each year on this subject illustrate the complexity of the problem, and the variety of answers which are being offered testify to the ingenuity of those who are concerned with higher education.

Without minimizing the importance of all this experimentation I should like to suggest that at times we seem to lose sight of the simple fact that the first concern of any educational institution must be the calibre of the men and women who compose its professorial staff. It is on their shoulders that the liberal arts tradition must be sustained and carried forward.

The American college is a descendant of Oxford and Cambridge. Our present ideas of the importance and value of a college education had their origin in the great popularity of the two English universities in the last half of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. It is worth remembering that there have never been in England, even in this century, as many university students in proportion to the population as there were about 1630. At that period it became evident to large numbers of people that even if one were not to be a minister, a teacher or a lawyer, residence in one of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge was a very valuable experience for a young man. A Puritan discussing the Oxford curriculum in the middle of the seventeenth century wrote as follows: "Our Academies are of a generall and comprehensive institution, and as there is a provision here made, that whosoever will be excellent in any kind, in any Art, Science or Language, may here receive assistance, and be led by the hand, till he come to be excellent; so is there a provision likewise, that men be not forced into particular waies, but may receive an institution, variously answerable to their genius and designe." This might well be the summary of the aims of many of our colleges today. And if the so-called typical college graduate doubts that the authentic college tradition was already formed in the early seventeenth century, let him listen to this description of a "meere scholer" published in 1615: "The antiquity of his University is his creed, and the excellency of his Colledge (though but for a match at foot-ball) an article of his faith."

Now as we survey this historical record of the development of college education one fact stands out which seems to me to be of cardinal importance. It was the *university community* which attracted the students in the first instance. Why? Perhaps the same Oxford don I have already quoted gives us the answer when he writes, "There is nothing in the world more conducing to the enlarging of the minds of men and the compleating of their Knowledge, than the conversation with men eminent in all the several parts of Learning, and the honest emulation of those that do excell. *This is to be had only where there are great numbers of Students and Professors.*" Does not this statement indicate clearly what were the attractive educational forces three hundred years ago? It was not so much the knowledge they acquired as the spirit they encountered which drew the young men. The love of learning was in the air and the respect for the scholar was great. Restless controversy and endless discussion often becoming quarrelsome were characteristic of this period. A man might be very little of a scholar and yet gain a rich experience by several years' residence in such academic surroundings.

If I understand the college tradition correctly, therefore, the liberal arts

colleges today should not worry too much about whether to require a knowledge of this or that but should rather direct their energies primarily to providing a faculty which ensures the continuation of the university spirit. What, after all, determines whether a given course is part of a liberal education or is merely pre-vocational training? Clearly, the outlook of the teacher. It is the spirit of the faculty which counts, not the size of the institution or the number of degrees given. A college to be in the university tradition does not have to have around it a collection of graduate and professional schools; it does not even have to call itself a university. If there be any who doubt this let him examine and admire what has been accomplished here at Bryn Mawr in the past fifty years.

A century and more ago there was a standard academic discipline of which the classics and mathematics constituted the principal parts. All those who had been exposed to a college education had been given the preliminary part of a scholar's training. The importance of this has been repeatedly emphasized. It gave a solid intellectual background to the college graduates and made it possible for them to feel that they had gone at least part way down the great avenue of learning. Today the field of scholarship is so wide that no one would dream of prescribing the same college course for all the future professors. We must realize that the academic descendants of the learned men of three hundred years ago are to be found among the teachers not only of the traditional academic disciplines but also of subjects very far afield. To the study of classics, mathematics and law have been added not only chemistry, physics and biology but history, economics and anthropology. Some may feel that these newcomers in the academic world are spurious great-grandchildren of the giants of the past, but I do not believe there has been any break in the succession. I venture to think that Erasmus, Scaliger and Casaubon, as well as Bentley, Barrows and Newton would gladly recognize the outstanding leaders in all the fields of learning as their modern equivalents.

This enormous expansion of the range of academic interests forces us to recognize that even in the education of the most learned professor, the most eminent investigator, the most successful scholar, a wide scope in the choice of subjects must be allowed. In school and in college some may neglect the study of mathematics and science in order to leave more time for the languages and *vice versa*. Life is too short for any other procedure. Shall we not accord the same privilege on a corresponding scale to our average A.B.?

Our problem is to continue the ancient tradition in a modern spirit. The future college student must begin to discover in school in what direction lie his or her intellectual gifts, however modest they may be. His course must provide him with a sure foundation on which he can build; he must be certain that in those precious years he does not fail to acquire the mastery of subjects he will need later on. Without forcing him "into particular ways" we must offer our student the opportunity to become "excellent in any art, science or language" and in this process of becoming excellent he will necessarily concentrate in one area of

the academic field. In college, a part of the student's time should be devoted to sampling the rich bill of fare which we offer him today, but I doubt very much the value of prescribing the particular subjects he should study. I believe that the essence of the liberal arts college is concentration and that as a counteracting force to what might become a narrow specialized interest we must set the "conversation with men eminent in all the several parts of learning." This may seem too vague to some educators, but I for one am firmly convinced that when students are provided with suitable conditions for living a community life they can best acquire around the dinner table that breadth of interest which we all desire. In this way will come the realization that education is not a matter of taking courses but rather a point of view which should continue long after one has left the academic walls.

The alternative to this procedure finds a number of advocates today. Apparently some would ask us to sit down and attempt to draw up a list of the subjects about which intelligent men and women should be informed and then plan a balanced educational diet containing all the prescribed ingredients. In place of the usual type of instruction in the languages, mathematics and science, where each course is designed to be followed by a more advanced course, it is suggested that we substitute courses in general science and general mathematics clearly and intentionally designed to be *inadequate* as a preparation for more advanced work. Rather than aiming to give the college student at least a partial mastery of a reputable academic field of study, it is suggested that we should aim to give him a general survey of knowledge which will provide an understanding of the world in which we live. These suggestions to my mind break completely with the liberal arts tradition. If you are going to say to your college student and pre-college student in regard to every field of knowledge, those who expect to go on with the subject and really know something about it go to the right, others to the left, there will be an amazing number who have had no preparation adequate for advanced work in anything. If this is carried to extremes even in college, the student departs without ever having had an idea of what it means to begin to master a subject. He will be inclined to mistake superficial information for real knowledge and to attack intellectual problems in a cavalier manner. He may expect to be a physicist without benefit of mathematics or, to quote a real case which recently came to my attention, he may intend to devote many years to the study of Aristotle without any knowledge of Greek! The temple of learning has been built block upon block by skilled craftsmen, and a long apprenticeship is necessary before you can join those who are working on new construction. Even a few years spent in being apprenticed to the craft may profoundly alter one's whole point of view. To those who value such an enriching experience, an æroplane ride to view the edifice from above cannot be classed as an education.

There is a second and still more important special function which the privately endowed colleges must fulfill. They have the opportunity of being national institutions in a sense which is all but impossible for the publicly supported

colleges dependent on local taxes, the chief concern of which is quite rightly with the boys and girls of the city or state in which they are located. The privately endowed college, on the other hand, may draw its students from all the forty-eight states in the Union and provide a *milieu* where the east and the west, the north and the south, may come to know each other and understand each other's problems. Sectionalism is the bane of any country and in spite of the improved means of communication is still a powerful force. In our colleges it may be largely overcome; in our academic communities we have the privilege of accomplishing that synthesis of local tradition and pride which must be the basis for a healthy national federalism. If our privately endowed colleges extend their scope sufficiently, they may assist in solving what might otherwise become once again an ugly political problem.

We need in this far-flung democratic country of ours not only a meeting of men and women from all points of the compass but an intermingling of students from different economic and social backgrounds. Whether we approve of it or not, a great many factors probably will force the national life during the next few decades to become more highly stratified. The frontier vanished some time ago, the population promises soon to be constant, and even without being a pessimist about the future one can predict that we are not likely to have another great adventurous period when everyone who was born on a farm could look forward to dying in a fashionable residence in a large city. Now, unless promising talent is given every opportunity for higher education, our democracy will fail to realize the great potentialities which are inherent in our widely developed public school system. Our colleges and universities, therefore, must extend their taproots until they reach all classes of society. The country needs the services of the best minds and the finest characters. We cannot afford to let the accident of birth cripple the educational opportunities of youths of promise.

Thomas Jefferson, writing in 1815 to Cabell about Albemarle Academy, soon to be the University of Virginia, formulated an educational policy which I believe should be our guide in the development of the liberal arts colleges in the future. He wrote of the importance of "culling from every condition of our people the natural aristocracy of talents and virtue and of preparing it by education at the public expense for the care of the public concerns." The large difference between the actual cost of the instruction and the tuition fee represents the public expense which is being applied to the education of each individual student today. In the state institutions much of this public expense is met by taxation, in our other colleges and universities it represents the income from endowment. In both cases it is public expense in the sense in which Jefferson was using the word. My plea would be that for a certain number of carefully selected students we increase this contribution from the public expense up to a point, if necessary, where not only the whole tuition fee but the cost of room, board and books be met for the entire college course. Our privately endowed colleges, if they are to be the educational mixing pots of the country, must see to it that a considerable number of scholar-

ships with large stipends are provided for the boy or girl with great ability but no money. Only thus can the road to the top through these educational institutions be kept open and the spirit of democracy as well as healthy nationalism prevail in our halls of learning.

President Park: The colleges for women have proved one new characteristic in the academic world: the ease and power of cooperation. They have perhaps seen more clearly than other groups of institutions their common interest and they have made their interdependence a strength to the strong as well as to the weak. They hold their place jealously in the larger academic community but it is appropriate that they should be represented today by a speaker of their own. None could take on that duty better than the long-time Dean of Smith, since 1923 President of Radcliffe College, a spokesman for women politically as well as academically—President Ada Comstock.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK

To speak on this occasion for the colleges for women is a more than sufficient responsibility. Though one spoke with the tongue of angels, to be the mouthpiece for so large and various a group would tax the imagination as it ranged from coast to coast and north to south and endeavored to divine the messages which this great and growing sisterhood might wish to have delivered today. Yet inadequately though the word will be spoken, I should like to think that it represented not only the colleges for women but that far greater number of institutions of higher learning which we call coeducational. Only so may the influence of Bryn Mawr upon the higher education of women be estimated. It is true in general that the colleges for women have exercised a strong and beneficial effect upon the education of women in coeducational institutions; and in that blended influence the flavour of Bryn Mawr has been unmistakable. Among those who call her blessed today are many women who have never set foot in a college for women, but whose nurture has been enriched and whose opportunities have been wider because of the claims Bryn Mawr has made and the prejudices she has dispelled. For all college and university women this is a festival day.

If this great army of women might be conceived of as converging upon Bryn Mawr today, laden with garlands and chanting praises, there would be, I venture to say, an image of a person as well as of an institution in their eyes—the image of the woman who for twenty-eight years served as its President. Many tributes have been paid Miss Thomas, and I doubt whether they have made much impression upon her; but I should think that one which appeared in print nearly twenty years ago might have pleased her as well as any. It was in a time of storm when certain changes were being effected in the government of Bryn Mawr, not without dust and heat. An editorial in an important weekly magazine chronicled these changes and approved them, but concluded with these words: "It would be not only ungracious but unjust to fail to make mention of Miss Thomas's extraordinary achievement in the building up of the institution over whose development she has presided. To her resolute insistence on the maintenance of high standards, to her inexhaustible energy and her personal force, must be ascribed the placing of Bryn Mawr in that high and unique position which it occupies among women's colleges; a service that must always be remembered with gratitude not only by the alumnæ of the College, but by all who have been interested, during the past three formative decades, in the achievement of the cause of the higher education of women." In honouring Bryn Mawr today we honour also a woman whose mark upon the higher education of women is characteristic and ineffaceable.

Familiar though we all are with the achievement of Bryn Mawr, perhaps you will allow me to recapitulate the services to education which gave her that "high and unique position" among the women's colleges. I shall begin, if I may, with the most material. Bryn Mawr, from the outset, claimed for the education

of women the beauty of setting and the amenities of living which at the time were but little considered in American institutions and are only now taking their place as cultural influences. We are all familiar, no doubt, with Virginia Woolf's amusing contrast between the partridges and wine, the portraits, the painted windows, the tablets and memorials, the fountain and the grass, the quiet rooms looking across the quiet quadrangles in the English colleges for men; and the beef, greens and potatoes, followed by prunes and custard, the unkempt lawns and the economical red brick, the noisy dining rooms and the dingy and meagre living quarters in the neighbouring and coordinate colleges for women. Partridges and wine do not in this country yet constitute a noticeable part in the undergraduate diet, even at Bryn Mawr; but it is true that from the outset this College maintained in respect to living arrangements for its students (save, as Miss Park has reminded us, for the omission of closets in Merion) unusual standards of comfort and quality. Assuming what Professor Paul Shorey called her "crenellated and machicolated splendor of architectural investiture," organizing her domestic arrangements with a view to physical ease and comfort and to the maintenance of a pleasant social life, Bryn Mawr recognized earlier than other colleges have done the part that the surroundings and the circumstances of daily life must play in the effect upon students of those four "brief irrevocable years."

So much is obvious; but another ideal which has always seemed to me to animate Bryn Mawr, I have never heard avowed. Since learning began there have been in all generations a few examples of what one may call the learned lady. Sometimes they have been royal or noble; always, except for a few instances in our own country, they have had a background of wealth. Their scholarship has not always been as thorough and disciplined as the best standards of their own days might require; but its disinterested zeal, its complete disassociation from any thought of personal gain or advancement, its blending with fastidious tastes and gentle manners issued in something strikingly exquisite. In every city the memory of a few such ladies is treasured; and more than once I have heard colleges charged, not only with their failure to increase the number of such rare beings, but with the production of conditions which prevent them from developing. The stereotyping of learning, the easy accessibility to it, the association of it with introduction to a career or to self-support—these, some people have thought, have supplied a soil and climate in which the unique flowering of the learned lady could hardly take place. Perhaps Bryn Mawr has been aware of that reproach. Perhaps her adherence to smallness, her stress on the graces of living, her insistence for a time upon a difference between her own methods and standards and those of other institutions were rooted in a hope that through her the genus learned lady might be perpetuated and increased.

Of another aspiration which has been of wide service to the education of women, Bryn Mawr has made no secret. Her standard of scholarship has had an uncompromising rigour. Easy-going, slipshod, casual—can anyone imagine the application of such terms to the intellectual discipline of Bryn Mawr? Nor has

this result been achieved by the setting down on paper of exacting requirements, and the grim holding of students and faculty to their accomplishment. The atmosphere has been made tonic, the teaching staff has been perpetually recruited from the best young brains of our graduate schools, the effort has been not to meet standards set by other institutions but to establish higher standards reachable only by those who for the moment brought ardour as well as diligence to their tasks. If I were asked to state the contribution which Bryn Mawr has made to the quality of American scholarship, I should look for it not in the statements of requirements for admission to college or for the granting of degrees, but in a more widely diffused reverence for the austere beauty of thorough scholarship. Long before Mr. Lowell displaced *C* as the gentleman's grade, Miss Thomas made something better than an *A* a goal for which youth could strive with imagination and zeal.

A share of the praise which we offer to Bryn Mawr today should, I think, be devoted to her perspicacity in divining the part which it was open to her to play. When she came on the scene colleges for women were no longer a new thing in the world. Vassar had been open for twenty years. Smith and Wellesley were ten years old. Radcliffe had for six years been offering to women the opportunity of working under the Harvard faculty, and an increasing number of women were flocking into the coeducational institutions. The old bugaboos of danger to health, danger to inclination to marriage, danger to success in wifehood and motherhood had become more serviceable as straw men to be demolished in speeches than effective as deterrents to young women thinking of going to college. It was the moment for an aggressive leadership, and that Bryn Mawr perceived. Her example instilled self-respect in college women and also inspired self-criticism. To the public she demonstrated that higher education for women was not merely a means of preparation for earning a livelihood, that it was not apologetic or imitative, but that it was capable of making a distinct and original contribution to the academic life of our times. In that demonstration other institutions have shared; and in summing up the fifty years which we commemorate today we may say perhaps that the squadron of women's colleges has at last won a place in the main fleet. They acknowledge the same problems, they meet the same criticism, to an increasing extent they inspire the same faith in the general public and enjoy the same generosity as the colleges for men. They are an accepted part of our whole fabric of higher education.

Is romance then dead? Are there no more giants to be slain? I would say rather that the women's colleges, relieved at last from wasting strength on a defensive warfare, could now give active aid in the attack on the common foe. In addition to the quest for the great teacher, higher education as I see it has always before it three insoluble problems, three reconciliations with which it is doomed to struggle. To reconcile democracy with distinction—the education of the many, that is to say, with the fostering of the talents of the superior

few; to strike the balance between intensive discipline and extensive knowledge; to weigh applicability to the present against that understanding of the background of human experience from which alone wisdom can be distilled—this is the ceaseless effort in which the women's colleges also are engaged. The gains they make, the methods they devise are to the advantage of all, and not less so because the civilized human being to the development of whom they address themselves is a woman rather than a man. Their task has lost nothing of its delicacy or of its reference to our highest hopes for the complete flowering of the capacities we call womanly. It has only been given its place in the larger enterprise of the attempt to transform human life into something more nearly approaching our dreams of what that life might be.

Beyond its struggle with problems such as these, every college or university which has existed long enough to feel itself an organism cherishes, I suppose, one further ambition. It would like to develop a personality, something more than the sum of its numerable assets, independent, to some extent, of changes in administration, hard to analyze, but pervasive, and, as the years go by, as traceable as the Gulf Stream in the sea. Such an institutional personality affects teachers and students alike. It has something to do with the release of creative power, and the shaping of ambition and character; its influence upon alumni may deepen rather than diminish as their lives proceed. Capable of being lost or weakened, by no means indestructible, it is also capable of being extended and enriched. The College we are honouring today has, in her brief fifty years, developed to an extraordinary degree such an individual potency. That she may maintain it and increase it is the birthday wish, and the confident hope, which her sister colleges bring her today.

President Park: Fifty years ago at the formal opening of Bryn Mawr College, Daniel Gilman, the President of Johns Hopkins, the guide and friend unofficially of early Bryn Mawr, spoke officially. Those of you who heard the history of the College last night have some idea of the closeness of the bond. Twenty-five years ago at the celebration his successor President Rumsen renewed the close connection. Today on the Fiftieth Anniversary the President of Johns Hopkins has done Bryn Mawr the honour of coming to assist us in our celebration. President Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ISAIAH BOWMAN

"This your new and admirable skill"

—VIVES

If the first purpose of a celebration like this one is to see how far we have come, in order to prepare our imaginations for the task of seeing how far we may go, then I would suggest that we provide a reading from John Knox's *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.* For to him the fact of rulership by women in his day could only be interpreted as the intention of Providence in this wise "to condemn the inactivity of men." This intention aside, such rulership were "contumelie to God" and a "monstriferous" proceeding.

So long as women were denied the privileges of a college or deprived of even a grammar school education it was easy for men to assert that this "tender and interesting branch of the community" had no special need for education of the sort, and was incapable of benefiting from it, if indeed it had the power of acquiring it. I shall not attempt to describe the evolution of our modern views on the education of women or to account for that burst of idealism, energy and enthusiasm that led, between 1865 and 1880, to the establishment of at least four of our leading women's colleges in the east. Nor shall I essay the far more difficult task of prophecy or the thankless and foolish task of telling you what an individual man thinks of your educational policies or what he would have them become. To urge you to a yet higher pitch of endeavour would be to aid and abet the present trend toward the matriarchal state, already so far advanced and strengthening at so rapid a rate that, according to certain female financial experts, men will rule even the pocketbook but ninety years more!

Men were wiser than they knew when they denied the right of education to women. If the inhabitants of the boudoir could be kept foolish and ignorant men might dominate without question the fields of economics, politics and finance. If women spend ninety per cent. of the money men earn, constitute as a group the majority stockholders of the largest corporations, receive seventy-five per cent. of the estates left by men, and own sixty-five per cent. of all savings bank deposits, we may be sure that some professional "correlator" will find in these ominous facts a definite relation to the growth of a liberal attitude toward female education. What is alarming from the masculine standpoint is the obvious fact, which these statistics support, that the last citadels of male superiority seem to be crumbling!

We must not suppose that the year in which Bryn Mawr was founded (1885) saw the last of the opposition that men had so stoutly maintained for centuries. In 1887, when the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was calling attention to "the greatness of the power of women in high places" it was only the bolder spirits that

were willing to accord the full rights of fellowship to women in institutions of learning. In Hugh Robert Mill's hundred-year record of the Royal Geographical Society we read that "a few of the Council were so deeply shocked by the idea of such an innovation [the admission of women] that after eight months of discussion the subject was tacitly dropped." Six years afterward (1893) Curzon was telling the world, through the medium of the London *Times,* "We contest the general capability of women to contribute to scientific geographical knowledge. Their sex and training render them equally unfit for exploration, and the genus of professional female globe-trotters with which America has lately familiarized us is one of the horrors of the 19th century." It was a countrywoman of Curzon who, after doing advanced geographical work in the United States, became a distinguished scientific geographer and the editor of the *Geographical Review,* the quarterly journal of the American Geographical Society of New York. As such, for fifteen years, Dr. Wrigley has never failed to bring out the journal on time, an accomplishment unrivalled by that of any man who has attempted the job since the founding of the Society in 1852!

In 1913, twenty years after his first pronouncement, Curzon had what must have seemed even to him an amazing change of opinion: "Several of us who were opposed to and succeeded in defeating the admission of women have changed our views . . . without in the least compromising our principles . . . about that thorny subject, the political enfranchisement of women. . . . For in the one case it is the grant of a political right that is in question, a share in the sovereignty of the country and the Empire. In the other case it is the concession to women of equal intellectual and educational opportunity with men, and a voice, in all probability a very limited voice, in the control of a Society that exists for nothing more formidable or contentious than the advancement of a particular department of human knowledge. From this point of view may not some weight be attached to the fact that a similar step has long ago been taken without injury, and I believe with advantage, by several other learned Societies? . . . I do not think we need to be in the least alarmed at the prospects of a Lady President."

There were others besides Curzon to take a hand in the business. One gentleman who had voted for the admission of women in 1893, said that he had now grown older and wiser, and his vote on this occasion would be cast against the women. He believed that their presence in the Society would be a hindrance to the pursuit of scientific work. Another asked what would be the effect of the invasion of the Society's premises by women? They would use it as a club house, and whenever two or three women were gathered together there would be argument! He foresaw difficulties, and even scandals arising. . . . A third remarked that "the admission of women to the Anthropological Society had quite spoilt it for scientific purposes."

If the time for agitation for the education of women has passed the very fullness of time for "publicity" respecting achievement has come. Why not give

as much space to the fact that an Anne Lindbergh can both pilot and navigate an æroplane as to the fact that the Prince of Wales can knit expertly? Who can doubt the adequate genius of a Jadwiga, expanding Poland and ruling the stubborn subjects of her realm in the thirteenth century, when in the view of most men the knitting of the Prince is a far more difficult accomplishment than the ruling of a state. The trouble with Anne is that she did it and then took it all back! Witness the following quotation from her recent delightful book *North to the Orient:* "Was I a modern woman? I flew a modern airplane and used a modern radio but not as a modern woman's career, only as wife of a modern man." We seem to be just where we were when we started. Following the age-old tradition, and in tenderness of heart, she gave the game away. I salute you in gratitude, dear Anne!

So long as men write the histories, women will continue to lament the absence of the feminine perspective. In spite of their fame as talkers—and far be it from me to disparage the gift—women have talked too little in print. Newspaper readers value their views on cosmetics, love and styles, but the front page is still scanned first for what men do and say. The facts of the world that are piling up for analysis by the next generation of historians are cast in the masculine mould. Does this seem trifling to you? Consider a single historical episode and its neglect. If I say Tea Party you think of Boston. Have you ever heard of the episode of the Lynn Tea Party? In Alonzo Lewis's *History of Lynn* is an entry for 1773 which runs as follows: "It being reported that Mr. James Bowler, who kept a bake-house *(sic)* and a little shop, 'had a quantity of tea in store, a company of women went to his house, demanded the tea, and destroyed it.' This exploit was certainly as great a piece of patriotism on their part, as that performed in Boston harbor the same year, and deserves to be sung in strains of immortality. Slander, however, who is always busy in detracting from real merit, asserted that the women put on extra pockets on that memorable night, which they filled with the fragrant tea, for their own private consumption."

After that heroic episode we can readily believe a neighbouring entry in the Essex Court Record: "We present the wife of John Davis of Lynn, for breaking her husband's head with a quart pot." In one way and another the embattled women won out! They were fighting for more than political independence. Now we know why Molly Pitcher served the gun beside which her husband fell wounded. The Bryn Mawr idea started on American soil in 1773!

In the letter from your President requesting me to address you today there is reference to the cordial relations existing between Bryn Mawr and the Johns Hopkins University. In the face of that kind allusion I am ready to concede everything that she or others may claim for the education of women. The greatness of women, their magnanimity, their generosity were never so strikingly revealed as in the history of the relations of these two institutions. For she need have gone back but a little way in history to find material that might have led her to phrase her invitation in quite different form. To the present Dean of the

Johns Hopkins Medical School, Dr. Alan M. Chesney, I am indebted for the following résumé which will, I am sure, interest Miss Thomas, and so interest all of you likewise.

The Johns Hopkins University opened its doors in 1876 and one year later the trustees of that institution were brought face to face with the problem of the admission of women as students. As is not unusual, a specific case which had to be settled was the means of bringing the general problem squarely before the authorities of the University.

A young Baltimore woman, then but twenty years of age, who had just received her A.B. degree from Cornell University, applied for admission to the Johns Hopkins University seeking to study for the A.M. degree under the late Professor Gildersleeve. This young lady was Miss M. Carey Thomas, a member of a well known family of Baltimore and herself a daughter of one of the trustees of the University. Miss Thomas's request was considered at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on November 5, 1877, and the board voted to grant it, but in so doing attached a condition. While Miss Thomas was admitted as a candidate for an advanced degree, it was with the extraordinary reservation that she would not be permitted to attend classes! It is not surprising, therefore, that the young lady, after one year of study under such conditions, withdrew from the University, and her letter to the trustees in explanation of her withdrawal is a model of restraint and deserves to be quoted in full.

"To the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University,

Gentlemen:

A year ago by your kindness I was admitted into the Johns Hopkins University as a candidate for a second degree. I naturally supposed that this would have permitted me to share in the unusual facilities afforded to postgraduate students under the able instruction of Professor Gildersleeve. But the condition 'without class attendance' has been understood to exclude me from attendance upon the Greek seminarium, and the advanced instruction given to other postgraduate students of the University.

I have thus found myself dependent upon such assistance as Professor Gildersleeve could give at the expense of his own time and which, notwithstanding his great personal kindness, I hesitate to encroach upon. My object in entering the University was not so much to obtain a degree, as to profit by the inestimable assistance Professor Gildersleeve gives his pupils. A trial of a year, during which I received no help other than advice in reference to my course of reading and the privilege of passing an examination, has convinced me that the assistance referred to cannot, under the present regulations be obtained. I make this explanation to you,

in order that my withdrawal may not be prejudicial to any other applicant and because, as far as I have been informed, the only official recognition of my relation to the University exists upon your minutes.

Respectfully,

M. C. Thomas."

To the credit of the Board of Trustees of the University it should be said that Miss Thomas's letter was not pigeon-holed but was incorporated in the minutes of the board and thus became a part of the formal records of the Johns Hopkins University [a fact which, so far as I know, has not been revealed to Miss Thomas until this moment].

The attitude of the authorities of the University at that time forced Miss Thomas to go to Europe to pursue her studies and in 1882, four years after she left the Hopkins, she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *summa cum laude,* at the University of Zurich. Two years later she set about organizing Bryn Mawr College. It is to the everlasting credit of Miss Thomas that she did not allow the Hopkins incident to abate in any way her warm friendship for the Baltimore institution, as we shall see later, when we come to the opening of the Medical School.

A second and again unsuccessful attempt by women to breach the walls of the Johns Hopkins University was made in 1880, two years after Miss Thomas's departure. The spear-head of this attack was another young Baltimore woman who was seeking educational opportunities for herself, a Miss Emma S. Atkinson, now Mrs. James F. Almy of Salem, Massachusetts. Miss Atkinson asked to be admitted to the undergraduate classes in the University and her request was made the occasion for calling a special meeting of the board at which all members had to be present in person or be represented by proxy. At this meeting Miss Atkinson's plea was denied and the board reaffirmed its previous action concerning women students. President Gilman, in communicating the board's decision to Miss Atkinson, stated that the admission of women to the classes in the University would "raise problems with which he was not prepared to cope!"*

In spite of these two set-backs, however, the women kept up their siege and finally won out. In the end it was money that carried the day. In reality, the ladies bought off the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University for the sum of $500,000, the price being set by the trustees themselves! It is true that the women did not get a complete and unconditional surrender, but they got a most important concession, namely, their admission to the Medical School on the same terms as men. They gave the University a half a million dollars for a Medical School and attached that condition to their gift. The trustees of the University, no doubt weary from their struggles to preserve the institution's

* Personal communication to Dean Chesney.

finances, and tired of postponing the opening of the Medical School, wisely capitulated at once and with good grace. This opening of the Medical School to women paved the way for the later opening to them of other schools in the University.

In the matter of securing a Medical School for the Johns Hopkins University Miss Thomas played a most important part, and demonstrated thereby her warm friendship for the University. A national committee of women had been formed for the purpose of raising a sum of money in order to secure in the United States opportunities for medical education for women. The Baltimore committee engaged in this task was headed by Mrs. Nancy Morris Davis. By the year 1890 it had gathered together $100,000, and the committee proceeded to offer this sum to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University for a medical school if the trustees would agree to admit women to the school upon the same terms as men. The trustees accepted the money and the condition but stipulated that the school should not be opened until a total of $500,000 was actually in hand. The committee kept on working and by the latter part of 1892 had gathered together $193,023, all told. On December twenty-second of that year Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett of Baltimore informed the trustees of the University that she would give the balance of the half million dollar fund to make possible the opening of the School of Medicine. Miss Garrett's gift was reported at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University held on Christmas Eve, 1892, and the resolutions passed at that meeting leave no doubt as to the satisfaction occasioned by the receipt of such a magnificent Christmas present. There is no doubt that Miss Thomas, who was Miss Garrett's most intimate friend and adviser up to the time of her death, played a major rôle in interesting Miss Garrett in the cause of medical education for women and in influencing her to give her splendid donation for this purpose to the Johns Hopkins University.

To Miss Thomas, therefore, as well as to Miss Garrett, are due the sincere thanks of the University. For masculine doubt they substituted feminine certainty! When the door was found locked they opened it with the twin keys of goodness and mercy.

May I amend the essayist's line and make it read "surely Time hath an art to make some things dust." Thanks to Miss Thomas even the dust has blown away. All but a single grain! In the present organization circular of the Johns Hopkins University there is the statement that six of the eight schools of the University admit both men and women, the exceptions being the College and the School of Engineering. Farther on we read (of the Honour System) "every student of the Johns Hopkins University is charged to exhibit in his college life all the qualities of a gentleman." What does a girl do, in any one of those six schools, on reading that? The pronoun "shim," once earnestly advocated, here finds its rightful use; I must begin to extol its merits to my associates.

A commentator on Tomlinson's *Picture Making for Children* remarks that a boy's favourite object for drawing is a ship (which to him has life and personality) while a girl, asked to employ her ingenuity in drawing, tends not to find the visible world complete without a flower or two or a tree. One is tempted to sermonize on the theme! May you continue to be unlike ourselves, though not necessarily throughout the whole range of personality and accomplishment. Two years ago, as a member of a Commission on the International Economic Situation, I heard Mrs. William P. Lucas of the League of Women Voters of San Francisco give a paper, at one of our hearings, entitled "Women's Interest in International Economic Policy." As closely reasoned as if it were written by a male logician it yet imported into the discussion the women's point of view and created a profound impression. A ringing statement of the kind of society that women desire was followed by a definite assumption of responsibility for the changes that must precede betterment. The age of *acceptance* must give way to the age of *challenge* for women with respect to those man-made schemes that seem to have failed. If failure strikes the home first and burdens women most, says Mrs. Lucas, why should women not enquire about reconstruction and their contribution toward it?

It would be out of place for me to develop the implications of these statements. They emphasize the long way that has been traveled since the time when the formal study of school subjects was the goal of women's education, a goal now so well attained and held that it is taken as a matter of fact. Every woman is involved in the changes that are sweeping us along and whether that sweep shall be forward or backward depends upon the intelligence of all members of society. Government is no longer remote; it is no longer the exclusive business of men. We have returned again to the sense of immediate solidarity and danger once felt by all the people—men, women and children—of the mediæval city. The protective moat, as well as the walls and towers, have to be repaired and kept in repair and for that task in our modern society the strength and ingenuity of men are no longer enough. We may well repeat for the public good as well as our own individual good what was written of one city of that earlier day: "all householders, whether male or female, must work at the ditch [moat] one day in the year with their children of over twelve years of age, and with all their servants, male or female. . . ." There were no exemptions . . . "whether in favour of councillor, official or lady."

President Park: It must be in a literal sense extraordinary that at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of an institution there should be present the person who in great measure organized and directed its early years, who remained to carry it with vision and vigour through its middle period, and who as President Emeritus and Trustee and Director has still a part in its inner councils. The President, the two deans, many of its faculty and staff are her pupils. Bryn Mawr is I believe in greater sense than can be said of the founder or the officer of any American college, her creation. Miss Thomas, we give you of the fruit of your hands and let your own works praise you in the gates.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT EMERITUS M. CAREY THOMAS

President Park has complied with the request made by President Emeritus Thomas in a letter received the day of her death, December second, 1935, in which Miss Thomas asked that the following amplified speech be substituted for the speech which she made on November second. The speech is carried exactly as written.

Fifty-seven years ago I was asked by Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, the Founder of Bryn Mawr College, whether I thought that women professors would be as willing to teach in coeducational colleges or annexes as in women's colleges. He said that he thought that women students should not be taught exclusively by men but also by distinguished women scholars holding important positions. He was then considering making his new college an annex to the Johns Hopkins University. I had just graduated from Cornell and had seen no women except charwomen employed by the University. I innocently replied that I did not think that women even if they wanted to would be allowed to teach anywhere except in women's colleges. What I said was true then but I did not know, indeed no one could have imagined, that fifty-seven years later it would be still more true and that even in women's colleges there would be relatively fewer women professors in 1935 than in 1878.

Fifty-one years ago in December 1884 the thirteen Quaker trustees named in the will of the founder appointed one of their number, Dr. James E. Rhoads, President of the College and me Dean of the Faculty and Professor of English and at the same time the trustees and President Rhoads asked me to plan the curriculum, nominate the professors and select the students for the new college which was to open in September 1885. From that time until he resigned from ill health in 1894 we worked together in perfect accord although there was a difference of thirty years in our ages. He made my educational policies his own and supported them with unflinching determination in the Board of Trustees. At every anniversary of Bryn Mawr the great qualities of her first President should be honoured. He was consumed by the flame of a great love for the best as he knew it. Had he not been what he was during those first ten critical years from 1884 to 1894 Bryn Mawr College could not be what it is today.

The next nine months were like a dream of *The Arabian Nights*. I was twenty-seven years old. I had just returned from four years' study in France, Germany and Switzerland with one of the brand-new Ph.D. degrees in my pocket. I had studied in two American and four foreign universities. I thought I knew what we did *not* want in Bryn Mawr. But how to get what we *did* want—the right students, the right professors, the right course of study? How to organize our new little College with its tiny endowment (reduced to about $731,000 when the College opened with only three college buildings and four faculty houses in 1885) so as to create women scholars, women research workers, women writers, women thinkers? Alone I could never have found the answer had not everyone helped—President Gilman and his brilliant group of

Johns Hopkins professors, my French, German and Swiss professors who recommended six of our early faculty including Jacques Loeb whom we called from Germany to open our Department of Physiology, also the many American professors whom I consulted personally and, of course, the presidents and professors of Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and the remarkable group of women then organizing Radcliffe.

Bryn Mawr solved the problem of getting the right students by making her entrance examinations the most difficult in the United States and she kept them the most difficult for forty years. This worked like a charm. Clever babies in their cradles were predestined for Bryn Mawr. Ambitious headmistresses persuaded their cleverest pupils to be prepared for so difficult a test. We have always had splendid student material to work on. Bryn Mawr solved the problem of getting the right professors by appointing only holders of the new Ph.D. degrees, Woodrow Wilson being the only exception having published his dissertation but taking his Ph.D. examinations later. After careful search we could find only four women Ph.D.'s in the world, two of them specializing in mathematics so we could appoint only three including myself as professor of English and the rest of our faculty had to be men. In the early days of Bryn Mawr we solved the still more difficult problem of making it possible for our professors to remain *right* and to become famous while teaching twelve hours a week which our poverty made necessary. For twenty-seven years Bryn Mawr professors were freed from all executive work which was done by college secretaries and their output of original work and research was amazing. It has in my opinion never been equalled since the Bryn Mawr faculty took over the unnecessary and exhausting committee work peculiar to American universities but unknown abroad. In the German and Swiss universities as I knew them whenever committee work was necessary one member of the faculty was appointed in turn to act for the whole faculty for a limited period thus saving the invaluable time of the other professors. In many German universities in order to save a great scholar even the rector of the university was appointed to serve for a two- or three-year term and the office was a rotating one. I am convinced that no professor can continue to do executive or administrative work without ceasing to be a productive scholar. For this reason committee management inevitably becomes uninspired and mediocre because it is disdainfully left to the less ambitious and less progressive professors. Our early professors were called away so rapidly to other universities at double their Bryn Mawr salaries that youth taught youth in the first three decades of the College which seems to me ideal teaching. Bryn Mawr opened with and has always maintained one requirement that I think was to be found only in the pre-war German universities. All Bryn Mawr teachers of undergraduates give at least three hours of their time to graduate work. Only so is inspiring undergraduate teaching made possible. Bryn Mawr was fortunate in opening without so-called "heads of departments," another unscholarly invention of American universities also, I believe,

unknown in foreign universities at least in the devastating effect it has here on young scholars. Bryn Mawr's eight young professors all of us under thirty chose the subjects we were most interested in for our undergraduate and graduate work. We each planned our two advanced undergraduate courses, "post-majors" we called them, to be given alternately every other year and our graduate courses in cycles of three, each graduate course being given only every third year, and we announced these cycles in the college catalogue so that graduate students wishing to study in Bryn Mawr could tell three years in advance what courses they wished to hear. I think that this was one reason for the immediate success of our graduate school. It became at once the largest graduate school for women in the United States and maintained this position for many years. As the College grew in numbers and new appointments had to be made I tried in every instance to find young scholars specially interested in post-major and graduate courses different from those already being given in the College and I was able to promise them absolute independence in teaching without any interference from heads of departments because at Bryn Mawr there were none. Our professors, associate professors and associates have had from the first absolute freedom of teaching and it is due in great part to this unusual freedom of development that her past and present faculty are today the brightest jewels in her academic crown.

Bryn Mawr to her own satisfaction solved the problem of the right curriculum for the A.B. degree by adopting and enlarging to four years the three-year A.B. curriculum of the Johns Hopkins which in its turn was modified probably from the Ph.D. courses in German universities. Its chief peculiarity was the series of courses given for five hours a week for a year thus defying the Free Elective System of unrelated two- and three-hour courses given during the semesters and trimesters of the short American college year that was then sweeping through American colleges and destroying all continuity of study. Also such tiny morsels of learning were chosen by the students themselves. My classmates at Cornell often took six or seven different two-hour courses during one trimester chosen because they came at a pleasing hour, or because of the high grades received by students who elected them. These courses were often changed at each trimester for equally frivolous reasons. Following Johns Hopkins Bryn Mawr asserted that it knew better than the students themselves what they needed in background and continuity. Bryn Mawr said that one-half of their A.B. work must be given to required studies in five-hour a week blocks covering one year; post-entrance English Literature and Composition, two years; a laboratory science (Biology, Chemistry or Physics, two years) with History as a substitution for one of the two years; Philosophy and Psychology, one year; post-entrance Latin or Greek, one year. One-half of the A.B. course must be given to elected studies but in the proportions prescribed by the College:—two allied studies called "majors" must be studied for two years each; and then finally two years of five hours a week of any subject chosen by the student. Many students chose to take advanced post-major work in one or both of their major subjects and were graduated well equipped for teaching at least two subjects, or for Ph.D. work

and best of all with the happiness of knowing at least two subjects well. Bryn Mawr called this balanced system of study "The Group System," a name at once adopted by Johns Hopkins. It worked so well that it was not changed by Bryn Mawr for forty-three years. At the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the College we found that twenty-two other colleges and universities had adopted it in the Bryn Mawr form. Our original Group System was altered in 1925 and in later years to accord with the radical changes in the entrance examinations of the College, but many essential features are still retained. I like to think that the remarkable achievements of so many of the women who studied at Bryn Mawr during these first forty-three years may be due in part to their strenuous training under the original Group System.

I can perhaps best explain what else Bryn Mawr did by telling you what Bryn Mawr did first. This is not as conceited as it sounds. It was much easier to do things first in 1885 than in 1935. The Bryn Mawr Self Government Charter granted the students by the trustees in 1892 placed their conduct outside the classrooms entirely in their own hands, no member of the faculty or staff having ever served on the Self Government Board. I believe that it was and still is the only completely independent system in existence. It is working well after forty-three years. Bryn Mawr was the first of the women's colleges and of any college to build in 1898 a residence hall known as Low Buildings for her women professors and instructors and to refuse to permit them to live in the college dormitories thus saving their time for recreation and their own work. It was paid for by five per cent. bonds bought by friends of the College which are now all paid off. Bryn Mawr was the first college to use the American Collegiate Gothic style in its college buildings. This was created by the genius of John Stewardson and Walter Cope in Denbigh Hall in 1889-1890 and brought to perfection in Pembroke Hall built in 1902, and in Rockefeller Hall and the college library both built in 1903-04. As this is sometimes denied by Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, it ought to be stated that the donor of Blair Hall of Princeton University came to see me to ask for the name of the architects of Pembroke Hall in 1904. The dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania were built after Blair Hall.

Bryn Mawr did many other things first or second only to Johns Hopkins. She has always been proud of her Baltimore nickname of "Miss Johns Hopkins," just as I am very proud today, President Bowman, to wear the only LL.D. hood Johns Hopkins has given to a woman although I hope that many women far more worthy than I will receive it from you in the near future. Second only to the Hopkins Bryn Mawr offered resident graduate fellowships and opened with four of the value of $500 each soon increased to one in each graduate department. In 1892 Bryn Mawr was the first American college or university to offer resident fellowships for foreign students, ten in all, eagerly competed for by English, French, Italian, Spanish and Scandinavian women. I have never spoken abroad when women in the audience have not come forward to call Bryn Mawr

blessed and tell what these fellowships had meant to them. In 1885 Bryn Mawr was, and still is, the only college to award a European Fellowship for study abroad to the best student in each senior class and to require for graduation a reading knowledge of French and German. In 1894 Bryn Mawr was the first college or university to offer two travelling fellowships for study abroad of the value of $500 each to be competed for one by graduate students in their first year and the other by graduate students of Bryn Mawr in their second or third year of study. Bryn Mawr was the first American college to offer a consecutive historical course in English literature covering five hours a week for two years modelled on the historical literary course given in French and German universities. Bryn Mawr was I think the first and perhaps the only college to insist upon a certain number of hours of private reading answering to the laboratory hours of scientific courses which was entered for many years in the students' course books before they could be admitted to examinations. In 1884 Bryn Mawr was the first American college to use the title of "Dean" for an administrative officer. I adopted the name from the German "Dekan" and Mr. Gilman approved it. There are now hundreds of deans in American colleges but I was the first.

I have left to the last what is perhaps of the most importance because without it Bryn Mawr could not have become what she is today. In 1902 when Pembroke Hall was completed Bryn Mawr had expended all of the founder's endowment except $385,000. She had no other endowment and the College had to be financed by gifts and the income from the dormitories—we needed a central heating and lighting plant (we had separate furnaces in most of our buildings and oil lamps everywhere to read by), another dormitory, a college library—students were reading on every step of the staircase in Taylor Hall. We had no place for our graduate work. Students had to have interviews with professors under the trees. One of our Greek classrooms was a little family graveyard nearby.

Had it not been for the generous support of the late Mary Elizabeth Garrett I do not know how we could have carried on in those early days. She gave us $2000 for books for the course in English, the great Sauppe library of $5000 for our work in Greek and Latin, year after year she anonymously made up our annual deficits until the college income was large enough to meet the annual expenses and buy the books. When I became President in 1904 she gave $10,000 a year until she died in 1915 for the President's Emergency Fund and in 1906 rebuilt and furnished the Deanery and created the Deanery garden. In 1900 we began the first college drive for more buildings which were absolutely necessary for the future existence of the College. The alumnæ gave themselves and helped in every way but I headed the drive and asked for the money. It was then that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made his great gift to the College. He asked his father to give us a power plant with light and heat in all our buildings and Rockefeller Hall if we ourselves raised $250,000 for a college library. He and Mrs. Rockefeller had visited the College once and had seen the

students sitting on all the staircases from the first to the third stories reading library books. When the contractor of the library became bankrupt and was unable to pay his debts, Mr. Rockefeller asked his father to pay the debt and sent it to me as a Christmas present in 1904.

Of all the many letters I have received from Bryn Mawr graduates there is one that pleases me most although like many other such letters it is a two-edged sword:—"Dear President Thomas, I have forgotten everything I learned at Bryn Mawr but I still see you standing in chapel and telling us to believe in women." But it is now no longer enough "to believe in women" (which of course you all do), the time has come for you actively to help women scholars in their dire need. The late Dr. William H. Welch, the head of the Johns Hopkins medical faculty from the opening of the Medical School in 1893 until his death in 1934, gave the commencement address on my retirement in 1922. Before speaking he had asked me for a list of books and he had made a scientific study such as only he could make of the Higher Education of Women. He said to me before leaving: "Bryn Mawr is committing a crime against women scholars and women scientific investigators. Women like men can never become truly eminent unless they receive the reward of their labours. They must have full professorships, important laboratory positions and the presidencies of women's colleges. I am shocked to find," he continued, "that even at Bryn Mawr at least one-half of your full professors are men and that in the many hundreds of co-educational colleges in the United States there are almost no women professors and that even some of the few separate women's colleges have men as presidents instead of women. College presidencies," he continued, "are the few educational prizes of the teaching profession and also college presidents exert a strong influence on the teaching of secondary schools and colleges. I understand that there are only twenty-eight or thirty women's colleges among the hundreds of co-educational and separate colleges for men. Why," he asked, "should great women educators be deprived of these few educational prizes that are open to them and the important educational influence they exert? No men could be expected to do distinguished work in teaching and research under such discouraging conditions. How long," he asked indignantly, "are other women going to permit women scholars to be compelled to make bricks without straw?" I could make no reply. I was deeply humiliated. I realized as never before that my generation had opened to women only opportunities to study, only the knowledge of how to make bricks, but that we had not given them the rewards of scholarship. We had not provided them with the straw with which to make bricks.

It was thirteen years ago that Dr. Welch foresaw this danger to women's scholarship and instead of becoming less since then it has become still more alarming. It is now more difficult than it used to be to appoint women even to positions in women's colleges. Men professors who fill most of the important teaching positions in graduate schools seldom if ever recommend women

scholars unless they are specifically told that a woman and not a man is wanted. I have watched and compared the teaching of men and women at Bryn Mawr for the past thirty-seven years and the results have convinced me that women make exceptionally successful teachers (how could it be otherwise!) and I am certain that they will also make as great a record as men in scholarship and research as soon as they can secure the same recognition and rewards as men. In acting, opera, ballet and pictures in which women receive the same financial rewards as men and also the same personal acclaim and glory they are already not only equal but I think often superior to men and in writing where the same conditions now exist women are rapidly becoming as highly paid and as eagerly read as men. What women scholars now need so desperately is equal opportunity to show what they can do in scholarship and research and the same recognition as men receive for success.

In two months from today I shall be three score and nineteen years old and as this is the last time that I shall speak to Bryn Mawr alumnæ I want to appeal to you to help women scholars in this the highest field of human endeavour which is now being slowly but surely closed to them. Your generation must come to their rescue. It will not be too difficult. My generation has given you political power. Forty-nine per cent. of voters in the United States are women. You are the only women in the world with great financial power. Your American fathers and husbands leave you large unrestricted legacies. Statistics show that one-half of the invested wealth of the United States is controlled by women. You are college women and as such you have more influence than women have ever had before with your fathers, brothers, husbands, sons and daughters. When you or your fathers or husbands make large memorial gifts to universities why not require that all their graduate schools shall be open to women and that women's scholarship and research shall be recognized by professorships and directorships of research laboratories? The Johns Hopkins University was persuaded by a gift of $500,000 raised or given entirely by women to admit women when its Medical School opened in 1893. It thereby became the first great privately endowed coeducational school of medicine in the east of the United States and almost all other medical schools both in the east and west have since followed its example, Harvard being the only great medical school now closed to women, but they have as yet very few women teachers. There is no more objection (probably less) to women teaching men than to men teaching women. Think of Dr. Emmy Noether's eighteen months in Bryn Mawr and the eager young men mathematicians that flocked to consult and study under her and it was the same at the University of Goettingen before she left Germany. But nevertheless the medical and law schools of Harvard are still closed to women and for many years the great memorial library given to Harvard by a Philadelphia woman in memory of her son was closed to Radcliffe students. You can slowly change all this by including opportunities for women in gifts to universities by you or your families. Also when you give large sums to hospitals

make it a condition that women physicians shall be allowed to compete freely for the interneships and professorships. All state-supported schools and universities are managed by elected or appointed boards. Use your political power to have the broad minded men and women including yourselves put on these boards and then insist on equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities of advancement for women teachers. Women scholars will no longer have to make bricks without straw when college women realize their help is needed.

If your generation can succeed in giving to highly trained women of scientific and scholarly ability and genius the same opportunities and the same rewards as are now given to highly trained men you will receive an exceedingly great reward. You will see the Schumann-Heincks, Bernhardts, Pavlowas and Jane Austens of science and learning taking their rightful places in the glorious procession of productive scholars and scientific discoverers.

I believe that there is no more lasting satisfaction and no greater happiness in life than caring for, and if possible working for, something that seems to us worth while. I think that many of you who are working today for Bryn Mawr both on and off the campus already feel that to give women students opportunities for the best intellectual training is one of these very worth while things. And if in addition to this strenuous training your generation can open to women scholars equal opportunities with men for advanced teaching and scholarly investigation and research with as adequate salaries as are needed to make such work possible your cup of joy will be pressed down and running over. After fifty years of working with Bryn Mawr alumnæ and former students and with many other college alumnæ I am sure that as soon as college women understand the desperate plight of women scholars they will give them bushels upon bushels of straw with which to make bricks.

As the only person speaking today whose association with the College covers the past fifty years, I should like to mention some of the administrators and executives whose devoted service has filled many of these fifty years: Bryn Mawr's successive boards of trustees and directors; the two great lawyers, who for the past fifty years have served as Bryn Mawr's legal advisers, free of all charge, John G. Johnson, from 1885 until his death in 1917, and since then, our trustee and director, Thomas Raeburn White; the college architects, John Stewardson and Walter Cope; and the consulting physicians of the College, Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Dr. George J. Gerhard, the brilliant Dr. Thomas S. Branson; also Bryn Mawr's past and present executive officers: her first and her present president, the latter an A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. of Bryn Mawr; her six deans, all Bryn Mawr alumnæ, and three of them Bryn Mawr Ph.D.'s, wonderful Marion Reilly, Isabel Maddison, Hilda Worthington Smith, Eleanor Bontecou, Helen Taft Manning and Eunice Morgan Schenck, the distinguished first Dean of the Graduate School; her extraordinarily able Director of Publication, also a graduate of Bryn Mawr, Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, whose inadequate title fails completely to indicate the scope of her work

performed for nearly fifteen years with the utmost devotion to her Alma Mater and with the highest distinction. I should like also to mention her secretaries, all Bryn Mawr graduates, Julia Cope Collins, Mary Ritchie, Ethel Walker Smith, Anna Bell Lawther, Edith Orlady, the president's secretary, Dorothy Macdonald, who has served the second and the present presidents faithfully for seventeen years; her business executives, James Forrester, Caroline Lewis, Sandy L. Hurst, John J. Foley, superintendent (thirty-one years of faithful service), and above all, her brilliant faculty and teaching staffs who have been, and are, the glory of the College, and who, even when called to other universities, have continued to render active support and assistance to Bryn Mawr.

Before closing I wish to express Bryn Mawr's gratitude to the first large donor who came to Bryn Mawr's support when she could not have developed without such help—to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who asked his father to give a power plant with light and heat for all our buildings, to build Rockefeller Hall, and to meet the deficit on the library building; to Mary Elizabeth Garrett, who gave the Sauppe Classical Library, rebuilt the Deanery, created the Deanery garden, made up anonymously our annual deficits year after year until the college income was large enough to pay our annual expenses, and then every year until her death gave $10,000 a year for the President's Emergency Fund, and was always ready to help college departments in which she was interested; to Carola Woerishoffer, an alumna who left the College $750,000; to Margaret Olivia Sage for her gift of $800,000; to the executors of Phebe Anna Thorne for a gift of $150,000 for an experimental school; to the Carnegie Foundation for Teaching for a gift of $75,000 for pensions for our senior professors; to our splendid alumnæ and former students who in five magnificent drives have enabled the College they love to give a better and even better education as follows:—In the first 1900 Drive three new buildings, a power plant, the library and Rockefeller Hall costing $732,273; in the second 1910 Drive additional endowment of $517,226 and $154,787 to found the Phebe Anna Thorne Experimental School; in the third 1920 Drive headed by Caroline McCormick Slade $2,221,784 endowment for raising the salaries of professors; in the fourth 1925 Drive also headed by Mrs. Slade $457,000 for the Marjorie Walter Goodhart Hall and an endowment of $200,000 for a Music Department and in the fifth and last Drive, the Fiftieth Anniversary Million, which is still in progress also headed by Mrs. Slade the gifts announced today already amount to $750,000. In times of depression like these this amount is amazing especially as it includes no gifts of large foundations* as was the case in the four other drives—our alumnæ, former students and friends have performed indeed a miracle in behalf of the College.

* Since writing this a gift of $150,000 for endowment has been received for the Drive from the Carnegie Corporation.

PRESENTATION OF THE ALUMNÆ GIFT

By Caroline McCormick Slade

President Park, your alumnæ have chosen as their part in this great celebration to raise a Fiftieth Anniversary Fund for the immediate and pressing needs of the College and this they are in the midst of doing.

Their first objective, chosen with your advice and counsel, is a science building, equipped and endowed, to make possible the reorganization and co-ordination of the Science Departments, and it is now certain that this building can be begun.

At the meeting when the plan for this campaign was adopted it was coupled with a request that the anniversary be marked by the naming of the library for President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, and the alumnæ rejoice that you have today placed her name over its doors. It is peculiarly fitting that gifts for the extension and development of the library are included in contributions already received.

There is not time today to name all the memorials and special gifts that have come to us, but there are four whose significance is too great to be passed over.

There is the gift of $90,000 from Dr. and Mrs. George Woodward of Chestnut Hill in memory of their daughter Quita of the Class of 1932 for the Quita Woodward Wing to the library. This great gift with gifts from her class and from other friends assures this long hoped for addition to the library and carries on and extends to the students to come the memory of the happy, active and friendly life on this campus in which Quita Woodward shared and which through her fine sportsmanship, her gentleness, her courage and her scholarship she did so much to promote.

The memorial of $50,000 to Marjorie Jefferies Wagoner of the Class of 1918 is the gift of her class and of those classes whom she served as College Physician from 1924 to 1934. It takes the form of the library for the combined sciences and will be included in the new building.

The memorial of $25,000 to Marion Reilly of the Class of 1901, Dean of the College from 1907 to 1916, member of the Board of Directors from 1916 until her death in January 1928, is the gift of the Class of 1901 and is to be used for a grant for the Professor of Physics.

And last, the gift of $50,000 from a member of Bryn Mawr's first class, the Class of 1889, is in honour of President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas.

We bring you today in all $750,000. Our goal is a minimum of one million dollars and we shall not rest until it has been reached. To the completion of this fund we pledge you ourselves.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

By President Marion Edwards Park

I must speak for the College but I hardly know how to express its thanks. They are not hard to express. They are deep and full. But a gift from the graduates of the College is a gift from the College to itself. A great university exists in part for something else: to pass on the treasures of learning, to foster research, to accumulate the instruments of future learning. Not so a small college. You, the graduates of Bryn Mawr, are Bryn Mawr. It was founded to put certain opportunities at your disposal; it continues to exist to do that for other women like you. It is a fine, but it is also a natural thing for you to renew and add to their opportunities. This gift once more confirms your instant and generous purpose. Two of the three great buildings additional to the original group you and your friends have given. Two-thirds of the endowment funds have actually come from your hands. The new resources you offer us will allow us to open more doors to your successors. As far as Bryn Mawr can dissociate itself from you, I express its deep and lasting gratitude.

President Rhoads in his inaugural speech fifty years ago spoke of that September day as at once a culmination and a beginning. There are no better words by which to mark this point in our memories.

These exercises, this past ends. The next fifty years begin.

"THOU GRACIOUS INSPIRATION"

Thou Gracious Inspiration, our guiding star,
Mistress and mother, all hail Bryn Mawr;
Goddess of wisdom, thy torch divine
Doth beacon thy votaries to thy shrine.
And we, thy daughters, would thy vestals be,
Thy torch to consecrate eternally.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER SECOND

THREE O'CLOCK

AWARD OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE

GOODHART HALL

The M. Carey Thomas Prize, founded by the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College in 1922 in honour of President M. Carey Thomas, awarded at intervals to an American woman of eminent achievement, is awarded for the third time. The prize was awarded for the first time in 1922 to Miss Thomas and for the second time in 1931 to Jane Addams.

PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK *Presiding*

On behalf of the Committee of Award of the M. Carey Thomas Prize, and on behalf of Bryn Mawr College which has been allowed to include these exercises within the limits of its Fiftieth Anniversary, I have the honour of welcoming this afternoon first of all the recipient of the prize herself, Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, then President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, who as a member of the Committee and an official of the College and at the same time herself a holder of the award is both host and guest, and the colleagues, pupils and friends of Dr. Sabin who have come to do her honour—a large company, many of us, I am sure, quite unknown to her.

The prize was established at the time of Miss Thomas's retirement from the presidency of Bryn Mawr College in 1922. The givers, her own students and her friends, in turning the fund over to the Committee, directed that from time to time an award of five thousand dollars should be made to an American woman of eminent achievement. It was given first to Miss Thomas herself as a noteworthy example of such achievement; a second time on a memorable occasion four years ago to Jane Addams. In the last months the Committee has been considering its third award.

Its choice has fallen on a scientist and a teacher of scientists—one whose work then is to extend beyond her own lifetime. A graduate of Smith College, the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Professor of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins for twelve years and Professor of Histology for eight more, for the past ten years member of the Rockefeller Institute, in 1924-26 President of the American Association of Physiologists, the first of the two women members of the National Academy of Science, Dr. Sabin has devoted her own research first to the development of the lymphatic system, then to the histology of the blood, the development and functions of the blood forming organs, the embryology of the blood vessels, since 1929 to tuberculosis. At Johns Hopkins and at the Institute she has been a brilliant and admired teacher and her pupils are in important positions in medical schools and laboratories throughout the country.

The College has invited the head of the Rockefeller Institute, just retired, with whom Dr. Sabin has been associated for the last period of her work to speak for her professional colleagues and about her professional work as the academically trained chairman of the Committee cannot do. He represents that great organized centre of scientific study and investigation which has not only given America and the world the practical fruits of the work of its many members but has taught us as no generation has learned it before the connection between pure science of the laboratory and human welfare.

ADDRESS BY DR. SIMON FLEXNER

We have just celebrated in a fitting manner the opening of the College fifty years ago, and we are now assembled to celebrate another notable event—the award of the M. Carey Thomas Prize to Dr. Florence R. Sabin for distinguished achievements in medical research which have enriched science in the three distinct and related fields of embryology, microscopic anatomy and experimental pathology. Dr. Sabin entered on her career in science forty years ago, while still a medical student, and she has carried it on continuously and successfully since that time, as a teacher at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute.

I like to think of today's award in the light of the chosen profession of the Founder of the College, Dr. Taylor, and its first President, Dr. Rhoads, and reflect on the delight and satisfaction they would have found in it, and how their faith in the higher education of women would have been strengthened and uplifted.

Bryn Mawr College was chartered in 1880, and its doors were thrown open to students in 1885. It was a propitious time for medicine. The discoveries of Pasteur, Lister and Koch have ushered in the bacteriological era which had an extraordinarily vivifying influence on medical research and practice. Very soon the infectious diseases of early life responded to the application of the rapidly growing new knowledge, and presently an efficient and daring surgery counted its successes in an ever enlarging field of opportunity, by hundreds and thousands. Thus, before the half century was completed, the average human life span had been increased by a dozen or more years. It was in the early days of that thrilling period that Bryn Mawr College introduced its high standards which have influenced educational theory and practice throughout the country, and Dr. Sabin entered upon her adventurous and fateful career.

The gains in human betterment, the rewards of the pursuit of bacteriology, and all the side benefits of that pursuit, were limited to the first half of the human life span; they stopped abruptly with the onset of middle age, and for a

long time the barrier separating the two periods seemed impregnable. The reason for this circumstance is found in the opposed nature of the main diseases of early and of later life. The one class owes its origin to the infections, the other to the degenerations, the result of the forces of wear and tear on the human organism. The methods effective against the infections are impotent against the degenerations; and all progress was blocked until a new kind of knowledge came into being.

That new knowledge is coming now in ever increasing measure. Fifty years ago there was still a *terra incognita* of considerable extent in the animal body. A whole set of organs was still outside the pale of known nature and function. The microscope had revealed them to be of a diverse, glandular structure; but as they were ductless, their purpose, if any, remained an enigma.

Today we begin to appreciate the power of the endocrine system. We see in the glands of internal secretion which pour their life-enhancing fluids directly into the blood, organs of indispensable use and widely varied activity. To their derangement certain of the degenerative diseases have already been traced, and as their subtle physiology and chemistry are being unravelled, progress is being made in supplying the defective body artificially with the needed essential chemical agents, and thus of restoring health. Scarcely more than a beginning along this alluring path has been made, and the future is bright with hope; and those of us who were privileged to feel the thrill of the bacteriological era and are granted the boon of participating in this new development, are filled with enthusiasm for the prospect ahead.

With the story of insulin and diabetes you are all familiar; but you may not know that the discovery could have been made several years earlier had biochemistry been equal to the task which virtually is the chemistry of the living tissues. I mention this interesting fact merely to emphasize the interdependence of the medical and the physical sciences.

The conquest of pernicious anemia, hitherto an invariably fatal disease, is a wonder of yesterday almost. The secret of the control lies in the discovery of a new function of the liver, namely its storage and release on demand of a chemical substance which regulates the production of red blood corpuscles by the bone marrow. A deficiency of the chemical leads to the disease; a supply of it from without—from the livers of animals—restores the defective blood generation, which is followed by the disappearance of the symptoms of the disease. An active chemical substance has been prepared from the livers of slaughtered animals, of which two or three grains administered in as many weeks suffice to keep the blood at a level of composition consistent with health. That this potent chemical will in due time be artificially prepared in the laboratory, as other vitamins and hormones have been made, is not too much to hope and expect.

Of all the organs of internal secretion, the richest and most romantic is that "master gland" occupying a place of eminence at the base of the brain where,

perched on a kind of Turkish saddle, it governs the endocrine system, as does the ruler of a vast and varied empire; and besides its rule over outlying territorial possessions, as it were, it controls also the surrounding nervous structures with which the most vital activities of the vertebrates are connected. The pituitary gland, a curiosity fifty years ago, for its size is perhaps the most important organ in the body. It not only regulates growth and exercises a controlling influence on the sex organs, but is a stimulus of the thyroid, parathyroid and adrenal cortex, as well as an inhibitor of the sugar utilization by the pancreas. And further, by reacting with a neighbouring portion of the brain, the hypothalamus, it exercises an integrating action on such vital processes as the demand for solids and water, with its accompaniment of hunger and thirst, the regulation of body temperature, sleep, and even of emotional reactions.

The detection of these varied functions has been the task partly of the physiological experimenter and partly the biochemical investigator. The place of the biochemist in the newer medicine cannot be overrated. His work has passed from the study of the dead constituents of organs and tissues to the far more difficult and subtle investigation of the chemical changes which occur in the living cell, in both the normal and the pathological state. And the part which the younger sister science of biophysics is playing is only less significant and fundamental than that of biochemistry. In both cases, the application of new methods and the invention and employment of more exact and sensitive apparatus, have had a determining share in the progress made. It is a far cry from the chance discovery by Galvani in 1786 of the action of electric currents on muscles, to the perfection by Einthoven of the string galvanometer or electrocardiograph in 1903, later much improved, which registers in a language of telegraphic symbols that the instructed can read and interpret, the motions of the several chambers of the heart; and the invention of delicate thermopiles and the application of the vacuum tube to the measurement of the chemical heat production and the excited electric impulses of nerves in action.

These things are now becoming the daily practices of the biological, chemical and physical laboratories, not of medical schools only, but of colleges and universities. The applications being made and to be made are too numerous to mention, and new ones are arising almost daily. How necessary, therefore, that a college with the advanced standards of Bryn Mawr should offer its students laboratory facilities where this new, indispensable, fruitful knowledge can be taught and extended. I am, therefore, more deeply gratified than I can well express that a major purpose to which funds now being secured by the alumnæ are to be applied, is the erection of a new laboratory to supplement Dalton Hall built forty years ago and for its time a model laboratory, now necessarily inadequate and out of date.

In this connection I may be permitted to digress a moment and pay tribute to President Marion Park. Circumstances have willed it that I should be brought into conference with her on a number of occasions and I should like to

express my admiration of her insight and sympathetic understanding at all times, and in fields so remote from those in which her main interest as a student in classics may well be thought to center primarily. I have found it a stimulating privilege to discuss with her educational projects, and I have come to look forward to and indeed always to expect in conferring with her, the broad vision and the strength of the detached, idealistic, perceptive mind.

The natural home of science is the college and university. It is there that the student is exposed at an early age to the fascinations of its pursuit, and it is there also that those priceless years from seventeen to twenty-one can be employed in the acquisition of technical skill as well as scientific knowledge. To the facilities of the college and university there have been added those of other institutions in which science is cultivated. The research institute will, however, not take the place of the college; it will supplement and extend the opportunity for selected scientists, and provide limited postgraduate study for younger men and women. We may liken the purposes of the research institutes of the day to those of the learned academies which arose in the seventeenth century. Both came at a time when scientific knowledge was expanding rapidly, when many technical devices were being invented and perfected, and when the speed of discovery outran the ability of the colleges to keep pace with the new developments, and the need for more intimate association among investigators and voluntary cooperation came to be felt. The learned academies have continued to function, although in a manner different from that to which they owe their origin; the research institutions will also, I believe, continue to flourish, drawing on the colleges and universities for staff, and repaying them in the special opportunities afforded. But the main research will continue in the far-flung colleges, at least so long as the curricula make room for it, since the combination of teacher and investigator is a highly favorable one to the development of individual talent.

We often hear that in science, as in other pursuits, chance favours the prepared mind. We read of brilliant examples, in which chance observations were seized upon by perspicacious investigators and turned to amazing uses. It is true that a Galvani or a Faraday, a Pasteur or Lister, will enrich science in an unexpected and extraordinary manner; yet in all cases the sequence of the discoveries made is logical, in the sense of Leonardo da Vinci's phrase, "Truth is the daughter of her period." Now I hold that discovery is the reward of the apt investigator as well as the unusually gifted person whom we call a genius. Aptitude plus the training which gives skill, plus the love or devotion which ensures relentless labour, yields precious fruits. A sense of adventure and the possession of a kind of courageous imagination in the aspiring youth, combined with intelligence and industry, will carry him far. It is doubtless these attributes which lay behind the popular proverb that genius is patience, and which Carlyle rephrased into "Genius means the transcendent capacity for taking trouble," and Buffon rendered "Genius is nothing else than a great aptitude for patience." As Milton says: "To scorn delights and live laborious days."

However that may be, let there be no mistake—a stimulating teacher arouses latent impulses in apt students which otherwise might be lost. Happy is the college which counts among its faculty teachers possessing stimulating personalities; and thrice happy the teacher who may point to pupils whose accomplishments excel his own!

And now, Dr. Sabin, I desire to salute you in the name of your associates at the Rockefeller Institute, and your confrères everywhere. Your fruitful years of teaching and research, in which you united a love of work and a love of your pupils, have won you an abiding place in the hearts of your contemporaries, and have made you the worthy recipient of the M. Carey Thomas Prize. I wish also to congratulate the College on the possession of this prize to bestow on an American woman in any profession or art which she has enriched. May it always remain a mark of high distinction.

PRESENTATION OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE AWARD

By President Marion Edwards Park

Dr. Sabin, on behalf of the Committee I have the honour of giving you the M. Carey Thomas Award. We believe you to be the foremost woman among American investigators in science. We know that you are original, versatile and significant in your own achievement, and stimulating to your associates and your students. Women are often charged with lack of initiative; we take pleasure in hearing your pupils say that you are of a bold school, daring to use imagination as well as skill and patience in your research, and that in consequence your contribution to scientific advance is made up not only of your own slowly proved results but by the start and stir which you have given to other investigators. Young women who in colleges and universities are turning instinctively to the laboratory and the research experiment need to see ahead of them such an investigator and to know something of the road she has travelled. And all of us whose experiences and ways of living are affected directly or indirectly by such work as you and your fellow workers have done need to recognize our debt. This award to you is in small measure a symbol of such payment.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE AWARD

By Dr. Florence Rena Sabin

I cannot express adequately to you, President Park, and to your Committee the pleasure I feel in receiving this prize, for there is distinction to an honour which bears the name of M. Carey Thomas.

I confess at once that any award for work in science must awake a certain sense of timidity; for one can never be sure that research will stand. How often have the supposed facts and theories of the very ablest been reversed by new evidence? In the case of my own work, I can see with great clarity how far it is from reaching its goal.

But why does an honour from Bryn Mawr touch so deep a sense of gratification? It is because of the traditions of this place and all that they have meant for scholarship and for women. I remember so vividly getting the essential quality of this spirit on the occasion, now thirteen years ago, when Miss Thomas retired from the presidency of the College. There was not a person who spoke at that time, former members of the faculty and former students alike, who did not bring out that the influence of Miss Thomas had been in a quite unique manner toward fostering high standards of work. This is what she has bequeathed to the College. What a gratification it must be to her, President Park, that you have the same feeling for scholarship and that you have carried on and extended the high traditions of Bryn Mawr.

It seems to me fitting that I should speak of certain points concerning the influence of Miss Thomas on education in science. As is well known, the greatest function of the president of any institution of learning is the choosing of a faculty. Moreover, real ability for this function consists in having the insight to select scholars while they are still young, before they have demonstrated their full power. To use only one example, but that one striking enough, the early faculty of Bryn Mawr College included three young men who became our most distinguished biologists. Edmund B. Wilson, Thomas Hunt Morgan and Jacques Loeb have given American biology world-preëminence. It was, I think, Professor Wilson who first won from Europe full recognition for American biological research. In 1911 he was invited by the editor of the *Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie* to re-publish in a foreign journal his work on the X-chromosome in relation to sex. It is interesting to recall that in this article he gave full credit to the work of Nettie Stevens who had independently and at the same time made the same discovery. As you well know, Miss Stevens did her work here and she had here a research position with almost no obligations for teaching, such as is seldom held in our universities except by the professor emeritus. Such a group of scientists as was and is still assembled here depends, of course, on the presence of the graduate school which was established at Bryn Mawr from the start along with the undergraduate department.

I want next to dwell on the influence which Miss Thomas exerted on medical education. The opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1893 was made possible by a fund raised by a group of women led by Miss Thomas and Miss Mary E. Garrett of Baltimore. The money for this fund was in the main contributed by Miss Garrett, but far more important than the actual gift of money, which determined the time of opening the new medical school, were the conditions under which the fund was given and accepted. I think that Miss Garrett would be especially pleased to have us here recognize the rôle which Miss Thomas played in this event. She laid down the conditions which were to be met, namely, a college degree or its equivalent, a knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology, proficiency in foreign languages and the admission of women on the same terms as men.

These events have not yet been adequately described and it is to be hoped that Miss Thomas will deal with the subject in her autobiography. As new historical data, I present the following: During the last year of his life, Dr. William H. Welch told me that the conditions proposed by Miss Thomas had been discussed; that indeed he himself had outlined them in a public address without, however, any faith in the possibility of their adoption. These are great events in the history of the medical profession of which we are speaking. Certain it was that the adoption of these requirements for admission to the new medical school in Baltimore lifted the standards of the whole medical profession in this country and made medicine a graduate subject. Within a short time all the good schools raised their standards of admission and the poorest schools were closed. To make the meaning of this point clear, a short time ago I asked the dean of one of our best law schools why the legal profession had been so slow in reforming itself, in the light of new knowledge, and he replied that the main reason was that the legal profession had not yet taken the step made by the medical profession forty years ago, of establishing high requirements for admission to the study of law, so that still the poorest of law schools flourish side by side with the best.

Enough has been said to show that Miss Thomas had a profound influence on medical education. In her attitude of no compromise of standards, even when they were deemed utterly impracticable, I fancy that she had two things in mind, first, an intense belief in the value of higher education, and second, a determination that if she were to help women into professional work, it should be only for work of the highest standard. The admission of women into the Johns Hopkins Medical School on the same terms as men has opened up to women every opportunity for advanced work in medicine which they have since had. From this it is clear how great is my own personal obligation to Miss Thomas.

May I now say a word about women in science? Since we are still told that women are an inferior group in the affairs of the mind, I propose to ask the question, What new data on this subject have the past fifty years brought forth? It is important to discuss this matter dispassionately and quite without emotion,—

as I, for one, perhaps could not have done forty years ago. Forty years of study in science have convinced me that the book of human progress has not been closed and the possibilities of development are not yet defined. We admit at once that no great volume of scientific work has yet been done by women. But is there any work by women, judged rigidly "by the same standards as for men," which is of such high quality that it marks a milestone in scientific progress? If we can say yes, then we shall argue that Nature is not so prodigal of that grade of ability as to make it wise to waste any of it.

In answer to this question, I wish to bring to your attention the work of three women, all of them European, whose work in science has this common characteristic, that it has opened up whole new fields of knowledge.

I shall not linger to prove the point about Madame Curie, for her share in opening up the subject of radio-activity and its significance in revealing the structure of matter are too well established to need emphasis.

My second name is less well known. A little more than fifty years ago, there was a young girl of nineteen in a small town of north Germany, with a strong bent for research, but when her brother went to the University of Goettingen she, according to the customs of her country, remained at home. Agnes Pockels had observed the streaming of currents when salts were put into solution and, by attaching a float to a balance, had found that salts increased the pull of the surface of the fluid. In other words, she had discovered surface tension. This was in 1881. She did not know whether anyone else had ever observed this phenomenon, but, through her brother, she brought her work to the attention of the Professor of Physics at Goettingen. It was, however, new and he failed to grasp its significance. For ten years she went on studying the properties of solutions quite alone in her own home. Then the renowned English physicist, Lord Rayleigh, began to publish on this subject, and so she wrote to him about her work. With a fine sense of honour he sent a translation of her letter to the English journal, *Nature,* asking that it be published. He wrote that the first part of her letter covered nearly the same ground as his own recent work and that with very "homely appliances" she had arrived at valuable results respecting the behaviour of contaminated water surfaces. It is interesting to note that it is this same "homely device" that is still used to measure surface tension. Lord Rayleigh then added that the latter part of her letter seemed to him very suggestive, raising, if it did not fully answer, many important questions. Then for a few years he arranged for the publication of all of her work in English, until the Germany of another era (1898) was proud to accept her discoveries for publication in her own language.

When we state that the significance of the subject of surface tension lies in the fact that salts in solution arrange themselves in a monomolecular layer at the surface, and that the relation of every cell in the body to its surrounding medium depends upon this arrangement, we shall not have to stress further the importance of surface tension or its discovery. Agnes Pockels was one of the founders

of our knowledge of this branch of physical chemistry, and none can read her letter to Lord Rayleigh and question her originality. She is now over seventy and I like to think that as she reflects on the new restrictions on the mental life of women in her country, she must know that no edict of government can subtract the fine product of her thought from the assets of mankind.

Here in Bryn Mawr College you will know the third example before she is mentioned. Emmy Noether is admitted by her peers into that small group of the world's greatest mathematicians. She was one of that brilliant group of mathematicians at Goettingen whom fate has scattered into many lands. Her field was algebra. Professor Einstein has said of her that she discovered methods which have proved of enormous importance in the development of the present-day younger generation of mathematicians; and Professor Weyl, that she originated a new and epoch-making style of thinking in algebra and, perhaps most significant of all in speaking of a woman, that her strength lay in her ability to operate abstractly with concepts. One cannot read the account of her work, given by Weyl at the Memorial Service to her here at Bryn Mawr last spring, without realizing the great beauty of her power of thought. Nature endowed her with that creative insight which is only to be described by the strongest word in our language, "genius."

She was one of the great minds of our time and when this is fully realized, then the turn of fortune, sinister and weighted with ill-will, that lost her a chance to work in her own country, yet brought her here, will be seen to have its bright side. What a happy event that Miss Thomas, with her passionate belief in women, knows that the one woman of our generation to whom the name "Genius" can be applied unequivocally "on the same terms as man," should have been added to the faculty of Bryn Mawr College!

And now, President Park, Einstein has said that the last eighteen months of Emmy Noether's life, spent as they were on your faculty, were the happiest and the most fruitful of her career. Surely these words are your enduring reward. And it is clear enough that your influence has not been limited to the walls of Bryn Mawr College. All women everywhere who care for the things of the mind are in your debt. I feel especially happy that this occasion gives me the chance to be spokesman of our gratitude. Our debt is not only because throughout your administration you have held up the high traditions of this College, but far more because during a period of history when powerful forces, to use a significant medical term, seek to sensitize the mind of the whole world to prejudice, you have shown that you place intellect first.

LIST OF DELEGATES
FROM LEARNED SOCIETIES, FOUNDATIONS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES

Agnes Scott College, 1889
Niña Parke, A.B.

Albertus Magnus College, 1925
Marcella Boveri, S.B.

Alleghany College, 1815
William S. Twining, A.B.

American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1889
William E. Lingelbach, Ph.D.

American Academy in Rome, 1894
Lily Ross Taylor, Ph.D.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1848
James McKeen Cattrell, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

American Association of University Professors, 1915
W. Brooke Graves, M.A.

American Classical League, 1919
Anna Pearl MacVay, M.A., Litt.D.

American Historical Association, 1884
Edward P. Cheyney, LL.D.

American Library Association, 1876
Charles Seymour Thompson, A.B.

American Oriental Society, 1842
Roland G. Kent, Ph.D.

American Philological Association, 1868
Lily Ross Taylor, Ph.D.

American Psychological Association, 1892
Edwin B. Twitmyer, Ph.D., LL.D.

Amherst College, 1821
Samuel D. Warriner, Eng. D.

Association of American Colleges, 1915
William Wistar Comfort, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.

Association of American Universities, 1900
H. Lamar Crosby, Ph.D.

Barnard College, 1889
Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., *Dean*

Beaver College, 1853
Walter Burton Greenway, D.D., LL.D., *President*

Bennington College, 1925
Robert D. Leigh, Ph.D., LL.D., *President*

Boston University, 1869
J. Duncan MacNair, S.T.B.

Bowdoin College, 1794
William E. Lunt, Ph.D., L.H.D.

Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902
David Hilt Tennent, Ph.D.

College Entrance Examination Board, 1900
Thomas Scott Fiske, Ph.D.

Colorado College, 1874
Grace Sylvia Barker, A.B.

Columbia University, 1754
Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.

Connecticut College for Women, 1911
Katharine Blunt, Ph.D., *President*

Dartmouth College, 1769
Herbert Adolphus Miller, Ph.D.

Dickinson College, 1783
Fred Pierce Corson, M.A., D.D., *President*
Boyd Lee Spahr, M.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Drexel Institute, 1892
Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D., *President*

Earlham College, 1847
Don C. Barrett, Ph.D.

Elmira College, 1853
Sally Hamilton Stabler, Sc.D.

The Franklin Institute, 1824
Nathan Hayward, A.B., S.B., *President*
Howard McClenahan, D.Sc., Litt.D., D.Eng., LL.D.
Henry Butler Allen, Met.E.

Franklin and Marshall College, 1787
John A. Schaeffer, Sc.D., Ph.D., *President*

The Geological Society of America, 1888
Florence Bascom, Ph.D.

Gettysburg College, 1832
Henry W. A. Hanson, D.D., LL.D., *President*

Goucher College, 1885
Mabel Katherine Frehafer, Ph.D.

Hamilton College, 1812
Joseph L. T. Appleton, D.D.S., Sc.D.

Harvard University, 1636
James Bryant Conant, S.D., Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., *President*

Haverford College, 1833
William Wistar Comfort, Litt.D., LL.D., *President*

Hollins College, 1842
Bessie Carter Randolph, Ph.D., *President*

Hood College, 1893
Henry Irvin Stahr, M.A., D.D., LL.D., *President*

Hunter College of the City of New York, 1870
Lao Genevra Simons, Ph.D.

Illinois College, 1829
Thomas L. Fansler, M.A.

Indiana University, 1820
Anna Lane Lingelbach, Ph.D.

Institute of International Education, 1919
Stephen Duggan, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

International Institute, 1892
Susan Huntington Vernon, M.A.

Johns Hopkins University, 1876
Isaiah Bowman, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., *President*

The Juilliard Musical Foundation, 1920
Eugene Allen Noble, LL.D., L.H.D.

Juniata College, 1876
Charles C. Ellis, Ph.D., D.D., *President*

Lafayette College, 1832
James Waddell Tupper, Ph.D.

Lake Erie College, 1837
Vivian Blanche Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., *President*

Lebanon Valley College, 1866
Lena Louise Lietzau, Ph.D.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1861
Jane Mary Dewey, Ph.D.
Henry Greenleaf Pearson, M.A.

Mathematical Association of America, 1915
Anna Pell-Wheeler, Ph.D., Sc.D.

Mills College, 1852
Anna Shipley Cox Brinton, Ph.D.

The Modern Language Association of America, 1883
Edward C. Armstrong, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., *President*

Moravian Seminary and College for Women, 1742
Edwin J. Heath, M.A., D.D., *President*

Mount Holyoke College, 1837
Mary E. Woolley, LL.D., L.H.D., *President*
Harriett M. Allyn, Ph.D., *Dean*

National Geographic Society, 1888
Charles J. Rhoads, A.B.

New Jersey College for Women, 1918
Margaret T. Corwin, M.A., *Dean*

New York University, 1831
Dorothy McSparran Arnold, A.B.

North Carolina College for Women, 1892
Walter C. Jackson, LL.D., *Dean*

Northwestern University, 1851
Roger Hewes Wells, Ph.D.

Oberlin College, 1833
Beatrice Doerschuk, A.B.

Pembroke College in Brown University, 1892
Margaret S. Morriss, Ph.D., LL.D., *Dean*

Pennsylvania College for Women, 1869
Herbert L. Spencer, Ph.D.

Pennsylvania State College, 1855
Ralph Dorn Hetzel, Litt.D., LL.D., *President*

Philadelphia Episcopal Divinity School, 1862
George A. Barton, Ph.D., S.T.D., LL.D.

Princeton University, 1746
Luther Pfahler Eisenhart, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Dean of the Graduate School

Radcliffe College, 1879
Ada Louise Comstock, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., L.H.D., *President*

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1893
Nathan Allen Pattillo, Ph.D.

Rice Institute, 1912
Edgar Odell Lovett, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., *President*

Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 1901
Simon Flexner, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

Rockford College, 1847
Fannie Frisbie Jewett, Ph.D.

Rollins College, 1885
Helen Wieand Cole, Ph.D.

Rosemont College, 1922
Mother Mary Ignatius, M.A., *President*
Mother Mary Cleophas, M.A., *Dean*

Rutgers University, 1766
Robert C. Clothier, Litt.D., LL.D., *President*

The Saint Lawrence University, 1856
Laurens Hickok Seelye, M.A., *President*

Scripps College, 1926
Isabel Fothergill Smith, Ph.D., *Dean*

Simmons College, 1899
Bancroft Beatley, Ed.D., *President*

Skidmore College, 1911
Henry T. Moore, Ph.D., *President*

Smith College, 1871
Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Ph.D., L.H.D., *Dean*
Harriet Chalmers Ford, B.L.

State University of Iowa, 1847
Mary Frances Smith, A.B.

Swarthmore College, 1864
Frank Aydelotte, Litt.D., LL.D., *President*
Harold E. B. Speight, M.A., D.D., *Dean*

Sweet Briar College, 1901
Meta Glass, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., *President*

Temple University, 1884
Charles S. Beury, LL.B., LL.D., *President*

Union Theological Seminary, 1836
Mary Ely Lyman, B.D., Ph.D.

University of Aberdeen, 1494
Annie Mabel Speight, M.A.

University of Chicago, 1857
James M. Stifler, D.D.

University of Delaware, 1833
Walter Hullihen, Ph.D., LL.D., *President*

University of Delaware, Women's College, 1913
Winifred J. Robinson, M.Pd., Ph.D., *Dean*

University of Edinburgh, 1583
Andrew Mutch, M.A., D.D.

University of London, 1836
Mary S. Serjeantson, M.A., D.Phil.

University of Paris, 1252
Charles Cestre, *Docteur-ès-lettres,* Litt.D., LL.D.

University of Pennsylvania, 1740
Thomas S. Gates, LL.B., LL.D., *President*
Josiah H. Penniman, Litt.D., LL.D., L.H.D., *Provost*
Paul H. Musser, Ph.D., *Dean of the College*
Harriet Jean Crawford, A.B., *Directress of Women*

University of Pittsburgh, 1787
Florence M. Teagarden, Ph.D.

Ursinus College, 1869
Elizabeth B. White, Ph.D., *Dean of Women*

Vassar College, 1861
Henry Noble MacCracken, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., *President*
C. Mildred Thompson, Ph.D., LL.D., *Dean*

Villa Nova College, 1842
Carl T. Humphrey, D.Sc., *Dean*

Washington and Jefferson College, 1787
Edwin Linton, Ph.D.

Wellesley College, 1875
Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Litt.D., LL.D., *President*
Mary Coolidge, Ph.D., *Dean*

Wells College, 1868
Jean S. Davis, Ph.D.

Western College, 1853
Ralph K. Hickok, D.D., LL.D., *President*

Wheaton College, 1834
J. Edgar Park, D.D., LL.D., *President*

Wilson College, 1869
Cecilia V. Sargent, Ph.D.

Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1892
Helen Dean King, Ph.D.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1850
Henry D. Jump, M.D., *Acting Dean*
Sarah Logan Wister Starr, LL.D.

Yale University, 1701
Charles McLean Andrews, Ph.D., L.H.D.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION COMMITTEES

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President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas
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Mr. Charles J. Rhoads
Mrs. F. Louis Slade
Mr. Thomas Raeburn White

For the Alumnæ

Mrs. James Chadwick-Collins
Mrs. Herbert Lincoln Clark
Mrs. Alfred B. Maclay
Mrs. J. Stogdell Stokes
Miss Martha Gibbons Thomas

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Dr. Mary Summerfield Gardiner
Dean Helen Taft Manning

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Miss Ellenor Morris
Mrs. Charles Myers
Miss Laura Morse Richardson
Mrs. Charles Savage
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Miss Martha G. Thomas
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Faculty Marshals

Dr. James Llewellyn Crenshaw, *Head*

Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew

Dr. Mary Summerfield Gardiner

Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler

Undergraduate Marshals

Marion Louise Bridgman, 1936

Doreen Damaris Canaday, 1936

Barbara Lloyd Cary, 1936

Eloise Chadwick-Collins, 1939

Eleanor Brooks Fabyan, 1936

Evelyn Egee Creamer Hansell, 1936

Sara Bevan Park, 1936

Frances Calloway Porcher, 1936

Edith Rose, 1937

Eleanor Axson Sayre, 1938

Ellen Morris Scattergood, 1936

Ellen Balch Stone, 1936

Eleanor Kellogg Taft, 1939

Laura Gamble Thomson, 1937

COMMITTEE OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE AWARD

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Miss Rosamond Gilder

Mrs. C. Townsend Ludington

Mrs. Dwight Whitney Morrow

President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas

Through the courtesy and generosity of the National Broadcasting Company a large part of the proceedings in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration was broadcast.

IN MEMORY

of

M. CAREY THOMAS



ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE
HELD AT GOODHART HALL, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
DECEMBER NINETEENTH, 1935

MEMORIAL SERVICE

FOR

M. CAREY THOMAS

President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College

A.B. Cornell University 1877; Ph.D. University of Zurich 1882

LL.D. University of Pittsburgh 1896; Brown University 1914

L.H.D. Goucher College 1916; LL.D. Johns Hopkins University 1922

LL.D. Swarthmore College 1922

Dean of Bryn Mawr College and Professor of English Literature 1885-1894

President of the College 1894-1922

Member of the Board of Trustees 1903-1935

Born, January 2, 1857 Died, December 2, 1935

President Marion Edwards Park *Presiding*

SPEAKERS:

FOR THE DIRECTORS

Dr. Rufus M. Jones

President of the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College

FOR THE FACULTY

Dean Helen Taft Manning of Bryn Mawr College

FOR THE ALUMNÆ

Mrs. F. Louis Slade

Director of Bryn Mawr College

GOODHART HALL, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER NINETEENTH, 1935

THREE O'CLOCK

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

At the beginning of the service the Bryn Mawr College Choir under the direction of Ernest Willoughby, A.R.C.M., sang Mozart's "Ave Verum," accompanied by the Belov String Quartet. At the end of the service the College Choir sang Tallis' "Nunc Dimittis" unaccompanied.

PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK

M. Carey Thomas was born in Baltimore on the 2nd of January, 1857, the daughter of Dr. James Carey Thomas of Baltimore, and Mary Whitall of Philadelphia. On both sides she was of Quaker descent. She was educated in private schools in Baltimore and in the Howland School, Union Springs, New York. She entered the junior class of Cornell University in 1875 and was graduated, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, at the age of twenty in 1877; she was admitted by vote of the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University to the Graduate Department of Greek, and studied privately with Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins, 1877-78; she studied Greek, English and Teutonic Philology at the University of Leipsig, 1878-1882; she took her Doctor's degree, *summa cum laude* at the University of Zurich in 1882, a distinction not given before to a foreigner or to a woman; and she studied at the Sorbonne and the University of Paris for a year more. She was appointed Dean of Bryn Mawr in 1884, eighteen months before the College was opened to students, and worked in close relation with President Rhoads in all matters which concerned the College, particularly in the choice of faculty and the planning of the curriculum, both graduate and undergraduate. Under the same appointment she was made Professor of English and taught in both graduate and undergraduate schools, not ceasing entirely her lectures in General English until 1904, and always retaining a nominal connection with that department. She was President of Bryn Mawr College from 1894 to 1922, and President Emeritus for the fifteen years from her retirement to her death. She was Trustee of the College from 1903 until her death and attended the regular meeting of the board in October and the special meeting held on November 15th last.

She held many offices outside Bryn Mawr College. She was first woman trustee of Cornell, from 1895 to 1899. She was President of the National College Equal Suffrage League for sixteen years, 1897-1913; member and chairman from time to time of important committees of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ and its successor, the American Association of University Women. She was the deviser of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry and the first chairman of its board. She held honorary degrees from the University of Pittsburgh, Brown University, Goucher College, Swarthmore College and Johns Hopkins University, and in her honour at her retirement in 1922 the graduates of the College and others of her friends established the M. Carey Thomas Award and gave it to her as the first in the line of recipients.

She was a member of the Central Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College, and at the exercises on November 2nd, commemorative equally of the College's history and of her own part in that history, she spoke from this platform and heard the announcement that the library built in 1905 under her direction was now to be named in her honour by the College at the request of the Alumnæ.

On December 2nd, at her apartment in Philadelphia, she died suddenly, completing by less than a month her seventy-ninth year.

In accordance with her expressed wishes, this memorial service is arranged. The President of the College presides, the three friends whom she named as speakers as it happens represent in their own persons the Directors of the College, the Faculty of the College and the Alumnæ of the College. The Alumnæ of the College, the Alumnæ of the Summer School, the Graduate School of Bryn Mawr College, the Senior Class, are officially represented. The College Choir has sung and will sing again. The hall is filled with those who have been and are bound to her in admiration and in gratitude.

ADDRESS BY DR. RUFUS M. JONES

I first became acquainted with Miss Thomas forty-two years ago, in 1893. In those days she came regularly to Haverford Quaker Meeting, where I often had the awesome experience of speaking, with her sitting directly in front of me as a listener. In 1898 I was chosen a trustee of the College to succeed her father, James Carey Thomas, and during these thirty-seven years since that date I have been brought continuously into close and intimate official relations with her—for a longer period, I suppose, than has been the case with any other person. I must not speak today of the innumerable problems of those years, the tense occasions, the palpitating moments of critical decisions, times of strong disagreements in judgment, but through it all unbroken friendliness of spirit and mutual understanding, for which one cannot be too thankful.

That she was a unique person none of us ever doubted. She was gifted with a mind of unusual capacity. Amplitude is the right word for it. She could think on large scale issues without confusion. She had been brought into contact with stimulating, kindling persons and with the best literature of the world, and she greatly enlarged her intellectual domain through these associations and influences. She met difficult problems with what her cousin, Logan Pearsall Smith, has happily called "imaginative dominion" over them. She lifted up the situations which confronted her into their broader setting and she saw by means of a vivid imaginative power the way through to the solution she wanted. She had immense driving energy. She was dowered with what Henri Bergson loves to call *élan vital*. She often seemed like a veritable human dynamo, force personified, a being

throbbing with creative power. She had a bigness and thrust of nature which everybody felt. Persons who came under the influence of her personality often felt a kind of spell of fascination, an irresistible quickening power.

The determined way she went on against all sorts of obstacles which confronted her to complete her education is a characteristic instance of this dynamic quality of which I have spoken. It was as though she knew in advance that this then unborn task at Bryn Mawr was calling to her to get ready for it and that silent hostages had been given that she was to be prepared for a work that would last her whole life through. She showed that same sublimely unbeaten and undefeatable spirit on many occasions which I well remember. You might almost as well try to stop a cataclysm of nature as to have turned Miss Thomas aside when she was thoroughly girded to go through the obstacles which lay between herself and her envisaged terminus!

She was unmistakably a child of the Renaissance. She was in the true succession of the great spirits which that new dawn nurtured. Like them she loved beauty in all its forms. She had a passion for excellence. She had a habit of leaping frontiers. She was bent on the liberation of the mind from every kind of bondage, convention and oppression and she was a knight-errant in that chivalry. The words of the inscription to R. L. Nettleship in Balliol College Chapel may with the change of a word be adopted to fit her: "She loved great things . . . and she taught to many the greatness of the world and of man's mind."

It was significant that a famous passage from Plato—one of the most perfect pieces of prose ever written—was read at her funeral service. It was the passage in the *Symposium* which Socrates declared was given to him by the inspiration of a wise woman named Diotima of Mantinæa. She taught him the supremacy of eternal beauty and showed him that the fairest offspring are not those of the body but the beautiful creations of the mind. Among these most beautiful creations of the mind, Diotima maintained, are magnanimous thoughts which improve the youth, the creation of institutions which mould life, and the development of that crowning science which is the science of beauty everywhere, until at last the eye of the mind beholds Beauty itself which does not wax or wane.

I was present on two interesting occasions when Miss Thomas discussed the deepest issues of life, once with Josiah Royce and once with Rudolf Eucken, and she showed on these occasions that she thought deeply on those things which most concerned the wise woman of Mantinæa who taught Socrates.

For us who are gathered here today, Miss Thomas stands in our thoughts as the creative genius whose memory is enshrined forever in this College. That ancient writer of Wisdom in the Book of Ecclesiasticus said that wise workers of skill are the persons who maintain the fabric of the world, and in the handiwork of their craft is their prayer. Our friend has built her life imperishably into the visible and invisible fabric of this College, like the pillar in the temple to go no

more out. She insisted that the College should be beautiful to see. And where her mind has expressed itself you will find beauty rising like a visible prayer. Her *standards* of education within were as uncompromising as were her demands for beauty without. These standards offered one of the highest compliments that was ever paid to the minds of women. She expected the highest things of those who came to Bryn Mawr, and she would not abate that expectation a single jot. As the shoemaker does not pare the foot to make his shoe fit, but rather constructs his last to fit the well-known size of the foot for which the shoe is made, so Miss Thomas took the measure of woman's mind on the lordly scale which she herself had discovered, and then the type of education offered was on those magnanimous dimensions. And *mirabile dictu* the response of the youth gloriously met her expansive expectations.

It would not be right for me to end my brief remarks without a word of reference to her tenderness. Not everyone suspected that in the deeps of her being she was as tender as she was strong. She had deep affections. She formed remarkable friendships. She cared intensely not only for great causes but for persons who had the loyalty of her heart. Some of us have seen her in moments of profound suffering and loss, and have felt how human and *ewig-weiblich* she was. Like the rest of us, the smallest and the greatest, she also looked stern realities in the face and learned the deeper notes and the tenderer notes of life. She would not, I am sure, mind my saying this, for she knew that I knew what I am saying.

It was fitting and entirely fine that she should have received her most splendid triumph, as was true also of Jane Addams, just before she left us.

> "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or knock the breast. Nothing but well and fair."
>
> "Death hath moulded into calm completeness
> The statue of her life."

ADDRESS BY DEAN HELEN TAFT MANNING

I suppose that for all of us our mental image of what is meant by the words "great" and "heroic" in terms of a human being must be to a large extent dependent on the figure which springs to our memories when those words are uttered. I believe that to a large proportion of the body of Bryn Mawr alumnæ the figure of M. Carey Thomas is the image which typifies this heroic ideal. When her name is mentioned in any group of us a wealth of reminiscence and anecdote seems to flow spontaneously to illustrate certain of her inescapable characteristics. I should hope that because our memories of Miss Thomas are

so vigorous and so strongly etched she may escape the fate of the many heroes and heroines of the past whose immortality is little more than a name and a list of achievements, due to the misguided piety of their biographers. Those biographers have tried to erase from the record such qualities as seem to them uncomfortable or undignified or not in accordance with the conventional ethics of the day, and have only succeeded in making of their heroes plaster saints. If those of us who have known Miss Thomas well do not succeed in passing on as a matter of biographical record some of the qualities which have made her unique and unforgettable in her own lifetime, then we shall have failed through wilful blindness to truth and shall be guilty of a criminal waste of rich and abundant material.

For myself I have to think of Miss Thomas first in terms of her enormous vitality, of her energy, physical, intellectual and moral. I use the word "moral" to describe the peculiar quality of her fixed purpose, the driving force which made her use all her great gifts for definite and unselfish ends. She had as the most characteristic quality of her genius a feeling for perfection and the inexhaustible patience necessary to achieve it. Now the yearning for perfection is not an easy quality to live with, and of that Miss Thomas herself was entirely aware. When she retired from the presidency of Bryn Mawr College I wrote a short paragraph for the *Alumnæ Bulletin,* dwelling especially on her driving energy and her unwearied persistence in carrying out her plans to the minutest detail. I have still the letter she wrote me thanking me for the article. In closing she said, "I had not supposed that you approved of my Dæmon." I hope that it will never be forgotten that there were many, many people who did not approve of her "Dæmon," who were seriously inconvenienced by it in the seventy-nine years of her life; and I hope that it will not be forgotten that without her "Dæmon" she would never have achieved the impossible and come through triumphantly to see her dreams realized in stone and in flesh and blood on the Bryn Mawr campus.

No Bryn Mawr alumna will deny, I think, that Bryn Mawr College is an enduring monument to M. Carey Thomas. Many must remember, as I do, that first glimpse of Miss Thomas at the opening chapel of freshman year, when quite unexpectedly she seemed to step into the central place in one's youthful picture of the college community, and college classes and the routine of life in the halls seemed suddenly to begin revolving around her. But we must always remember that the College would not be the monument it is if she had not started her life work with a larger vision, with what might justly be called a universal aim. The inspiration came from her determination to vindicate the right of one half of the human race to live on equal terms with the other half. Miss Thomas herself has drawn the picture for us in unforgettable phrases, and it is impossible for any of us to think of her in her early youth, perhaps even in her cradle, except with the resolution already fixed to end what John Stuart Mill once called "The Subjection of Women." That she started so definitely to use education as her chief

instrument in accomplishing her aim was due to the clarity and the logical quality of her mind. Education must come first because it comes first in human experience. Her own life she regarded as untypical of that of other women of the day only because her parents were more enlightened and her own will stronger than that of most girls. The struggle for an education had come first in her own battle. It must come first, therefore, in the general campaign as she envisioned it. She prepared herself to be an educator of women and while she was doing so she came to realize that the first need in that education was an outpost, a lighthouse, which could guide the efforts of others striving for the same end. It was thus that she thought of Bryn Mawr College even when it came to have many other and more personal connotations for her. There was never any period of her life, never, one might say, any moment of her day when she lost sight of the larger significance of those tasks to which she set herself with such enthusiasm.

In Bryn Mawr College, a living and growing institution, she expressed the abundant flowering of her intellectual, her practical and her æsthetic gifts. She believed passionately in the need for selection and cultivation of the best elements of the human race and it seemed sometimes as though no standard of examination, no measurement of achievement, could be high enough to express her ideal in these respects. Think of the amazing courage it took in 1885 to announce that not only would as much be required of the girls entering the portals of Taylor and Merion Halls as would be required of their brothers entering Harvard or Yale, but that actually they would have to pass harder examinations and be more ruthlessly rejected if they failed to meet the standard set. There were no schools in Philadelphia, wrote Miss Thomas a few years ago, which were able to prepare girls for Bryn Mawr at the time the College opened, but the leading Philadelphia high school and one or two other schools in the neighbourhood, founded for the purpose, prepared themselves to meet the challenge. At the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration Miss Thomas told us how baby girls were trained from the cradle by their parents to show that they at least had the native ability and the outstanding intellectual quality necessary for the ordeal. I can testify in one case, at least, to the truth of Miss Thomas's statement. My father had two firm and fixed beliefs about education. One was that the higher the standard, the better; and the other was that a girl could do anything a boy could do to meet it. As a result I can still remember a scene in primary school in Cincinnati when I was extracted from a group of my contemporaries by a very Victorian headmistress and heard it announced while the full weight of her hand rested on my unwilling head, that this little girl was going to Bryn Mawr. It was fortunate, perhaps, that I left that school almost immediately to travel in foreign parts, so that the unpleasant emotional reactions to the scene faded away before I had to prepare for the entrance examinations.

The opening of Bryn Mawr in 1885 is associated so strongly in the minds of educators with the raising of standards and the selection of its illustrious first

faculty that I like to dwell a little in my own memory on the high value Miss Thomas also placed on special and individual gifts. She wanted poets at Bryn Mawr. She wanted artists and musicians. She wanted the rare and exceptional person with originality of mind and sensitivity of perception. Perhaps her perfectionist zeal carried her too far at times and she refused to recognize that poets are not always able to solve algebraic equations and do not always greet with enthusiasm even the tenets of grammarians and rhetoricians. Yet the last thing that Miss Thomas ever aimed at in the student body at Bryn Mawr was a dead level of conduct and intellectual performance. I remember well the protest she made when some member of the entrance committee called attention to the unflattering comments made by a certain school on one of its own candidates. "We must not pay too much attention," she said, "to the difficulties a girl has had in school. We always want to have a few rebels in the entering class."

Miss Thomas herself loved so dearly to dwell on what had been accomplished at Bryn Mawr in setting a higher educational standard for colleges the country over that I think her contribution in broadening and enriching the subject matter of the curriculum is less generally recognized. It was in creating new departments and enlarging their range of teaching that her fearlessness and resourcefulness were more evident that in any other part of her work as President. Starting with a tiny group of students and faculty and standards which prevented that group from growing rapidly, Miss Thomas was never willing to acknowledge any reason why the curriculum at Bryn Mawr should not be as rich and as varied as in a large university. New departments of science, of psychology, of social economy, of education, of language and literature, of history of art, or archæology, were all created as a result of her conviction that Bryn Mawr must not cease to extend its cultural horizons. In making provision for the financing and equipment of each new branch of instruction Miss Thomas must often have seemed to those who watched her to be emulating the methods and the blind faith of a mediæval magician. But how different the results of her manipulations and incantations! It would have been all too easy to have argued that a small college like Bryn Mawr must stand for excellence in a few things. Yet Miss Thomas, with her own intense feeling of enjoyment in many things and in the variety and richness of the world around her was no more willing to sacrifice subjects which seemed to her of value in rounding out human experience than she was to sacrifice high standards for students and faculty.

Her own sense of what constituted civilized living was the inspiration for her plan for the life of the student body. I was very glad that President Comstock, at the Fiftieth Anniversary, dwelt on the contribution which Bryn Mawr had made in setting a high standard of material comfort and harmonious surroundings for its student body than existed elsewhere. The details of the daily routine in the halls was something which Miss Thomas watched over and guided with a vigilance of which most members of the student body were probably never

aware. She brought imagination as well as intimate knowledge to the problems of social organization in a college community. She stressed the importance of intimate and easy intercourse between older and younger students. She exhorted us all as freshmen to set a standard of attractive and becoming dress in the halls in the evening. She battled unendingly in wardens' meetings to have the quality and service of the food as high as she believed it should be for educated people. But more important, perhaps, than any contribution which she has left to the life of the students today was her regard for their freedom as individual human beings. Partly this was her "Friendly" heritage; partly it was based on her own experience; but whatever the source, Miss Thomas never wavered in her belief that young people must have the power to make their own decisions in all matters which affected their personal lives. She had faith in their judgment, greater in many instances than in that of their elders, and the careful attention which she would give to their opinions was often a source not only of surprise but of new self-respect. The Bryn Mawr Association for Self-Government and the tradition which has existed here since the opening of the College that the students should have full responsibility for their own extra-curricular undertakings flow directly from Miss Thomas's principles as she put them into action.

As we look back on the whole sum of her accomplishments, perhaps the most surprising success of all was the planning and building of the Bryn Mawr campus. In an age which was really remarkable for its execrable taste in architecture, its thoroughly inharmonious combination of a variety of styles of building imported from Europe, Miss Thomas achieved an outstanding result by her ability to see the scene as a whole, to think in terms of peaceful enclosures and open vistas, to select abroad models for the Bryn Mawr buildings which rightly belonged together and could be made to give a beautiful effect of unity and harmony. The stones and bricks which were laid at Bryn Mawr in her day express her belief that life in a college community must be lived as a whole, with sources of satisfaction in material objects and surroundings, and not just on a high plane of intellectual endeavour. Among educators she seems in this respect to belong to a tiny group, embracing in this country no one, I think, except herself and Thomas Jefferson.

As Alumnæ of Bryn Mawr College we must all be proud that here in our campus and our curriculum are expressed so much of M. Carey Thomas's life and personality. Yet her memory transcends the limits of our small world and should be set also against a larger background. Her beauty, her charm, her personal magnetism touched many to whom even her work and her ideas were a sealed book. I shall never forget a dinner in Washington when I was still a very young girl. I was seated next to one of the famous characters of Washington society, Uncle Joe Cannon, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it would have been a dull evening for him had he not discovered that I had been a student at Bryn Mawr College. From that moment his talk flowed on,

asking questions and exclaiming at intervals about what a wonderful woman we had at the head of our "school." Years later I mentioned the conversation to Miss Thomas. "Yes," she said, with her grave simplicity, "I believe he fell in love with me. I saw him only once, but he walked up and down the campus with me, up and down Senior Row, and I could scarcely persuade him to go away." How many there must have been who responded to those personal qualities in Miss Thomas and who would have followed her in any cause and gained something from contact with her, however little they understood her aim and ideals. The memory of her zest for life, her deep emotional response to the world around her and the people in it, is the one which we who knew her will treasure most.

ADDRESS BY MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE

We are come together today because our valiant and faithful friend has gone from us. We are not come to praise her, we are not even come to appraise her and to seek the measure of her achievement. These things belong to the past and to the future. For us this is a day of remembrance, and to each it is something personal and significant.

A little while ago she was with us on that day of our Golden Jubilee, when she walked beside President Park down the steps of the library, across the campus, through Rockefeller arch, and up this very aisle, at every step met, surrounded, followed by such spontaneous and continued acclaim that no words were needed to tell her what she meant to Bryn Mawr and in what honour and affection she was held.

Standing here she told us that she was speaking to us for the last time and it was a fitting climax to her life that at such a moment she should give us her hail and farewell.

She played a great part in her generation as she would have done in any generation for she was a lover of life and the fulness of life and her vigour, her intelligence, her determination would always have made her a force to be reckoned with. She would have been a more valiant Sheba and history would have written her down a wiser Elizabeth, a greater Catherine. Humanist she would always have been, and about her there would have been something of the rich flowering of the Renaissance. In any age and any sphere she would have been remarked for her royal bearing, her rare beauty, her dominating personality, her passion for excellence and her uncompromising and sometimes ruthless determination to reach her goal, and withal a kindness of heart and a capacity for personal devotion magical in a spirit so impersonal in its approach to vital questions.

In fact she was born in Baltimore in 1857, where the clouds of the coming war hung heavy with foreboding. Behind her was her great Quaker tradition—belief in personal emancipation, reverence for education, concern for social causes—but she grew up in an atmosphere of post-war southern society, proud and polite, fast stiffening into Victorian rigidity.

Early she learned that this was not a woman's world and determined to win her way into its man-reserved and most sacred places that she might claim for herself a share in the stored-up wisdom of the ages.

The sustaining iron of her ancestors never failed her, and to it was added the constant goad of her disapproving friends and neighbours. A childhood accident played its part. Knowing her zeal at seventy-eight, who could doubt her restless energy seventy years earlier, and yet from eight to fifteen she lay crippled and her eager youth found its chief outlet in reading—continuous, omniverous reading—and memorizing passages and even whole books whose power and wisdom had fired her imagination. Her spirit was unquenchable. She was undeterred by criticism and undismayed by warnings as to the dangerous course she was pursuing. And it was then that she read the Bible from cover to cover to find out for herself what scriptural warrant there might be for the prevailing ban on women's development.

The story of her gallant struggle for education is our cherished classic. Her amazing progress through preparatory school, the winning of her A.B. degree from Cornell at the age of twenty, her post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins, where she had to hide behind a curtain during lectures in order not to distract the all-important male students, these things belong to our inheritance.

We marvel at her youth and her flaming determination, and we smile to remember the anxiety with which her family must each time have sent their intrepid pioneer out to new conquests while Baltimore stood aghast at her defiance of convention, convinced that destruction lay in front of any mere female who exposed her gentle intellect to the rigours of such strenuous scholastic discipline as would have been beyond most men, and there must have been relief when she went on to Europe and was no longer in danger of contaminating other young female minds at home.

Ours is her splendid work at Leipsig which won her approbation but which neither there nor at Goettingen could be officially recognized because she was a woman. And ours, too, the triumph of Zurich, where at last she was admitted to examination and "In full evening dress, with a long train and white gloves appeared before the whole philosophical faculty, and for three hours was catechised on Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Old and Middle High German and German Literature—at the end of which ordeal she was awarded the Ph.D. *summa cum laude*—a distinction never before given either to a foreigner or to a woman."

The subject of her dissertation was *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight,* but

the thesis of her life, which in herself she was then and always expounding, was the intellectual parity of men and women.

Passionately she resented the restrictions put upon her, and she resented them even more as they shut out other women. Student and scholar she had proved herself, and in winning rare distinction she had taken her first step in opening the door of higher education for the women of the world. She knew, too, that this education must be safeguarded and set around with standards of excellence and integrity that would challenge the ablest minds. She was now twenty-six years old. She was equipped and eager. The purpose and portent of her life's work were fixed. The field for its development was still uncertain. And then as she continued her studies a little longer at the Sorbonne came the first rumour of the Bryn Mawr to whose planning and development she was so soon to be called.

It seems now as though she had been fashioned and formed for that moment, for in a real sense it was at Bryn Mawr that she brought to pass that higher education for women to which she had opened the door.

She thought in terms of women, she fought in terms of women, she wrought in terms of women, because it was to the women of her day that opportunities for a rich and rewarding life of the mind and of the spirit were so amazingly denied. And she chose in particular the educational field because it was there that she had found herself thwarted at every turn, and because she believed that education was fundamental. But education was to her a means to an end. She was no narrow pedant, no cloistered burner of the midnight oil. Knowledge for her was ever translated into action, and action was creative. She was a glorious crusader and she built herself into her cause. She was a dreamer, too, who forthwith turned her dreams into realities. So many of the dreams stand here today in the stones as well as in the standards of Bryn Mawr and, among them, that dream that came to her under the stars of the Egyptian desert, that dream of still another high adventure for women and for education that should mean wider and more far-reaching opportunity, and its reality is the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry.

And now her ashes lie buried in the cloister of that library she loved even before it was built and over whose doors she rejoiced to see her name, but the echoes of her words and of her ways will go on through the halls and across campus as long as Bryn Mawr stands.